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Michigan

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PAUPERISM AND CRIME

IN MICHIGAN IN 1872-73.



MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR JOHN J. BAGLEY,

AND

OFFICIAL REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS.



BY AUTHORITY.

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SPECIAL MESSAGE
OF
JOHN J. BAGLEY,
GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN,
ON THE
PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE.



GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Lansing, February 12, 1873. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

At the time of the delivery of my inaugural message, the reports of the different penal institutions of the State were not completed, and I could not procure any statistics that would give me any information relative to them. Since then these reports have been prepared and laid before you, and I doubt not have received your careful consideration. The prevention, cure, and punishment of crime is a subject that demands the most careful attention not only of legislators, but of the whole people; and the people, through the press, the legislative assembly, the pulpit, and the forum, are constantly giving more and more thought to it. Prison congresses are being held frequently in all civilized countries, devising methods of improvement in the treatment of crime.

From all these there is being evolved a better knowledge of the subject, and with this better knowledge, kindness is taking the place of brutality, cure of care, reformation of punishment.

The State penal institutions, consisting of the State Prison, Reform School, and Detroit House of Correction, had 1,238 inmates in 1872, 1,304 in 1871, 1,259 in 1870,—showing a decrease in crime, or at least in convictions.

The Reform School receives all boys convicted of any crime, between the ages of 10 and 16. The Detroit House of Correction is, virtually, an intermediate prison, receiving all women

and a large proportion of the young men convicted of crime. The State Prison is the custodian of all other convicted persons, excepting those who, for slight offenses, are committed to the county jail. It would seem as though with these three institutions we should be able to classify and grade the inmates, separating old from young, new beginners from old offenders, the ignorant from the vicious criminal, and thus prevent the demoralization that prison life spreads like a pall over all who suffer for crime.

But with these opportunities we are doing little better than we did years ago. In the Reform School we find the lad of 10 the associate of the young man of 16,—a quick scholar to learn vice from the ready reprobate who teaches it.

In the State Prison the young men of 16 to 20 are the associates of old offenders and hardened criminals. According to the reports of the prison, nine-tenths of the convicts received each year are sent for their first offense; but once within its walls, whether young or old, whether convicted of a slight or serious offense, whether the victim of intemperance, or of inherited bad influences, or vicious from choice, all are put upon a level in treatment and condition. We would not treat the cattle on our farms in this manner. Our duty to these unfortunates and to ourselves compels us, at the earliest possible moment, to correct this.

The Detroit House of Correction, though belonging to the city of Detroit, is used by the State, as before mentioned, as an intermediate prison. It, too, has no opportunities for grading and classifying its male prisoners. For females it has, in the House of Shelter attached to it, the means of grading its inmates into classes; separating them according to their capacities and conditions, their needs and merits. It is emphatically a home and nothing else. There are no locks or bars, no prison dress, or prison fare. The matron and the inmates live and eat together, study and work together; and no one visiting it would judge it a part of a prison from any thing they would

see therein. The House of Shelter is my ideal of what all prisons might be; not only for women and girls, but for men and boys—or rather it is my ideal of the plan upon which prisons should be erected and conducted.

It is much to be regretted that Mr. Z. R. Brockway, who has so long been the Superintendent of the House of Correction, has severed his connection with it, and with prison management. He has given the institution the deserved name of the model prison of the country. I have no doubt, however, that the authorities of the city of Detroit will see to it that it shall be kept upon the high plane of excellence it now occupies.

With the rapid growth of the State, it will soon become necessary that either some city in the western portion of the State should do as Detroit has done,—build a House of Correction and make suitable arrangements with the State for the use of a portion of it, or that the State build an intermediate prison or House of Correction. Were all the jails emptied of those who are under sentence in them (as they ought to be), it would be a necessity that this be done at once and without delay.

When the State has an intermediate prison, or the Detroit House of Correction the room to receive and take care of them, I earnestly hope that the confinement of any person in jail after conviction will be absolutely prohibited. I believe it almost as bad in its effects upon the criminal, and upon society, to confine a man in jail without labor as to turn him loose upon the streets. Jails are the nurseries of vice and the graduating school for the State Prison; and as expensive to maintain as a union school. We find fault with our school tax, and forget the burden that pauperism, vice, and crime, fed and pampered as it is in our poor-houses, jails, and lock-ups, impose upon us.

Our first duty, however, it seems to me, is to rebuild and remodel the State Prison. To those of you who have visited it it must have told its own story of its needs. Built years ago,



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home, "be it ever so humble," is a better place for a boy than any penal institution.

The grounds and yards of the Reform School, like those of the Prison, have been sadly neglected. The Board propose to make up for past neglect in this regard, and have asked for an appropriation to enable them to plant trees, build walks, and paint the front building; all of which I commend to your favorable consideration.

The manner of committing children to the School, is in my judgment very defective. Vicious parents often send them that they may be out of the way, and their domestic expenses thereby decreased. Policemen arrest them in the streets for vagrancy, and they are "sent up" by the committing magistrate without any attempt to ascertain whether they deserve it or not, or whether it is the best that can be done with them. I earnestly urge upon you the propriety of adopting by legislation a similar plan to that in operation in the State of Massachusetts, in this regard. They have an agency called the "Visiting Agency," one of whom, when any child under sixteen years of age in the State is arrested for any cause, at once proceeds to ascertain all the facts in the case: the history, surroundings, character, inherited tendencies, what sort of home and parentage the child has, etc., and upon the day of trial the visiting agent appears in court, not as defender or prosecutor, but as the friend and protector of the child, and as an aid to the magistrate in deciding what disposition shall be made of it. If the agent finds the child's home a proper place, and that its previous life will warrant it, he perhaps urges its being returned thereto; or if he finds it an unfit place, while the child itself may not be a criminal, he advises that it be sent to the State Public School; or if he finds it depraved and vicious, he advises its commitment to the Reform School. At all events, the magistrate has before him as a guide, the whole history and surroundings of the child, and is able to decide intelligently what disposition to make of the case.

No child should ever be committed to a penal institution without this thorough searching investigation.

While our population is not so dense as Massachusetts, and our territory is very much larger, and there would seemingly be many obstacles in the way of carrying out such a plan, I believe that in a State that finds so many of its most active men willing to serve the State as inspectors and trustees of its varied institutions without reward, there are men and women in nearly every city and larger town who would undertake this humane work and do it well, asking no fee except their necessary traveling expenses, when called upon. Is it not worth while to make the attempt?

While I believe that kindness should be the rule of treatment with convicts, and that the idea of reformation should take the place of that of punishment, I have no sympathy with, or belief in, the sentiment that a loose discipline in prison is kindness. As the surgeon applies the caustic and the knife, when other remedies fail, so I believe that restraint, firmness, and control are an absolute necessity to the cure of crime. When we remember that nine-tenths of those who are sent to prison go for the first offense, and that eight-tenths of those who come out never go back, it should teach us that it will not pay to crush out all the manhood in a man, though once a criminal. "No man can outlaw himself from God." Shall we by our treatment, undertake to outlaw him from himself or the world?

There should be in our legislation a radical change in the length of sentence of persons convicted of misdemeanors, vagrancy, drunkenness, and the like. Persons convicted under these charges are sentenced for too brief a period to do them any good, if that is the motive of the sentence, as it ought to be. Drunkenness and vagrancy are not primarily crimes against society, and should not be treated as such. The drunkard and vagrant sins against himself (but if allowed to continue, soon becomes a criminal), and is put under restraint

for his own benefit, and thereby the general good of society. If he needs restraint, it should be long enough to accomplish some slight reform, control his desire for stimulants, get him away from the debasing effects of vice, and build up in him some frame-work of manliness, self-respect, and self-control. Thirty, sixty, and ninety day sentences will not allow of this. Of 8,744 persons committed to the House of Correction, 1,092 were committed for the second time, 516 for the third, 285 for the fourth, 143 for the fifth, 85 for the sixth, 57 for the seventh, 30 for the eighth, 16 for the ninth, and so on down to 1 for the fourteenth time. And so the great procession moves on, into the prison and out,—each succeeding sentence taking more and more away from the unfortunate one the power to control his passions or depraved tastes.

Ought not this system to be changed, and some more rational one be adopted in its place?

If we are to effect a cure, should we not leave the patient long enough under the care of the physician to accomplish it?

The close connection of pauperism and crime, each feeding the other, leads me to speak briefly upon our treatment and care of paupers, or rather our neglect of all means to prevent and cure pauperism. With a population of nearly 3,000 in the poor-houses of the State, we drift along from year to year, feeding and clothing them, utterly neglecting any attempts at prevention or cure of the disease itself. I am of the opinion that some better plan than the present county system of poor-houses might be adopted. District poor-houses,—several counties combining together under one management, one farm, and one house, with facilities for work-shops attached, would save a large expenditure for building and in yearly expenses. The subject is worthy of some attention and thought.

I commend to your attention the recommendations of the Board of Commissioners of Penal Institutions, relative to the organization of a board which shall have general charge and oversight of the penal and reformatory institutions of the

State. If you approve of the recommendation, would not the present board be the proper body to be clothed with this power?

“By the act authorizing the appointment of this Board, it was provided that in addition to the other duties contemplated, it should collect and thoroughly examine all the penal and criminal laws of the State, and report the same, with such revisions, amendments, and suggestions for the improvement thereof, as to the board might seem necessary and expedient.

“A work so important as this would undoubtedly involve the suggestion of many changes and amendments, and some additions to our criminal statutes; and to be of service when performed, would require a thorough investigation of the whole criminal legislation of the State, and an examination into the decisions of our courts relating thereto. Such investigation should also extend to the criminal laws of the other States, and especially to those from which we have drawn most largely for precedents in our legislation.

“And it will be observed at once, that a duty requiring so much research and careful labor would necessarily make large demands upon the time of those charged with its performance.

“Hence, in view of these facts, and that the Legislature has made no provision for any adequate compensation for the labor and services here referred to, the board have deemed proper to defer that part of the labor devolving upon it until the matter should be submitted to the Legislature for its further consideration.”

I believe this revision of the penal laws of the State is a pressing necessity, and so believing, I recommend such legislation as will provide the means necessary to accomplish it.

JOHN J. BAGLEY.



REPORTS
OF
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES
ON THE
STATE PRISON.



REPORT OF SENATE COMMITTEE:

FEBRUARY 18, 1878.

The committee on State Prison, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates thereto, have had the same under consideration, have visited the Prison, and examined into its condition so far as they could in the limited time allowed, and direct me to report—

That the present management of the Prison, so far as they could ascertain, is good. The occupants are well fed, well clothed, and well worked. The cells, corridors, yards, and buildings generally are as neat and clean and orderly as could be expected under the circumstances. We found but one man in the hospital, and the general freedom from disease among the convicts is most remarkable. While your committee are of the opinion that the prison physician has been efficient and faithful in the discharge of his duties, yet they attribute, in a large degree, this exemption from sickness to the humane and skillful management of the Agent. He seems to have caught the true spirit of prison discipline, and the cheerful, manly spirit in which the men performed their work showed that a healthful influence prevailed.

It is now well established that humane treatment secures better discipline than the harsh, coarse measures which have obtained in the past, and good men and good women everywhere rejoice that the scourge, the lash, the gag, and other brutalizing methods are rapidly giving away in all our prisons to a system of discipline which recognizes the worth of a human soul, be it ever so criminal.

The question whether our prisons should be made reformatory in their nature is no longer problematical. All intel-

lignant observers of the progress of prison reform for the past few years, concede that the worst of criminals may be made better men, and many of them even wholly reclaimed. The prison can legitimately have but two objects, namely: the protection of society, and the reformation of the offender. Then, if the convict is turned out no better than when he went in, he at once preys upon community again, and the punishment is a failure,—if he is discharged a *worse* man than when incarcerated, the prison is chargeable as a nuisance, and something dangerous itself. We know there are many difficulties in the way, and very many practical questions relating to this whole subject remain unsolved. Men are in our prisons charged with, and guilty of, murder, who committed the crime under great provocation or while in a towering passion, who are many degrees better men morally, with more of manhood, and greater possibilities for good, than the petty thief who is serving out a ten days' sentence in a common jail. And men guilty of the same technical offense are seldom equally guilty in fact. In the language of Mary Carpenter: "The commission of the same legal crime by no means indicates the same moral depravity. Burglary may involve daring robbery and murder, and may be perpetrated by one long experienced in the arts of house-breaking, who wanders from county to county like a wild beast seeking his prey; one who would be a brigand or a bandit in a country under less control than our own; while, perchance, an offense legally designated by the *same term* is committed by a little girl of ten years old, whose soul fault was, that having lost her mother, and being necessarily without proper care from her father, who was compelled to earn his daily bread, she had made her way into a neighbor's house to supply her wants. Again, robbery from the person may be perpetrated by a daring and experienced convict, ready to add violence or even murder to his theft; or by a small child of nine years old, who is trying the lessons which have been given to her diminutive fingers by a wicked parent. All these things make the task of

a proper care of this unfortunate class of individuals more delicate and difficult."

In view of these considerations, your committee consider it of the highest importance that only the truest and best of men should have charge of the convicts. He should be a man whose penetration discerns at once between the hardened wretch whose whole life has been one of crime, and the lad who is under his care as the result of his first wrong step. And when a man is secured who has the courage and ability to meet the difficulties of the place and conquer them,—who dares to stand between the best interests of the prisoner and the grasping selfishness of the contractor, then, neither the pressure for large pecuniary results nor the clamor of party politics should deprive the State of his services. The State should stand by him.

Your committee further report that the Prison is without a chapel where the prisoners may be assembled for worship, or religious or secular instruction ; that the hospital accommodations are quite inadequate, there being but a single room for that purpose, where, at any time, there are likely to be mingled the slightly sick, the very sick, and the dying ; that the roofs to the two wings containing the cells are rotten and full of holes ; that the floors of these wings are from one to three feet below the surface of the ground outside, hence, constantly damp, suggesting, and as your committee believe, really producing rheumatism and kindred diseases ; that the drainage of the prison yard is quite incomplete, the surface water frequently flooding the floors of the buildings ; that the cells are but three and one-half feet wide, eight and one-half feet long, and seven feet high, and all of those in the west wing, comprising more than one-half of the whole number, entirely without ventilation except through the grated doors ; that the dining-room is a low, dingy, dismal place, and too small for the number of men to be fed there ; that the only room which can be used as a wash-room for washing the clothing of the six hun-

dred prisoners, is a little old tumble-down shed, eighteen or twenty feet square, with scarcely a single convenience for doing the work ; that the kitchen is scarcely equal in its conveniences for work to the cook-room of a first-class piggery on any well-regulated farm, the kettles, ovens, and utensils being of the most awkward and antiquated style, and wholly inadequate to do the required work quickly and well; that the convicts are still wearing the coon-tail stripe with which it was thought proper in the dark ages to degrade men convicted of crime; that the whole institution is daily liable to great damage, if not absolute destruction, by fire, for want of an adequate supply of water ; that an insignificant, ill-built, and ill-arranged little brick house, standing fairly in the midst of the grounds where the men have to pass and repass it three times a day, is used as the female prison ; that the building known as the insane asylum, used for securing the insane criminals, is situated outside the walls, without even a fence to shut it in, and its ten cells filled with ten maniacs whose screams and yells could be heard long before we came near them, and who are left there to scream and yell without medical attention, except as to their physical ailments; that the whole system of warming and cooking is of the crudest kind, and very expensive in the matter of fuel.

For these things we can in no way hold the present inspectors or agent responsible, but on the contrary are surprised that they have been able to do so much and to do it so well in face of the difficulties and embarrassments they have been forced to encounter.

And your committee would most earnestly recommend, as follows :

That the wall of what is known as the "central building" be taken down, the old solitary prison be removed, and there be erected in their stead such buildings as may be necessary to furnish ample and convenient room for a chapel, hospital, guard-rooms, kitchen, store-rooms, bath-room, and engine-

room; also, a thorough repair of the two wings, including the raising of their walls and covering them with a good slate roof; also, such repairs (either by excavating around the buildings or filling them up) as will insure perfectly dry floors for the corridors and lower cells. And, in this connection, we think it desirable that the whole grounds be thoroughly drained by means of a complete and permanent system of sewers. Your committee also recommend that as soon and as rapidly as possible the cells be re-built, making the new ones at least double the size of those now in use, and furnishing each cell with thorough ventilation.

Our State has abolished the death penalty; but much better take a criminal's life at the end of a halter, than make him breathe a poisoned atmosphere, and thus kill him by degrees. In the report of Dr. Gay, the physician of the Ohio Penitentiary, for 1871, we read: "In the lists of death for 1869 and 1870, out of thirty-one deaths from disease, twenty died from tubercular disease. In making examination of those dying in the penitentiary, we find the deposit of tubercle in larger masses, and involving more of the important organs of life than in any other class of persons we have examined dying of the disease. From our experience this year, we are still more convinced that the cause of this excess of tubercular disease, is in the ill-ventilated cells. The blood becomes vitiated and digestion imperfect, supplying the elements for tubercular deposits."

It cannot be the policy of the State to injure the health of the convicts. Every motive of policy, of economy, and of humanity, requires that they have pure air and wholesome food.

We also recommend that the old wooden building and the sheds attached thereto, now used as a wash-room, and soap-factory be torn down and removed; that the new kitchen be supplied with a steam cooking-range, and the engine-room with a suitable steam engine, and that the proper officers at once provide for an abundant supply of water. Your committee believe

that to dress a man in the outlandish costume of a clown or buffoon can only tend to degrade him, and therefore recommend the total abolition of the striped dress, and suggest in its stead a gray uniform of the same cut as that now worn.

With reference to the insane criminals mentioned above, we are of the opinion that they should be provided for in the new asylum contemplated by the bill now pending before the Legislature, where they can have treatment suited to their peculiar disease, and in the mean time a neat brick or stone wall should be built around the house in which they are now confined, and, whenever practicable, they be allowed exercise in the open air.

Under the act establishing the Detroit House of Correction, and the various amendments thereto, it is provided that the Inspectors of the State Prison may contract with the city of Detroit for the confinement in said House of Correction of persons convicted of any offense punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, and upon the completion of such contract it shall be competent and lawful for the Inspectors of the State Prison to transfer to said House of Correction all females. Should the female prisoners (of whom there are only six) be retained, there should be another building erected for them outside the wall. This could only be done at a great expense, and, at best, these unfortunate women could not be nearly so well cared for as at Detroit.

For the purpose of carrying out the suggestions and recommendations herein made, your committee recommend the passage of the bill, heretofore introduced, providing for alterations and repairs of the State Prison, and making appropriation therefor.

Your committee also report that they visited the Detroit House of Correction. This institute, which belongs to Detroit, but in which the State has a direct interest by reason of contracts made between it and a large proportion of our most populous counties, has been most admirably managed for the past ten years by its late able and most efficient superintendent, Z. R.

Brockway. The friends of prison reform everywhere deeply regret the causes which led to his resignation, and feel that his withdrawal from his former field of labor is a serious loss to the whole country. We found the House of Correction prosperous and successful; but the change of superintendents make its future somewhat uncertain. In any event, your committee are of the opinion that the State should own the prisons where its convicts are confined, and shall make the question of an intermediate prison the subject of a subsequent report.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

J. H. McGOWAN, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF HOUSE COMMITTEE:

MARCH 17, 1873.

The committee on State Prison, in accordance with the following resolution,—

Resolved, That the committee on the State Prison examine and report to this House, at their earliest convenience, upon the following matters relative to the prison, namely: The advantages and disadvantages of the present buildings with respect to the health, custody, and employment of convicts; the size of the cells, and whether the same are sufficiently ventilated for the proper confinement of prisoners therein; the length of time daily that convicts are shut up in cells; the prison dress, and the propriety of changing the same to a plain dress of uniform color; the amount of time devoted to the secular and religious instruction of the convicts, and the pro-

priety of making further provision for the same; the female prison, and the removal of the same from the centre of the prison, and the expediency of building a new one for this purpose; the cost of needful attendance, repairs, and improvements to the buildings and walls of the main prison; the necessity of some further provision for the treatment and care of the insane convicts; together with such suggestions as they may deem wise for improving the grounds, buildings, and general management of the convicts of said prison;

Respectfully report that they have visited the prison and have made careful inquiry and examination into its condition and management. The buildings appear low, dingy, and dilapidated. These buildings were erected many years ago, when the population was comparatively small, architectural taste less advanced, and the means for building very limited. Perhaps at that time they were satisfactory, but at the present time they are altogether unworthy the pride and taste of our thriving State.

The prison buildings consist of a central structure three stories high and two wings. In the interior of each wing are four tiers of cells, numbering 320 in the east wing, and 328 in the west. In the rear of the west wing, and contiguous to it, is a two-story structure containing the dining-room in the lower story and the cigar shop above.

The ground upon which these buildings were erected is naturally low, and the foundations were sunk some two or three feet still lower. The floors of the wings are below the surface of the ground; that of the east wing at least two and a half feet.

There has been no attempt at drainage, and no adequate means of carrying off the water can be provided without an expensive system of underdrains and sewers. As a consequence the floors are often damp, and after heavy rains and during the spring melting of snows, they are sometimes covered with water near the door, and we can see no reason why the water should not run into the lower tier of cells.

The cells are eight and one-half feet long by three and one-half feet wide, and seven feet high, with no ventilation except through the grated doors and with light insufficient to read by without injury to the eyes.

There are in the rear walls of the cells small openings connecting with flues for ventilation, but the roof rests upon the top of the flues so that there is absolutely no passage of air through them.

The present condition of the cells your committee consider very prejudicial to the health of the convicts.

After the days' labor the convict returns exhausted, and perhaps in a profuse perspiration to these extremely small, damp rooms with but little light or ventilation, there to spend more than one-half his time. The effect is to frequently suddenly arrest perspiration, to produce engorgement of the internal organs, and thus lay the foundation of future disease.

Rheumatism and pulmonary consumption would be a probable result of such exposure, and that there are not more patients in the hospital may be attributed to the vigorous constitutions of the convicts placed in these cells, and especially to the watchful care of the Agent. The dining-room is also as poorly adapted to the use for which it was built.

It is 60 by 70 feet in size, ceiling only 10 feet high, with no means whatever of ventilation. The exhalations from the persons of 600 or 700 laborers, the impurities thrown off from their lungs in breathing, and the steaming vapor from their cooked food must so materially vitiate the atmosphere of the room in a short space of time that no one can breathe it with impunity.

In the best regulated prisons of the present day, means are used to reclaim the convict, though without in the least abating the punishment of the crime for which he was imprisoned; and past experience has fully established the fact that a large per cent of prison convicts may be so far reformed as to become, after their discharge, industrious and respectable citi-

zens. With this view of the subject, your committee consider it as much the duty of the State to provide the means for their reformation as a place for their punishment. Some of the means in use at the present time are secular instruction, by way of schools or classes, books, magazines, papers, etc.; also religious instruction, by the preaching of the gospel, Sabbath schools, religious books, papers, etc.; regular physical labor is equally important as a reformatory measure.

The reasons for this plan of treatment are obvious: if we would awaken and reform the moral nature of the ignorant and vicious man sufficiently to resist the temptations to vice, we must first educate the intellectual faculties so that he may be able to understand clearly his relations to his Maker and to society, in order that the obligations arising from these relations may have an impelling and binding force. Hence, the cultivation of the moral emotions alone will fail to accomplish the desired end; secular instruction as a reformatory discipline is equally important with religious instruction.

There is no doubt that ignorance and idleness are the chief causes of the long list of vices and crime. Upon this point your committee beg leave to make some extracts from the report of the Secretary of the Interior, for the years 1871 and 1872:

“In all juvenile reformatories, 95 per cent of the offenders come from idle, ignorant, vicious homes. These children furnish the future inmates of our prisons,—for criminals are not made in some malign hour; they *grow*. Ignorance breeds crime; education is the remedy for the crime that imperils us.

“At least 80 per cent of the crime of New England is committed by those who have no education, or none sufficient to serve them a valuable purpose in life; as in New England, so throughout all the country, from 80 to 90 per cent have never learned any trade, or mastered any skilled labor, which leads to the conclusion that education in labor bears the same ratio to freedom from crime as education in schools.”

Your committee were much gratified to find that the Agent, Mr. Morris, has given the subject of prison discipline so much careful study. The inside of the prison was cleanly, free from any bad odor: the cells were neat and tidy. We examined their food after it was prepared and set upon the table. It was well cooked, wholesome, and sufficient in quantity.

The prisoners themselves were as neat and cleanly in their persons as could be expected of laborers. As we saw them at work, and conversed with them, they seemed pleasant and cheerful; we noticed but little of that sullen look and moping motion so common to prison convicts.

Your committee fully approve the plan of treatment adopted by the Agent; while he requires strict obedience to prison regulations, he at the same time, endeavors by kindness of manner and encouraging words to restore to them self-respect; and as further aid in this particular, your committee recommend that all badges or devices calculated to humiliate or degrade the convict be abandoned. He, also, twice a week, reads to them after dinner. Every Sabbath morning one hour is devoted to the instruction of classes in reading, writing, and arithmetic; these exercises are followed with religious services, consisting of preaching of the Gospel and personal conversation by the chaplain, and singing by the choir.

The dining-room is the only room in which the convicts can be assembled, which is by no means a proper place for these purposes; a chapel is very much needed, which would answer also for a school-room.

Your committee are of opinion that more time should be devoted to secular instruction; but having reported a bill with a report upon this subject, we make no further recommendation.

The female prison is an ill-looking, inconvenient structure, standing in the way of other improvements. It never should have been placed in the prison yard at all.

Your committee are of opinion that it should be removed

outside the yard and placed near or adjoining the insane hospital, and inclose both with a wall. If this alteration were made, those that are sent to the House of Correction could be retained and supply a want much needed, that is, female labor.

As it is now, only life convicts are kept in this building, and they are entirely deprived of out-door exercise. It would be difficult to maintain good discipline to allow them in sight of the male convicts. There are seven now in this building, all life convicts.

Another tier of cells is much needed in the insane hospital, above those now in use. Your committee are informed that this work can be done without disturbing the roof; consequently the expense would be comparatively small.

The insane convicts are certainly objects of pity. As long as they are insane they are not felons; but we keep them shut up in their cells for months and years without any efforts whatever to ameliorate their condition. Justice and humanity alike demand that they should be furnished with proper remedial treatment.

Your committee therefore recommend that the sum of one thousand and five hundred dollars be appropriated for the purpose of adding another tier of cells and furnishing medical treatment for the insane convicts.

For the prosperous financial condition of the prison the State is much indebted to the able management of the present Board of Inspectors. In the last contract for convict labor they realized an average of twenty-five per cent above former contracts for the same kind of labor, and they feel confident that they shall be able to get somewhat advanced rates in future contracts.

The average time that convicts are locked in their cells each twenty-four hours is twelve hours and fifty minutes.

With regard to the repairs and improvements of the buildings and walls of the main prison, your committee beg leave to report that they have given the subject careful investigation,

and are of the opinion that extensive repairs, and alterations must be made, or the prison will have to be abandoned in a very few years.

The roofs of the wings are rotten and they leak. They will become very soon unsafe, if not so already, and other out-buildings look as though they might tumble down any day.

We are of the opinion that as a matter of economy, the repairs should be thorough and substantial, and in a style as plain as is consistent with this class of public buildings.

The first and very important question that presented itself was, whether the walls of the prison buildings could be repaired so as to be as good as new, or nearly so; we have no doubt that it can be done.

We examined the drawings, plans, and specifications exhibited to us by the Inspectors, and fully approve them.

The Inspectors and Governor have bestowed much time and thought in perfecting the plans exhibited to us in the drawings, and your committee are unable to discover how any of the proposed repairs and improvements can with propriety be omitted; or how, after examining the estimates of practical architects the cost can be made any less than the estimates herewith presented.

We, therefore, recommend that the center building, the Agent's house, and the wing connecting the Agent's house with the center building, be raised three stories;—the basement to be used for a hall and other purposes, the first story of the central building to be used for a guard-room, with iron lattice work at the sides next the cells, so that the corridors of the wings may be in sight from the guard-room; the second story to be used for a chapel, and third story to be used for a hospital. Estimated cost, including iron work in the guard-room, gas-fittings, seating the chapel, partitioning the hospital, bedrooms in the Agent's house for guards, and new slate roof, \$47,540.

Also, that the walls of the wings be raised and repaired, that

there be put on new slate roofs with sky-lights, twelve feet apart and with iron windows, and also that the windows be raised so that the side may be elevated about five feet; estimated cost \$32,000.

That the dining or mess room be repaired, making the height of the ceiling at least eighteen feet, with slate roof, iron columns and windows; estimated cost \$16,050.

Also three boilers—two, six by sixteen feet, one four by twelve feet; and two engines—one for filling boilers, one for forcing water, and kettles for cooking; estimated cost \$38,200.

A new kitchen, two stories; an engine house, two stories. In these buildings are the bath-room, wash-house, dry-room fitted up, including iron windows; estimated cost \$16,504.

Cooking ranges; estimated cost \$1,800.

Cellar under dining-room, kitchen, and boiler-room, excavation of rock, drainage, and sewerage; estimated cost 5,600.

Boiler stack, 120 feet high, and iron tube in centre of stack; estimated cost, \$4,000.

Removing center building, and ventilation of cells, estimated cost \$900.

Re-building cells, estimated cost \$60,000, making an aggregate of \$222,594. But as the re-building of the cells cannot, in the opinion of your committee, be reached within the next two years, we think it proper for the next Legislature to provide for this work.

It will be seen by these estimates that about \$162,000 will be needed to finish the work exclusive of the cells.

The sum of \$60,000 is now in the hands of the treasurer, to the credit of the prison.

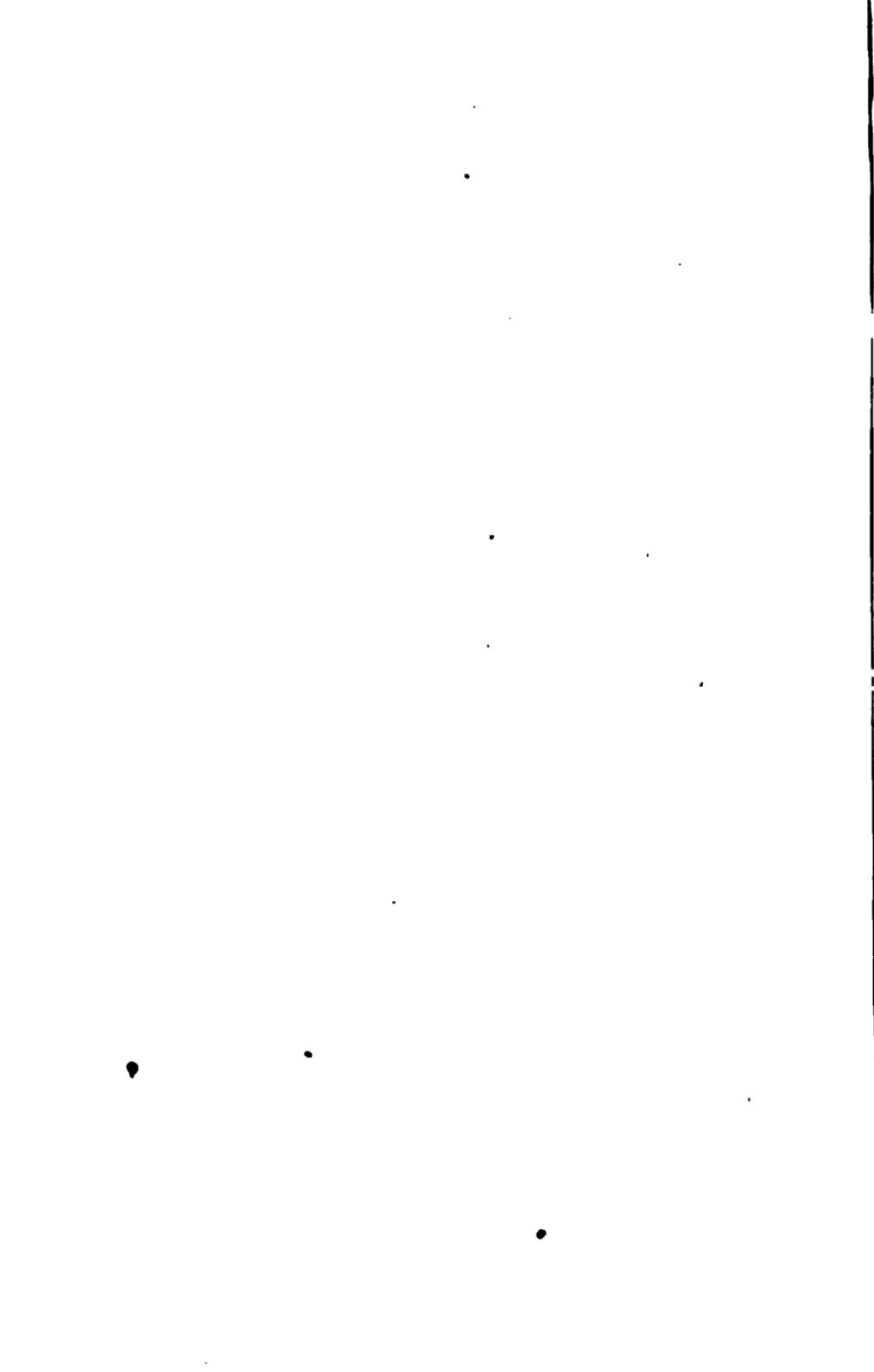
Your committee therefore recommend that the sum of \$70,000 be appropriated for the year 1873, and the sum of \$30,000 be appropriated for the year 1874.

Your committee recommend that the land west of the prison yard be graded and improved, and that the land north of the prison yard be fenced and prepared for the interment of deceased convicts.

The walls of the yard have been re-built. They are now sufficiently high and substantial.

All of which is respectfully submitted, and your committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

FAYETTE PARSONS, *Chairman.*



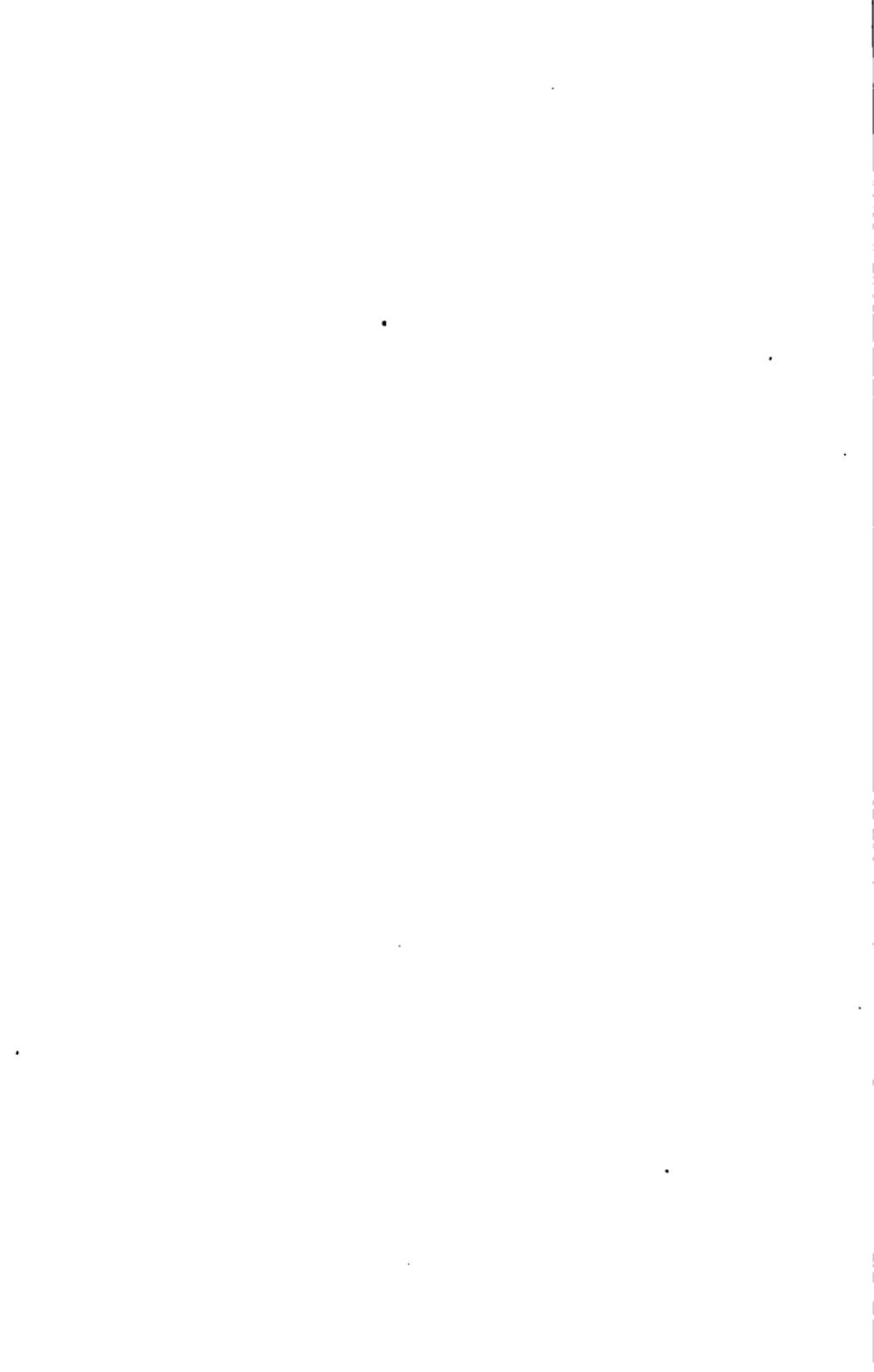
REPORTS

OF

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

ON THE

REFORM SCHOOL.



REPORT OF HOUSE COMMITTEE:

MARCH 5, 1878.

By the committee on Reform School:

The committee on the Reform School, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to this institution, and also to whom was referred the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Reform School report to this House, at their earliest convenience, upon the following matters pertaining to said school, namely: whether sufficient provision is now made by law for the defense of young boys charged with the commission of petty crimes and committed therefor to this institution during the whole period of minority; whether it is expedient to retain boys at all in said institution after they have attained the age of eighteen years; the measures now adopted to secure homes for the boys in private families, and whether more effective means for this purpose are not desirable; the hours daily devoted to work, and the kind of labor required of the boys, and whether the same is calculated to provide them with occupations or trades by which they may, when released, earn a living for themselves; the amount of time devoted daily to study, and the advantages for acquiring a common school education; the library and the character of the books; the number of meals daily, and the kind and quality of the food; the time allowed daily for recreation, and the amusements provided; the rewards for and incentives to good conduct; the kind of punishments inflicted, and the frequency thereof; the division and classification of the inmates, and the results of the department known as the "family house," and whether more buildings of a like character are desirable; the means adopted for keeping a knowledge

of boys after they are discharged, and the number, if it can be given, of those reclaimed, and of those who have become criminals in after life; the amount of the earnings of the boys for the past two years and the average cost to the State of maintaining each one over and above his earnings; the improvements to the building and the grounds that are necessary, with the estimated cost thereof, and the opinion of the committee whether the erection of a high wall of brick or stone, inclosing the premises, or other additions and changes that will give the institution still more of the character of a prison rather than a school, are desirable;

Respectfully report that we have visited the school, inspected the buildings and the ground, seen the boys at their work, in the shops, at their play, in the school rooms, and at their meals, and from personal inspection and from information received from the Superintendent and officers of the institution and gathered from other sources, we beg leave to submit this report:

We are of the opinion that suitable provision is not made for the defense of boys charged with crime. Under the present law any boy may be arrested for the slightest offense, brought before a magistrate, and almost upon an *ex parte* hearing be convicted and sentenced to the Reform School until he is twenty-one years old.

Instances have been brought to our notice where boys have been complained of by their parents and sentenced to this school simply to get rid of them, and thus be released from their support. In our opinion every boy arrested should have some one interested in his behalf to thoroughly investigate his case and ascertain all the facts respecting it, as well as the circumstances under which the boy has been placed, so that no injustice may be done him. The law throws every safeguard about a man charged with a crime; he is presumed innocent until proved guilty, has counsel assigned him if he is unable to procure it himself, together with compulsory process for witnesses in his behalf, and must be tried by a jury of his

peers, who are instructed to give him the benefit of every reasonable doubt as to his guilt, and who cannot convict him unless all shall agree to the verdict. But the boy may be snatched up summarily, tried before a magistrate who has probably prejudged the case, and thus hurried off to the Reform School. It is true that the conviction must be approved by the Circuit or Probate Judge of the county, but it is equally true that with the press of business usually on the hands of these officers, they pay but little attention to the matter, and in probably nine cases out of ten the papers are approved as a mere formality. It seems to us neither right nor just to sentence a boy to imprisonment from the time that he is ten or twelve years of age until he attains his majority, for the commission of some petty offense, without full and complete investigation of the case and its surroundings by unprejudiced and disinterested parties. The property of a minor cannot be disposed of without the appointment of a guardian and the most careful scrutiny at every step in the proceeding; but under our system of committing boys to this school, an unfortunate boy may be for years deprived of his liberty without having a tongue lifted in his behalf or an unprejudiced eye to closely watch the proceedings. We believe that some provision should be made by the State to see that a full investigation is had in every such case, and that only when it is quite certain and clear that the boy is guilty of the offense charged, and that no other course will be likely to save him from a life of crime, and the community from his ravages, should be forced for the best years of his life into an institution partaking of the character of a prison.

A careful observation of the workings of the school has satisfied us that when the influence of the institutional life has not been such as to produce, in some measure at least, the reformation of a boy who has been confined therein until he has reached the age of eighteen years, that the further continuation of such boy in the school does him no good whatever,

and generally is detrimental to the best interests of the younger inmates. In fact, we think that all boys had better be discharged from the institution on reaching the age of eighteen years, and this view is fully concurred in by the officers of the school. At that age in life boys are generally competent, if they will, to earn a living for themselves, and with the moral, mental, and industrial training that the school gives them, ought to be prepared to become industrious and useful citizens. If they will not do this, but repair to their old haunts and pursue a criminal course, they should be disciplined and punished in an institution of a character better adapted than this for the treatment of grown-up boys.

As to the measures now adopted to secure homes for the boys in private families, and whether more effective means for this purpose are not desirable, your committee are informed by the Superintendent that there are always more applications for boys from responsible parties than there are boys willing to go and that the officers of the School can recommend. The officers make it a point to inquire carefully into the responsibility and character of applicants for boys, but find only a small proportion of boys to be suitable candidates for the places.

Most of the boys have parents whom they want to see, and homes which they long to visit, and when bound out from the institution are almost sure to run away from their places the first opportunity, and find their way back to their parents.

The Assistant Superintendent says that not one in ten of those for whom homes are found stay over a month. Still, your committee are of the opinion that by the adoption of more thorough and systematic measures, and the appointment of a judicious person who shall have the whole matter in charge, that more of the boys might be provided with good homes, and be encouraged and induced to stay with their employers, and grow up to become useful members in community.

The hours daily devoted to work are six, and the kinds of

labor performed as follows: Seating of chairs with flag and cane, manufacturing cigars, making clothes and shoes for the boys of the institution, baking, farm-work, and other work incident to the School. The shop is divided into separate rooms, fitted to employ about fifty boys in each. There are now some twelve boys employed in making and mending clothes, two in the shoe shop, forty in the cigar shop, and ten or twelve about the farm. When the farm work is driving, a much larger number engage in it. The worst boys have frequently been found most useful in farm work. The committee are unanimous in commending the various kind of work pursued, except the manufacture of cigars, in which there is a division of sentiment, the majority not inclining to favor it, and insisting that it will be prejudicial to the best interests of the boys, by creating or keeping alive an appetite for that vile weed, tobacco.

There are five hours devoted to study each day, two in the morning and three in the evening, giving to each boy an opportunity to gain a good common school education. The advantages in this respect are fully equal to those of any ordinary common school.

The library contains about seventeen hundred books, comprising juvenile books, histories, biographies and popular treatises. It needs replenishing, and a small appropriation for this purpose is unanimously recommended.

The boys have three meals each day, and the diet is as follows: Breakfast, bread and butter and barley coffee; for dinner, meat and vegetables with bread and water; for supper, bread and butter or molasses, and water. In the "family house" the table was covered with a white cloth and furnished with earthen bowls and plates, and knives and forks; but in the main building tin cups were generally used instead of earthen or crockery ware. All, however, were neat and clean; but still the committee think that it would tend greatly to the improvement of the boys, and add to the character of the

institution, if the table was better supplied and furnished. Potatoes, cold beans, rice, pickles, for breakfast, and milk, apple-sauce, or gingerbread for supper, spiced in now and then in addition to the ordinary fare, would greatly improve the diet without much increasing the expense thereof. Boys from ten to eighteen years of age are at that period in life when they form habits that will follow them all their days. If they are brought up on the coarsest fare, and made to take their food in primitive style, without the use of a cup or saucer, or so much as the sight of a clean crockery plate or bowl, the training is well calculated to make them rude, coarse, and low. There should be nothing in the conduct of the institution that tends to degrade the boys, and we claim that the table should be furnished with good plain table-ware, and always supplied with a sufficient quantity of good wholesome food, and with a greater variety than is provided at the present time. In view of this fact, and of some improvements that in our judgments should be made in the dress of the boys, which will add somewhat to the running expenses of the School, we recommend that the full amount of the appropriation asked for by the Board of Control for the next two years be allowed. The time allowed for recreation in summer is about three hours daily. In the winter it is not as much, the days being shorter, although a sufficient time is given. Their amusements are ball-playing, marbles, etc. No regular amusements are provided by the School.

There is no systematic plan of rewards. Various means are adopted, however, as incentives to good conduct, such as taking the boys out to ride with the officers, reposing confidence in them, giving them increased privileges, etc. They are frequently placed in positions of trust where they are paid \$5 per month, the books showing payment to boys of this class of sums of from \$10 to \$40 each. Your committee inquired of the officers in regard to the punishments inflicted and the frequency thereof, and learned that they were graded according

to the offenses committed. Kind expostulations, deprivations of pleasure, extra work, carrying a stick of wood about the yard, going without a meal, locking up in the dormitory, locking up in the lodge and whipping—these occur as seldom as is consistent with discipline. The instructions are to manage as far as possible without punishment. All serious cases are reported at the office before discipline is inflicted. On the subject of a certain "sweat-box" punishment, which was a matter of public remark some time ago, the superintendent says that the box was a simple pine one, eighteen to twenty inches square, in which some of the worst and largest boys were required to stand until they signified their wish to be released, and gave pledge of good behavior. A person was always within hearing distance, so that he could answer to the call of the boy. The use of this means of punishment was discontinued and the box destroyed over eighteen months ago. The "Family House" is regarded as the most desirable place about the institution. Here the boys have nearly all the freedom and privileges that are to be had in a well-regulated family. The house is conducted by a man and his wife, and the boys sit at the table with them, and are treated as though they were all members of one family. The school-room and bed-rooms are in the same building, and are neat, airy, and pleasant. The boys are placed here on their honor and good behavior, and thus far there have been none that have proved unfaithful.

Here, in the opinion of the committee, is to be found the true system for conducting a reform school. The second family house, now nearly completed, will be conducted on the same plan as the other, and when finished, both houses will accommodate about sixty scholars, which the Superintendent regards as sufficient room for the present. A further classification of the inmates of the School is desirable, and should be made as soon as possible, but is not deemed practicable until there is a different and more suitable place provided for the worst class of boys. This investigation has impressed the

committee deeply with the urgent necessity for the establishment of an intermediate prison for first offenders and boys verging on manhood. It is thought that if this were done and the larger boys of the Reform School removed thereto, that boys might be received in their places as young as seven or eight years of age, and be greatly benefited thereby.

The only means of keeping a knowledge of the boys after they have left the institution is by correspondence, and this is of course voluntary on their part, although the officers of the institution encourage it by all means in their power. So far as the subsequent history of the boys is known, about seven-tenths of those who have been discharged have done well, and three-tenths have fallen into vices and criminal practices.

It is thought by your committee and by the officers of the institution that if a judicious person was appointed whose special duty it should be to look after those discharged boys and assist them as well as the boys in school in getting good homes it would result in great good to the boys and to society also.

The account of the earnings of the boys for the past two years and the average cost to the State of each are not as full and definite as the committee could have desired. The total earnings for the years 1871 and 1872 were \$13,047.65; estimated value of farm products the past year were \$1,840.73.

The expenditure for two years for supervision, teachers, clothing, etc., exclusive of boys' earnings, was \$57,879.04,— showing an annual cost to the State of about \$125 for each inmate. Your committee believe that the appropriation asked for repairing buildings, improving grounds, replenishing the library, etc., is necessary to properly carry on the school, and they therefore recommend the same to the amount of five thousand dollars. The committee have examined the high board fence now inclosing the yard, and have taken into consideration the propriety of substituting therefor a high stone or brick wall for the purpose of making the inclosure more

secure. While we admit that there are, undoubtedly, boys in the School who need walls of a more substantial character to hold them at all times than the present wooden ones, we, nevertheless, insist that the institution was intended to be a reformatory or large family school, combining labor and instruction for the purpose of reformation and not punishment, and that as far as possible, all prison features should be dispensed with. We think it even better that a few of the boys should escape than that the institution should be turned completely into a prison; for all sense of justice would be shocked by the very statement that hundreds of boys were sent to prison for a term of ten or twelve years as punishment for the commission of offenses of the most petty character.

We think, with the use of proper means, there will be no such difficulty in retaining the boys as is sometimes apprehended. The Ohio Reform School we think aptly illustrates this statement. With a greater number of boys than our School, it is conducted upon the family system, without any bars, bolts, or high walls, and with ample opportunities for escape; and yet, during the past year, only seven boys ran away from the institution. With his Excellency, the Governor, we fear that our Reform School now partakes too much of the character of a prison, and we would much rather dispense with features of this kind than to add any new ones. The sooner the institution is made what it should be the better. If a further classification was made by the removal of the vicious and incorrigible large boys to a more suitable place, there would be no necessity for high walls of brick or stone, and many of the younger boys who are now contaminated by the example and association of these big boys might be kept from such corrupting influences and saved from lives of degradation and vice.

The committee rejoice that the public attention has of late been turned in a greater degree than formerly toward the importance of making such provision as shall, as far as possi-

ble, save the young lads of the State from falling into the ranks of crime.

There, especially, should the State see that these boys, over whom it has assumed the guardianship and control, should not be made criminals by the very surroundings into which they are forced by the action of the public authorities. It would be certainly far better to have no Reform School at all than to have one tending by the association of its inmates or otherwise to make boys worse.

With the conviction that the law should be changed so as to prevent the confinement of boys in this institution after they have reached the age of eighteen years, the committee instructed me to report the following bill for that purpose, being a bill heretofore referred to them and entitled

A bill to amend sections 10 and 12 of an act to establish a house of correction for juvenile offenders, approved February 10, 1855, as amended by act 170 of the laws of 1867, being sections 8135 and 8137 of the compiled laws of 1871,

With a recommendation that the same do pass, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

E. R. MILLER, *Acting Chairman.*

REPORT OF SENATE COMMITTEE:

APRIL 12, 1873.

The committee on the Reform School, to whom was referred so much of the messages of the retiring and acting Governors; also the special message of Gov. Bagley on reformatory institutions, and the various bills introduced making appropriations for the support of this school, and making sundry changes in the rules and regulations governing the institution, have had these several matters under careful consideration,

and beg leave to report, that this school is not to-day what, in the opinion of your committee, it was the design of the Legislature it should be; that it is and has thus far been, from its earliest history, more of a penal than educational and reformatory institution, while it was the evident design that it should be almost purely reformatory in its character; that your committee find, from a careful examination and personal inspection of the premises, the workshops, and the school, that the educational advantages of the institution are made almost wholly to depend on the ability of the Board of Control to obtain profitable employment for the boys, and that as a consequence little or no real effort is made for their practical education by either the officers of the school or the Board of Control.

This, your committee think, is all wrong. That it is in direct conflict with the purpose of this institution, and that, if it is to be continued, the sooner the real character of the institution is avowed, and the prefix "Reform" dropped from its name, and that of "Penal" substituted, the better. Yet your committee are fully convinced that the Reform School, as its name implies, was never designed for a penitentiary or as a place of confinement and punishment for criminals of tender years, but rather as a place of refuge, where they could be educated and fitted for lives of active usefulness, and to afford them security from temptation and protection against the allurements held out to them by vicious companions, and to which their previous defective moral training, renders them a too easy prey; while at the same time it should present to them and keep constantly before their young minds the benefits and happiness certain to result from virtuous conduct in quiet homes, when guided by the rules of rectitude.

To this end, it only remains that the people of the State should fully understand the design of this school, and the purposes for which it was instituted, and to co-operate earnestly with the true friends of reformatory education to make it all its most sanguine friends claim it should be; and which will

enable it to reclaim from the paths of vice those who otherwise will at some future day become inmates of our jails and prisons, or still worse, prey on the rights and property of others, and go unwhipped of justice, ends which, in the opinion of your committee, are far from being accomplished under the present management of the institution.

Your committee consider that it can hardly be necessary at this day and age to enter upon a discussion as to the comparative cost to the State of the reformation and punishment of young criminals; and we believe it may be safely assumed, without regard to the moral considerations which enter into the account, that it will cost less in dollars and cents to educate and reform a boy, and add his knowledge, his energy, his ability, natural and acquired, and his industry to the productive labor, either mental or physical, of the community, than to arrest and try the same boy when he has become a hardened criminal, and to confine him for years or for life, as the case may be, in a prison. Nor do your committee believe that any extended argument is needed to convince the thoughtful and philanthropic legislator of the inestimable value to the State of the work which we believe the Reform School was designed to accomplish, and which, under judicious management, it will do for the reformation and education of a large class of boys which do exist in all our large cities and villages, and from which, unfortunately, the rural districts are not wholly exempt.

In accordance with these views of the purposes for which the Reform School was instituted, your committee deem it of great importance that further educational advantages should be secured to the boys in this school; and as they are fully convinced that under the present management and with existing laws no such advantages can be secured, they deem it of the utmost importance that such legislation shall be had as will insure to each of these wards of the State such an amount of knowledge as will qualify him to do well his part in life in any of the ordinary business avocations. The circumstances

which surround these boys are exceedingly peculiar. The State, for its own protection in some instances, and for the good of the boys in many others, has caused their arrest, trial, and commitment to this school, often for no causes criminal in their character, and with no other purpose in view than to save the boys from being, through the agency of hardened criminals, led into a life of crime and degradation. Many of them have transmitted diseased constitutions, others defective mental and moral organizations; the education of nearly all of them has been sadly neglected, and in many cases their moral training has been most pernicious; many of them in fact having been sinned against rather than being themselves sinners over and above other boys of their years.

The State, having under such circumstances assumed the guardianship of these boys, it should under no combination of circumstances fail to do for them what the public good demands; and it seems to us that a thorough education is the first and highest of these obligations, while the teaching to them of good business habits is also of the utmost importance, and to this end your committee would urge upon the management of the school the importance of teaching each boy some good mechanical trade.

Your committee deem the work of seating chairs with flag or cane, now the principal labor performed by the boys at the school, not such as will enable them after their discharge from the school to secure paying employment, and therefore not such a trade as should be taught the boys; but think that the making of cigars, in which a few boys are now employed, a profitable business to every one who knows well the trade; and that if paying labor for the boys can be secured at this employment, and at no other, the learning of which will be of equal value to the boys in after life, that it should, as far as practicable, be substituted for that of seating chairs.

Your committee would also recommend the employment, as far as practicable, of the boys for all farm work; and that

such as are selected for this purpose be thoroughly instructed in all the details of practical farming. We also would recommend that facilities be provided for teaching the boys the art of printing, one of the most profitable of the mechanical arts ; and that provisions be made for teaching, as far as practicable, engraving and kindred pursuits, as in these various departments profitable employment can at all times be obtained in any part of the civilized world.

The class of boys for which this institution was established becomes continually larger as our population increases, and hence renders it essential that additional facilities for their care and education should be provided, or that there should be some change in the law regulating the age at which boys should be admitted into and discharged from the School. Your committee believe that boys of seven or eight years are of the proper age to become the wards of the State when they are not properly cared for by parents or guardians, and especially where the temptations to vice and crime are as prevalent as they are now in all of our large cities. And we do not deem it important that in each particular case real crime should have actually been committed by the boy in order that he should be made a ward of the State, and placed in this School for education ; at the same time it is of the utmost importance to the individual and to society that no boy should be sent to the School convicted of crime without sufficient evidence, or for the purpose of relieving those whose duty it is to provide for and educate him from the responsibility devolving upon them, as we have good reason to believe is now the case in many instances, and which seems to call for such legislation as will correct the evil, or for the more rigid enforcement of existing laws by both the justice of the peace before whom the boy may be brought for trial and the judge whose duty it is to carefully review the case, and who must approve of the conviction and sentence before any boy can be admitted into the School under existing laws, but which review,

your committee are advised, is merely formal in many cases, where the conviction and sentence have been made by the justices in utter violation of law. This should not be; and we trust the mere calling of attention to this great evil may result in its correction.

A careful study of the workings of the various reformatory institutions of the country as well as the present operation of this School have satisfied your committee that in most cases where reform has not been attained in a very large degree during the earlier years of the retention of the boys in said institution, that then longer confinement therein is not to their interest or the public good; and that when any boy has arrived at the age of eighteen years his reformation should have been so far effected that his discharge is rendered safe, or if not, that further attempts to secure his reform are not likely to be successful, and that the longer continuation of any such boy or boys in the School does him or them little or no real good, and is to an extent that many may not appreciate detrimental to the highest interest of those inmates who may and probably can and will be fully reformed, educated, and made useful citizens, and to this end we recommend the passage of the accompanying bill, entitled:

“A bill to amend sections 10 and 12 of an act entitled ‘An act to establish a House of Correction for juvenile offenders,’ approved February 10, 1855, as amended by act number 250 of the laws of 1861, being sections 8135 and 8137 of chapter 268 of the compiled laws of 1871.”

Regarding as your committee do the education of the boys in this School as of the utmost importance, and feeling that the hours of labor and study are at present so arranged that this purpose of the School is to a large degree defeated, and that this, as it seems to us, grievous neglect of the highest interest of the whole people may be rendered impossible, herewith report the bill entitled

A bill regulating the hours of labor and study in the Reform School,

Without amendment, and recommend its passage.

Your committee have also given careful consideration to the financial necessities of the School, and the repairs and improvements deemed desirable on the buildings and other property belonging to the institution by the Board of Control; and to the end that the School may be made as perfect in all its arrangements as is possible, and that the interest of the tax-payers may be at the same time carefully guarded, we here-with report back to the Senate with amendments,

A bill making appropriations for the Reform School for the years 1873 and 1874,

Recommending that the amendments be concurred in, and that the bill, when so amended, do pass, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

GEO. M. DEWEY, *Chairman.*

R E P O R T

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

GENERAL SUPERVISION

OF

•

Charitable, Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAN SING:

W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1873.



MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

CHARLES I. WALKER,	DETROIT.
WILLIAM B. WILLIAMS,	ALLEGAN.
HENRY W. LORD,	PONTIAC.

OFFICERS.

CHARLES I. WALKER,	CHAIRMAN.
CHARLES M. CROSWELL,	SECRETARY.



STATE OF MICHIGAN.

AN ACT

To Provide for the Appointment of a Board of Commissioners for the General Supervision of Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions, and Defining their Powers and Duties.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact,* That within fifteen days after the passage of this act, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the Governor shall appoint three suitable persons, residents of the State, to be called and known as "The Board of State Commissioners, for the general supervision of Charitable, Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions," who shall hold their office respectively for the period of two, four, and six years, as indicated by the Governor in making the appointments; and all appointments thereafter made, except to fill vacancies, shall be for the period of six years. Any vacancy occurring in said board, by reason of removal, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by the Governor, the appointment in any case thus made to be subject to ratification or rejection by the Senate at the first regular session following such appointment. The Governor may remove any member of said board for misfeasance or malfeasance in office.

SEC. 2. Before entering upon the discharge of their duties,

each of the said Commissioners shall take and subscribe before the Secretary of State, who shall file the same in his office, the constitutional oath of office. The said Commissioners shall have power to appoint a secretary, not of their number, whose duties they may prescribe and whose salary they may establish and determine.

SEC. 3. The said Commissioners, by one of their number, or by their secretary, shall, at least once in each year, visit and examine into the *condition* of each and every of the city and county poor-houses, county jails, or other places for the detention of criminals or witnesses; and the said board, or a majority thereof, with their secretary, shall, at least once in each year, visit and examine the Reform School, State Prison, Detroit House of Correction, and State and county asylums for the insane, and the deaf, dumb, and blind, and for the purpose of ascertaining the *actual condition* of the institutions by them or by either of them visited, the *method of instruction, government, or management therein pursued*, the official conduct of the superintendents or other officers and employes in charge thereof, or connected therewith, the condition of the buildings, grounds, or other property thereunto belonging, and the facts as to all other matters in any manner pertaining to the usefulness and proper management of the institutions, poor-houses, and jails above named. They, or either of them, and their secretary, shall have free access thereto at any and all times, and shall have authority to administer oaths and examine any person or persons in any way connected with or having knowledge of the condition, management, and discipline of such institutions, jails, or poor-houses, as to any matters or inquiries not contrary to the purposes or provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. The said Commissioners shall receive no compensation for their time or services, except as hereinafter particularly provided; but the actual expenses of each of them, while engaged in the performance of their duties under this act, and

any actual outlay for stationery, office rent, or any necessary aid or assistance required in examinations or investigations, on being fully stated in account and verified by the affidavit of the Commissioner or Commissioners making the charge, and approved by the Governor, shall be paid quarterly by the State Treasurer on the warrant of the Auditor General, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the secretary of said board shall be paid in like manner: *Provided*, That the entire expense of said board or commission, including their compensation for services, as required by the seventh section of this act, and the salary and traveling expenses of their secretary, shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 5. No member of said board, or their secretary, shall be either directly or indirectly interested in any contract for building, repairing, or furnishing any institution, poor-house, or jail which by this act they are authorized to visit and inspect; nor shall any officer of such institution, jail, or poor-house be eligible to the office of Commissioner hereby created, nor shall any two members of said board be residents of the same county.

SEC. 6. On or before the first day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and in each second year thereafter, the said board shall report in writing to the Governor, fully, the result of their investigations, together with such other information and recommendations as they may deem proper, including their opinions and conclusions as to the necessity of further legislation to improve the condition and extend the usefulness of the various State, county, and other institutions by them visited; and the said Commissioners, or either of them, shall make any special investigation into alleged abuse in any of the institutions which by this act they are authorized to visit, whenever the Governor shall so direct, and report the result there of to him at such reasonable time as he shall prescribe. And whenever any abusive treatment

of those confined in any of said institutions shall come to the knowledge of said commissioners, which, in their opinion, requires immediate attention and redress, they shall forthwith report the facts of such abusive treatment to the Governor, with such recommendations for the correction of the same as they shall deem proper.

SEC. 7. And the said board, in addition to the duties above prescribed, shall make a thorough examination of all the penal, criminal, or other laws of the State relating to the penal or reformatory institutions by them to be visited, or in any wise relating to the custody and punishment of criminals, and the care and confinement of the county poor and pauper insane, for the purpose of a revision of such laws by the Legislature at the first regular session following the passage of this act; and to accomplish this end, said board shall collect together all acts and parts of acts in any manner pertaining to the control, punishment, and reformation of criminals, and to the care and custody of the county poor and pauper insane, and shall report the same fully to the Governor, on or before November first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, together with such revision, amendments, and suggestions for the improvement thereof as to such board shall be deemed necessary and expedient; the report thus made to be submitted to the Legislature by the Governor. And each of said board, for the time actually required and expended in the discharge of his duties under this section, shall be entitled to demand and receive such reasonable compensation as shall be approved by the Governor, and which shall be paid in the manner heretofore provided for the payment of their actual traveling and other necessary expenses: *Provided*, That said board shall not perform the duties provided in this section if any law shall be enacted at this session of the Legislature authorizing the same work by any other board or commission.

SEC. 8. Nothing in this act shall be construed as impairing the authority or interfering with the duties of the Board of

Inspectors of the State Prison, and the Board of Control of the Reform School, or with the duties of the Board of Control, Trustees, Commissioners, or Inspectors of any other charitable, penal, or reformatory institution of this State.

Approved April 17, 1871.



R E P O R T .

To His Excellency, HENRY P. BALDWIN,

Governor of the State of Michigan:

In your message transmitted to the Legislature at its biennial session in January, 1871, you recommended the establishment by law of a Board of State Commissioners, who should have the supervision, and to some extent, the control of all penal and reformatory institutions, then or thereafter to be established in the State.

Acting upon the suggestion, the Legislature, by an act approved April 17, 1871, provided by law for the appointment of a Board of State Commissioners for the general supervision of charitable, penal, pauper and reformatory institutions.

By virtue of this act, a Board consisting of Charles I. Walker, William B. Williams, and Henry W. Lord having been appointed, and each member having taken and filed the Constitutional oath of office, the members met at the city of Detroit on the 21st day of September, 1871, and organized by electing Charles I. Walker Chairman, and Charles M. Croswell Secretary. At a subsequent meeting a code of by-laws was adopted, and the Board entered actively upon the work assigned to it. The Commissioners have the general oversight of the State Prison, Reform School, House of Correction, State and county asylums for the insane, and the deaf, dumb, and blind, and of the county jails and county poor-

houses. Their powers are solely of a visitational character, and are limited to inspection, investigation, and practical suggestions. They, or a majority of them, with their Secretary, are required once in each year to visit the aforesaid State institutions, and within the same time, one of them, or their secretary, shall visit and examine into the condition of the county jails and county poor-houses. They are to ascertain and report the actual condition of the buildings, grounds, and other property thereunto belonging, with the government and discipline therein pursued, the method of instruction, the official conduct of the Superintendents or other officers or employes in charge thereof or connected therewith, and all other facts pertaining to the usefulness and proper management of such institutions, which may come to the knowledge of the Commissioners. For the purposes of this examination, they are entitled to have free access, at any and all times, to such institutions, and are authorized to examine, on oath, any person connected therewith. They are to report in writing to the Governor, on or before the first day of October, 1872, and in each second year thereafter, the result of their investigations, together with such recommendations as they may deem proper. If there shall come to their knowledge any abusive treatment of the inmates of such institutions, requiring immediate redress, they shall forthwith report the same to the Governor, and whenever the Governor shall require, shall make special investigation into any alleged abuses.

In addition to the before mentioned duties, they are required to collect and thoroughly examine all the penal and criminal laws of the State, and report the same, with such revision, amendments, and suggestions for the improvement thereof, as as they may deem necessary and expedient, to the Governor, on or before the first day of November, 1872. It will thus be seen that the Board has been created for the purpose of gathering facts and information in reference to the workings of the public institutions of the State, and of the amount of good

they are accomplishing, with the view of securing, if possible, a more uniform, efficient, and improved system of management thereof, and of promoting such reforms as shall most effectively conduce to diminish suffering and crime, and accomplish the greatest good results in the treatment of the dependent, diseased and criminal classes.

Although this commission has no power whatever to make any changes in the actual management or mode of conducting these State and county institutions, it may, by inspection, suggestion, and comparison, aid in making them more effective for the purposes for which they are designed. Thorough inspection—especially if the time that it will take place is not known—stimulates to greater watchfulness and care on the part of officials, and often points out and brings to light for correction defects that otherwise might have long remained uncared for and unnoticed. Comparison of our institutions with each other, and with similar ones elsewhere, enables us to profit by the wisdom and experience of others, and to appropriate whatever we may deem of value, and reject whatever we may regard as worthless in the results of labor elsewhere.

VISITATIONS.

During the present year this Board has repeatedly visited the several State Institutions placed under its general inspection, as well as the Detroit House of Correction; and within the same time the Secretary has visited nearly all the county jails and poor-houses in the State that could be conveniently reached. The results of these visits, with such suggestions and recommendations as to the Board seem important, are herewith submitted.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The public institutions of the State of Michigan are objects of just pride to her people, and most cheerfully have they provided for their support. Established upon a broad comprehensive scale, and wisely managed, they have attained

a completeness and success, alike creditable to the institutions and honorable to the State.

STATE PRISON.

This is the principal penal institution of the State, and is nearly as old as the State Government, having been established in 1839, only some three years after the admission of Michigan into the Federal Union.

Located at the city of Jackson, in the central part of the State, amid a net-work of railroads, it is convenient and easy of access. The prison grounds embrace some thirty acres of land within the corporate limits of the city, and the prison walls, which have recently been re-constructed in a good and substantial manner, enclose about ten and a half acres. These grounds are so situated that with little expense they might be much beautified by means of lawns, shrubbery, and shade trees. The whole number of convicts committed to the prison during the entire period of its existence is four thousand four hundred and twenty-four, and the number confined therein, at the present time, is five hundred and eighty-eight. Of these last, six are females convicted of high crimes, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, or for a long term of years. The small number of females is owing to the fact that nearly all, except those sentenced for life, have been, by provision of law, removed to the Detroit House of Correction.

The prison is conducted upon what is known as the congregate system, and the prisoners labor about an average of nine hours each week-day during the year, in work-shops within the enclosure. The principal business carried on is the manufacture of furniture, wagons, agricultural implements, cigars, boots and shoes. The labor of the convicts is let to contractors, who, at fixed periods, of which due notice is given, bid and compete for it. But contractors working the men always have the advantage, for they are established in business, own the machinery in the shops of the prison, and are so situated that

they virtually exclude competition. The result is that the labor is obtained at very low rates, especially when we remember that the use of the shops and grounds are given to the contractors without charge. The present rates paid for this labor range from forty-eight to seventy-six cents per day for each man. Tasks are assigned to many of the men which they accomplish before the close of working hours.

The remainder of the time they generally sit down and do nothing, instead of devoting it to extra work for their own benefit. There is a disposition to discourage over-work in the prison, the contractors insisting that ordinary work is frequently slighted in order to reach the over-work, and the Agent declaring that the additional work is prejudicial to the health of the convicts. Prisoners take their meals together, with the exception of supper, in a large dining-hall, in which are long tables, furnished with a plate, knife, fork, spoon and bowl for each. The dishes are of white crockery, and scrupulously clean. At night prisoners are locked up in separate cells. The whole number of cells is six hundred and forty-eight. They are built of stone, and are eight feet four inches long, three feet four inches wide, and seven feet high. They are poorly ventilated by flues, and dimly lighted by means of small openings in the grated doors, which are made of flat bars of iron crossing each other. The cell furniture consists of a cot bedstead, a bed of straw, and a pillow of like material; these, with blankets, sheets, and a pillow-case, constitute the bed and bedding, while a small stool, a bucket, and a comb make up the balance of the furniture. Some of the cells have been carpeted and ornamented with pictures in a very tasty manner by the convicts occupying them, thus showing that, even behind the bars, men still appreciate and enjoy order and beauty. The drainage of the prison is good, being mainly by large sewers, with a fair fall leading to the river. Through some blunder in constructing the building the first tier of cells was placed below the surface of the ground, and, as a conse-

quence, they have always been damp. It is hoped that when the contemplated additions to the prison shall be completed there will be no further occasion for the use of these damp cells. In our judgment the cells are too small. With the bed and the articles of furniture, few as they are, there is scarcely room left for the convict to turn around. The air must of necessity become impure, as it can hardly be changed by means of the flues as fast as bad air is generated, and confinement in such a tomb for the living borders too strongly on cruelty.

For the first time in its history, within a few years past, the prison has been made self-sustaining. It is a relief to tax-payers to understand that it can be so managed, as from its earnings to pay its current expenses, without any drain for this purpose on the Treasury of the State. In this result there is the additional satisfaction, that since its attainment improvements of a humane and ameliorating character, tending greatly to benefit the condition of the convicts, have steadily been made in the discipline of the prison. The power of kindness has been brought into more active operation, the character of punishments modified, and the number of them greatly lessened.

A system of rewards has been devised and partly put in effect, so that now, at the end of each month, the convict who has conformed to the rules of the prison receives a card, as evidence of good behavior. Officers say that it is astonishing to see how the men prize these cards, treasuring them up, or sending them away to their families; and that the effect of these little rewards is excellent in controlling the prisoners and stimulating them to good conduct. Again, some of the old features of prison life, tending to destroy the self-respect of the imprisoned have been removed, and the change seems to work well. Thus the rule requiring the men to labor with their eyes constantly upon their work has been modified, and there is no longer that down-cast, "hang-dog" expression which formerly seemed to be peculiar to such convict. There

has also been a greater infusion of educational agencies. An hour on each Sabbath is now devoted to secular instruction, and numbers of convicts who came into the prison unable to read or write, through the training of this school, have acquired these primary elements of education. Interesting lectures and readings are more frequent than formerly, and many of the men, stimulated by the desire thus created for good reading, have voluntarily given up the use of tobacco for the privilege of becoming regular subscribers to some one of our leading monthly magazines. Twice a week, after dinner, the agent selects and reads for fifteen minutes to the prisoners in the dining-hall, some interesting and instructive piece.

The general expression of those who have observed the effect of these readings is, that they are beneficial and should be continued. There were, however, some in charge, who said "that the reading of scientific pieces took up the time of the prisoners, made them feel above their business as convicts, and was detrimental to the general discipline of the prison. The gist of the objection was, that it infringed upon work hours, as though unremitting toil, and nothing else, would be of benefit to men in prison.

The prison continues the practice which it some years ago inaugurated of giving special privileges to its prisoners on public holidays. The custom is believed to be beneficial, making the convict more cheerful and impressing him with a conviction that an interest is still felt in his welfare.

An excellent dinner and short addresses constitute the order of the day on these occasions. A slight improvement has also been made in the dress of the inmates, the stripe in the clothing not being quite as distinct as formerly. We hope the time may soon come when all fantastical dress of this kind may be changed for a plain one of uniform color.

We cannot learn that the parti-colored dress has been of any assistance in the capture of escaped prisoners, and now, that the prison is made secure by the completion of its walls,

we trust that this badge of the clown, tending to unnecessary degradation, may be abolished.

Each time that the members of this Board have visited the prison they have found the halls, cells, and rooms tidy, clean, and sweet, without any of that unpleasant odor known as the "prison-smell." The prisoners generally look well, and have none of the haggard, sullen expression that indicates hard treatment. In some of the shops the keepers informed us that not a man had been reported for discipline for a long time. The food is excellent of its kind, the amount furnished sufficient, and the general management of the prison, so far as we can judge, humane and good.

While we thus bear witness to many marked improvements that have been made in the general management and conduct of the prison, adding to its efficiency and usefulness, we feel that many important changes are yet essential to make it what it should be.

There is in the general appearance of the prison a dingy, dirty, repulsive look, that in addition to the shabbiness of some of the buildings, gives it a peculiarly sullen, forbidding, and almost neglected air. There might be some apology for this if the influence was to make men dread the prison and keep out of it; but as the number of inmates are not lessened thereby, there is scarcely an excuse for such a dilapidated presentation.

The small female prison in the center of the yard is wholly unfit for the purpose to which it is devoted, and ought to be torn down, and other provision made for its inmates. Female prisoners ought never to be kept in the heart of a great prison —in the very midst of a large body of men.

A change for the better ought also to be made in the manner of caring for convicts who have become insane after their admission into the prison. There are ten such confined in separate cells in a building on the prison grounds, expressly built for such purpose. The cells are large, being eight feet

square and nine feet high. There seems, however, to be an insufficient number, as the Agent informed us that he has four or five men in prison, beside those confined here, whose condition is such that they ought to be placed in this department, but cannot for want of cell room. The inmates receive no treatment whatever for their malady, and are kept in constant confinement. When we remember that insanity sweeps away a knowledge of the difference between right and wrong and destroys all responsibility, while we admit that there is necessity for such restraint as shall secure the insane from harming themselves or others, we insist that it should be of a humane character, with the application of such remedies and treatment as may be likely to restore the mind to a sound condition. To punish a lunatic, even though he may be a criminal, is inhuman ; and to confine him without proper care and treatment for cure is punishment.

Another great defect is the want of a proper school-room, a convenient chapel, and a comfortable hospital. These, with better facilities for washing and bathing, are pressing wants that we suppose will be supplied by the construction of the proposed additions.

If the few books pointed out to us constitute the "prison library," then it needs replenishing at once, for they were few in number, and in a miserable condition. A member of this Board declared that "the whole lot was not worth eighteen pence," and his valuation was not far out of the way. Good books impart knowledge, and, if they are of an interesting and entertaining character, must be of especial value to a prisoner, occupying his thoughts, diverting them from gloomy reflections, and beguiling the weary hours of confinement. We thought if the prisoners that we saw, who had finished their tasks and were sitting down demurely waiting for quitting time to come, had been supplied with books, many would have read them and relished them.

Some change should also be made in the future in contracts

for the labor of convicts, if the contract system is to be maintained, to the end that brief time may be allowed prisoners, during the week-days, for school purposes. Experience has already demonstrated the advantage of the school, which is now held only one hour in the week, and that on the Sabbath, and the eagerness with which many of the prisoners embrace this opportunity to acquire the first rudiments of an education, shows that they certainly ought to have more time and better facilities for this purpose.

In the large majority of the prisons of the United States secular instruction is imparted. In some, Saturday afternoon is appropriated to this purpose; in others, an hour in the afternoon of each week day, while others devote a short time in the fore part of the evening to this object. Prison officers, and others who have carefully observed the effect, declare that it is beneficial upon the convict and in the discipline of the prison.

The system of labor seems to us defective, in that the imprisoned, in too many instances, are kept constantly at a subdivision of work that will be of no especial advantage to them when they leave the prison. A man may learn to sew a seam in leather, or drive nails in the heel of a boot, but if kept continuously at this kind of work, he will never become a skillful boot or shoe-maker. When it is possible, especially in the case of long-time prisoners, a full trade should be taught, through which a man, when freed from prison, may be enabled to earn his living. Facts prove that with a good trade and a little education, a convict is rarely found serving a second term in prison, while if nothing is done to put him in the way of permanently maintaining himself he is almost sure to be returned.

In this connection we may add that there seems to be a necessity for some better system for caring for convicts of all classes after their discharge from our penal institutions. At present a prisoner is sent out from the State Prison with a suit of

plain clothes and five or ten dollars in money, to make his way through the world as best he can. With the odium of his imprisonment clinging to him, he finds it difficult to obtain work, and often, from want of a little encouragement, becomes the victim of old habits and relapses into crime.

Some organized systematic effort should be made to prevent such results. If we knew the history of the four thousand and upward who, during its existence, have gone out from this prison, we apprehend that we should find that many had failed to lead better lives because society turned the cold shoulder upon them, and repelled all their efforts to pursue an honest and industrious calling.

Massachusetts has a State agent, whose duty it is to specially look after convicts upon their discharge from prison, to assist them to obtain employment, and by encouragement and kind offices, to save them from falling into their former criminal practices ; and some other States accomplish the same result through the agency of a prison association organized for that purpose.

We had supposed that some funeral services were usually held in chapel of the prison, over the remains of a deceased convict, but we are informed by the agent that nothing of the kind takes place. We suggest whether brief burial services, conducted in such cases, in the presence of all or a portion of the convicts, would not produce a good impression upon the men.

As the prison is quite likely during the coming year to be largely remodeled, may not the new arrangement be made in such manner as to provide for some general classification of the inmates ? If a division was made whereby young criminals and first offenders, with others not hardened in crime, whose conduct gives assurance of a change for the better, were measurably removed from the contamination of intimate association with more depraved criminals, and had better opportunities for educational and moral training, would not the

effect enlarge the capacity of the prison for good, without materially increasing expense? We are informed by the agent that there are, in his opinion, many in the prison who are not bad at heart, but who have become criminals through the force of strong temptation, or surrounding circumstances. This division would place the class referred to under discipline best adapted to their wants, and at the same time would give them a fair opportunity to fit themselves for better lives.

DETROIT HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Although this is a municipal prison, owned and controlled by the city of Detroit, in which the State has no direct interest of ownership, it is nevertheless entitled to be ranked among the foremost of our State penal institutions, for the reason that it receives annually, from all parts of the State as well as from the city of Detroit, criminals convicted of misdemeanors, and forms one of the most important links in our whole prison system, being especially adapted for that class of offenders who ought not to be committed to the jails or to the State Penitentiary. Besides, this is the only prison that receives to any considerable extent the female convicts of the State. It has acquired an extended reputation, and is recognized throughout the country as a model institution of its kind. With a superintendent who has made the management of prisons not only a study but the practical business of years, devoting all his best energies to this work, he has made this prison in many respects a remarkable success. In the matter of finance the House of Correction has not only proved self-sustaining, but during its existence has earned one hundred and three thousand and four dollars and fifty cents (\$103,004 50) over and above its current expenses, a showing which but very few prisons, if any, can make.

Prisoners in this institution are principally employed in the manufacture of chairs and cigars. The contract system is not adopted. The superintendent purchases stock, causes it to be

made up, and when manufactured disposes of the goods. The gratifying exhibit of financial success made by this prison, is evidence that prison labor, in some instances at least, may be so managed by competent officers as to become a source of profit.

The discipline of this prison seems to us very simple. Obedience, order, and cleanliness are most strictly enforced. There are no grades in the male department, and none, unless it be a transfer to the House of Shelter, in the female department. Rewards for good conduct are used only to a very limited extent, the privilege of over wool, or a chair, or some other little article of cell furniture, being about the only stimulus of this kind given to the prisoners. The prison dress is not in use, and flogging with the lash, or otherwise, has been abolished.

As considerable complaint has been made with respect to the mode adopted here for disciplining offenders, it being insisted that what the Superintendent calls "treatment" is nothing less than a severe mode of punishment more cruel than the use of the lash, we have taken some pains to ascertain the method of discipline and the effect thereof. It must be apparent to every thoughtful person who visits this institution, that there is power, control, and the exercise of authority in every department, and that the directing power governing and controlling all with a firm and steady hand is the Superintendent. Convicts coming into the prison are quick to see and appreciate this, and are made to feel at once that they must conform to the rules, and yield implicit obedience to those in authority. They are not closely watched, but each, as far as possible, is placed in a great measure upon his own good behavior, and encouraged, through self-control, to so regulate his conduct as to restrain any tendency to disobedience or wrong doing. It is sought to teach convicts that they must govern themselves, and that the object of their imprisonment is to assist them to accomplish this purpose, in order that they may be better fitted for society and enabled more effectually to repel the inclination to vice.

If these considerations do not influence them to obedience and a correct deportment, any infraction of the rules meets with prompt and decisive action. The offender is ordered to his cell. If he refuses to go, or in any way or manner resists, force, if need be, to the whole extent of the power of the prison, is used to accomplish this end, even though the convict may have to be roughly handled or injured. Once in the cell, which is darkened, he is left there until passion subsides and reflection makes him feel and see the necessity for different conduct. When noisy and violent, such offenders, in addition to the confinement in the cell, are fettered and fastened to the wall. In the great majority of cases, in a very short time the prisoner sends for the Superintendent, confesses his wrong, and, promising obedience in the future, asks to be restored to his former privileges, which is almost invariably granted, after a few suggestions from the Superintendent, designed to show him the folly of his conduct, and warning him that his offense must not be repeated.

We think that in all cases of violence, where convicts have been severely handled, it will be found that there was a necessity therefor, growing out of a spirit of revolt and actual resistance on their part, which, if not promptly overcome, would have imperiled the lives of those in charge, and encouraged a spirit of insubordination throughout the prison. On one of the days of our visitation a prisoner refused to work, and drawing a large knife, which he had sharpened and concealed about his person, declared that he would use it upon any one who molested him. The Superintendent was called and he ordered him to his cell. He went there voluntarily; but it is plain to be seen that if he had refused to go, force must have been used sufficient to overcome any resistance that he might make, even though he were seriously injured thereby.

No cases of severe corporal punishment, of the use of such barbarous tortures as the gag, the yoke, the shower-bath, or of severe discipline, other than we have described, have come to

our knowledge in the course of this investigation ; and we believe it will be found that while prompt obedience is exacted, and the rules of the institution strictly enforced, that it is sought in all cases to accomplish these results through kindness, and mild, but decided discipline, and that in the instances where complaint has been made of personal injury, it has been the result of such resistance to the authority of the prison as it was absolutely necessary to overcome.

The manner of the Superintendent is pleasant, kind, and well adapted to impress a convict with the conviction that he has an interest and sympathy for him, with no desire to govern him in a stern or oppressive way. Prisoners who have been sent in disgrace to their cells are free to admit that they were in the wrong, and that their good and the good of the institution required that they should be thus disciplined, and that no part of the treatment had the effect to debase them, destroy their self respect or injure their persons.

The educational training which this institution gives to its inmates is one of its most distinguishing and excellent features, and cannot be too highly commended. In addition to a school held two and one-half hours each on two evenings of every week, there are writing schools for both men and women; and every Saturday afternoon all the prisoners assemble in the chapel and listen to an appropriate and carefully prepared lecture. Of the effect of these increased educational advantages, the Superintendent says : " Since such a large proportion of the prisoners have been brought thus under systematic and efficient instruction, and have became so actively interested, a very different intellectual and moral atmosphere seems to be present throughout the whole institution. The prisoners are better workmen, better as relates to the discipline.

" Indeed, there is little need of discipline in the ordinary sense of that word as applied to prisoners. They are governed in their own inward life towards their companions, their

officers, toward society, and I trust towards God, by nobler sentiments, more reasonable reflections, and better self control. Is not this, as far as it goes, evidence of reformation ?

" In view of the benefit of the school, it seems incredible that I should have spent more than twenty years in the management of prisoners, and never until 1868 have introduced this measure."

We are well satisfied that the school, as well as the institution itself, is accomplishing a good work toward the reformation of those committed to its charge.

That branch of the institution, entirely separate from it, and known as the House of Shelter for Women, under the care of its accomplished and faithful directress, Miss Emma A. Hall, is deserving of a more extended notice than we have time or space to give it. Here, in a commodious and well-furnished home, provided with all the comforts and conveniences of a well-to-do family, we found some ten or a dozen wayward girls taken from bad influences, forming a little society of their own, and by industry, education and refining associations, fitting themselves for lives of respectability and usefulness. Each inmate is provided with an ordinary-sized bed-room, fitted with the furniture usually found in a room of this kind. They take their meals together at a table in the dining-hall, covered with a neat table-cloth and furnished with excellent table ware and napkins. Most of the day is devoted to work, mainly sewing and making linen coats and pantaloons. Singing, music on a parlor organ, evening school, readings, with a weekly evening gathering for conversation and social entertainment constitute the principal exercises. Culture of this kind, amid such surroundings, cannot fail to be productive of great good in preparing those who receive it for useful home life, and we cannot but regard the House of Shelter as one of the best agencies for saving those likely to fall that it has been our province to find.

The House of Correction is not without its defects. We think that the cells are too small, and on that account,

decidedly objectionable. Again, there is no dining-hall, and the prisoners take their meals separately in their cells, which seems to us cold, and not calculated to produce as good an influence on the prisoners as a well-ordered general table. Neither are we satisfied that it is a good arrangement to have large numbers of men and women confined within the same prison, no matter how vigilant the effort to keep them separate.

The success of this establishment seems, to us, not so much due to the adoption of any particular system for the government of its inmates, unless it be the extraordinary efforts in direction of education, as to the zeal and efficiency of the Superintendent. He is, emphatically, the head of the institution, and every department of it is pervaded with his enthusiasm and inspiration.

REFORM SCHOOL.

Soon after the organization of this board, serious charges of cruelty in discipline were made in the newspapers against the officers of the Reform School. An investigation of its affairs was ordered by the Governor, and a long and thorough examination took place, of parties who had been or were at that time connected with the School. The result exonerated the Superintendent from the charge of gross cruelty which had been made against him. There were, however, some features in the discipline and in the educational and other departments that seemed to require revision, in order that this institution might produce satisfactory results, and continue to meet the expectations of the public. These objectionable phases were kindly pointed out, the affairs of the School freely discussed, and such changes advised as to this Board seemed essential for the best welfare of said School. The report embodying these conclusions and suggestions is appended hereto, and we would respectfully renew the recommendations therein contained.

It is a matter of especial gratification that such changes have already been made, as it is hoped will improve the educa-

tional department, modify the discipline, and create that concert of action among the officers of the institution without which it cannot thrive.

A recent visit to the School satisfied us that in many respects it has already greatly improved. All the officers now seem to work harmoniously together, punishments are less frequent, and are not inflicted by subordinates as formerly. The mode of dealing with offenders has been greatly changed, confinement in a cell being substituted in most cases for the use of the lash. The new family house erected this season, and now progressing to completion, will make provision for a more complete classification of the boys. A movement, too, has been made in the direction of additional amusements; and although this is nothing but a pole on the play-ground for gymnastic exercises, it is, we hope, the beginning of a more extended provision for harmless diversions especially suited to boy life. The buildings have not been overlooked. Many of the dormitories have been renovated and ceiled anew on all sides,—the old rickety front steps and the worn out door-sills have given place to new ones, and various repairs have made the premises far more inviting and comfortable than they formerly were. The whole establishment is tidy and in good order, and, with 218 inmates, not one of whom is sick or in the hospital, all well clad, and seeming as cheerful and contented as could be expected under the restraint and confinement necessarily incident to their situation, we feel assured that they fare as well as they ever have, and that the school is establishing itself upon a broader and better basis, and with its increased facilities, will in the future produce more satisfactory results than ever before.

The most hopeful field of labor for the prevention of crime is among our juvenile population, and no pains should be spared in the use of all proper instrumentalities to keep them from the paths that go down to destruction. A good home, the acquisition of a trade, and a fair amount of schooling are

undoubtedly among the very best means for the accomplishment of this object, and public institutions for the training and reformation of children should constantly keep this end in view.

They should partake as little of the character of a prison as is possible, consistent with the safe keeping and discipline of the wards. The well regulated family is the true model, and institutional life should conform to it as far as practicable, dispensing as much as possible with bolts, bars, and prison features, and treating its inmates as neglected children, who need better care that they may be shielded from temptation and improper associations, and thus be provided with such a degree of practical intelligence and knowledge of work, as will enable them to become self-reliant and competent for self-control.

While the State stands in the position of *loco parentis* to the wayward little ones, it should see that these purposes are not thwarted, and opposite results accomplished. We are informed by one, long associated with our Reform School, that boys retained there for a great number of years become so accustomed to the institutional life, depending not upon themselves but upon the provision made for them, that they lose their self-independence, and go from thence without knowledge of a trade or skilled labor, and in a condition utterly unfit to care for themselves. We are still strongly impressed with the fact that boys, as a general thing, remain too long in the School, and that more efficient measures should be adopted to provide them with good homes in private families. In truth, the School should simply retain most of these boys until suitable places can be found for them elsewhere, where they may be taught useful trades and fitted to become good and industrious citizens. The very appearance of a necessity for the exercise of penal restraint and discipline over such children, should be avoided at the earliest practicable period, and they assigned to the supervision and care of private

families. With such watchful care does Massachusetts look after her wards that she has provided a State agent, whose especial business it is to see that good places are secured for such dependent children. In addition, the agent is required to visit them from time to time, and ascertain if they are well treated and kindly cared for.

There is another feature in this agency that seems to us deserving of consideration. No child can be sent to an institution of a penal character until a complete history of the case and a full understanding of the facts are laid before the State Agent, who then appears, if need be, even against the parents, in defense of the child. Thus it is only when the commission of criminal acts is clearly proved, and the tendency to crime demonstrated as absolutely certain, that a child can bear the taint of imprisonment in a penal institution. In not a few instances in our own State, parents and others having children in charge, for the purpose of ridding themselves of their support, manage upon some "trumped up" accusation to have them sent to the Reform School, and thus thrust upon the State the care and cost of their maintenance.

A visitor to our Reform School became interested in a boy twelve years of age, who had been committed for theft. Gaining the confidence of the lad, he was shocked to hear him declare that he hated his mother. The visitor told him that it was not right to speak thus of a parent, and called his attention to the commandment requiring him to honor his father and mother. With much agitation the boy replied that he could not love his mother, for she had wronged him and caused him to be shut up there when he was not to blame. A subsequent investigation of the case proved the boy's statements to be correct. The mother was carrying on an illicit intercourse with a paramour, and fearing discovery and exposure through the boy if he remained about the house, charged him with stealing from her, and took this means to get rid of him. Other instances of thus committing boys unjustly to this institution have also come to our knowledge.

Frequently, too, magistrates, without much investigation or thought, commit children to the School who ought not to go there. Some provision should be made to guard against this easy facility for putting a mark of crime upon unprotected and sometimes innocent children. In this connection we would suggest whether a parent, whose means are sufficient for the purpose, should not pay the cost of his child's maintenance in a State reformatory institution, when perhaps, through his agency the child is thus committed, he having by reason of his own vices been instrumental in leading his child into the ways of crime. As a general rule, the parent is held responsible for the maintenance and acts of his children, and we see no reason why he should not contribute to the support of his child, when, because of vices for which he may be largely responsible, it is committed to the custody of the State.

A REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Is much needed, and it has occurred to us that an admirable beginning for such an institution may be found in the House of Shelter at Detroit. With greater capacity, and provision for receiving and training little girls who are just entering upon a life of vice, its usefulness would be very much increased, and it made to admirably subserve all the ends of a reformatory of this character.

REFORM SCHOOL INVESTIGATION REPORT.

The following is the report on the Reform School investigation referred to on page 27 :

"To His Excellency, Henry P. Baldwin, Governor of the State of Michigan:

"In accordance with the instructions of your Excellency, the Board of State Commissioners for the general supervision of Charitable, Penal, Pauper and Reformatory Institutions, have at different times visited the Reform School at Lansing, and made such investigation of the general management thereof, and of the care and treatment of the inmates, as time and opportunity would allow. A large amount of testimony has been taken, especially with reference to the alleged cruelties which, for some time past, have been rumored to have taken place in the institution under its present management. This testimony is appended hereto for the examination and consideration of your Excellency.

"At the very threshold we were met with the statement that this examination was of a judicial character, in the nature of an ordinary trial. It was insisted by the members of the Board of Control, and the Superintendent of the School, that the hearing should be open and public, that they should be confronted with the witnesses, have the privilege of cross-examining them, and be permitted to resort to all the means usually employed by defendants in a court of justice, in the same manner as if charges were pending against them in a judicial tribunal. As the organic law of the State expressly provides that the judicial power shall be vested in its courts, and thus positively excludes any other department from the exercise of this power, it is clear that such an investigation could not be a judicial proceeding. Nor is it strictly analogous to a judicial trial, for there is no prosecution, no defendant, no power in this Board to adjudicate and determine the questions involved. Its power is limited to a mere investigation of the facts and

an expression of opinion thereon. It is an inquiry made for a collateral purpose—that is, to gather facts for the information of another. When this is done, its mission in the matter is at an end. The primary object of such an investigation is not to impeach or sustain individual character, but secure the State against official mismanagement; and there is nothing, that we are aware of, in precedent or practice, requiring it to be tied down by the strict technical rules that govern the proceedings of courts. Consequently, this Board felt that the examination should be conducted in such a manner as, in the judgment of its members, would best subserve the interests of the institution, and bring to their knowledge all the facts pertaining to the management thereof. It was thought that the examination had better not be an open one, because some of the testimony at least promised to be strongly prejudiced, and of such a character that its general publication might have a tendency to create a groundless impression against the institution; besides, the indications were that some of the evidence would be unfit for open publication on the ground of decency, and if thus spread abroad it would quite surely come to the knowledge of the boys of the School, and might be greatly prejudicial to the *morale* and discipline thereof.

“Again, many of the witnesses would be more likely to testify with greater freedom if examined privately and apart from the Superintendent. There were two classes of witnesses—one of whom consisted largely of parties who had formerly been connected with the School, and between whom and the Superintendent there had been personal difficulties of long standing on many matters pertaining to the government and affairs of the institution; and it was quite apparent that placing these parties face to face would have the effect to enable them to renew their quarrels and prolong the investigation, without eliciting any more facts than could be gathered from a private examination. The other class of witnesses was made up of persons then in the School, and largely under the influence

and control of the Superintendent. It might be an object for them to stand well with him, and, if so, they would not be likely to testify with the same freedom with his eye upon them that they would if untrammelled by his presence. These considerations led this Board to decide upon a private examination, and of the wisdom of that course it is well satisfied. When statements were made reflecting upon the management of the School, they were in substance communicated to the Superintendent, and the amplest opportunity given for denial or explanation. Free conferences were held with the Board of Control, and all such steps taken as would seem likely to secure a full, fair, and impartial examination without prejudice or injustice to any one.

"We are aware that it is no easy task to properly manage and govern several hundred wayward boys, many of whom have inherited tendencies to vice and crime, and most of whom have been brought up without cleanliness, order, and proper training, or under scarcely any of those restraints necessary to check their inclinations to mischief and wrong. The whole testimony demonstrates that many of these boys are shrewd adepts in the ways of wickedness, and that to govern them wisely and well requires tact, patience, fertility of resource, and more than ordinary ability. To win their confidence and sympathy, to train them to habits of neatness, industry, and order, and to inspire them with better purposes and nobler aims, is a work which can only be accomplished by slow and steady efforts, often repeated under most perplexing and trying difficulties. But in order to secure reformation there must be, in addition to sympathy and kindness, firm, steady discipline. Rules must be enforced, order maintained; and the authority of officers recognized and obeyed, if any good results whatever are to be accomplished. It is useless to think for a moment of conducting such an institution without a system of rules and regulations, and these must be enforced and obeyed, even though it be at the cost of bodily suffering and pain. It is

difficult, perhaps, to lay down any express rules for the punishment of boys in the institution. This we apprehend must be left largely to the discretion and good sense of the Superintendent, who ought to have a knowledge of the characteristics and peculiarities of each inmate, so as to judge correctly as to the manner and degree of punishment that should be inflicted for an offense, holding himself accountable for an abuse thereof.

“This naturally leads us to consider the character and kinds of punishment inflicted in the School, as shown by the testimony. We think it is clear that there has been no habitual system of cruelty practiced in the treatment of the inmates by the officers of the School. Still we must frankly say that there have been exceptional cases of unusual and extraordinary punishments, and of undue severity, which seem to us not only objectionable, but of such a character as to be injurious to the School and those connected therewith. To compel a boy who has pilfered a quantity of salt to eat thereof until his stomach revolts, and the dose operates as an emetic; to make another, who has caught a mouse, hold it in his mouth; and to compel a third, who had befouled his bed, to wear on his face a plaster of his own excrement in the presence of his school-fellows for an hour or more, are modes of punishment so unusual, and so revolting, that we apprehend they need only to be mentioned to be condemned. If a boy is filthy, it is no reason for punishing him in a filthy manner. If he is without self-respect, and in a great measure lost to shame, it will not improve him to lower the standard of punishment to his own level. The effort should be to improve, to elevate; and this certainly cannot be accomplished by measures which are coarse and degrading in their influence and effect. An eminent authority on this subject says: “There is no greater mistake in the whole compass of prison discipline, than the studied imposition of personal degradation as part and parcel of the punishment. The tendency of such degradation is to destroy every better impulse, to extinguish every worthy aspiration.” We certainly

hope that punishments of this kind may never occur again within the institution, and we believe they will not, at any rate, under the present control; for no one seemed to express more regret that they should have happened than the Superintendent himself.

" From the evidence before us, we are inclined to think that punishments have been too frequent, and sometimes more severe than was proportioned to the offense committed, and this, too, to a great extent without the knowledge of the Superintendent. For years the rule requiring all punishments to be recorded was not observed, and during the same time another rule limiting the right to punish to the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, and Principal Teacher was also disregarded, and subordinates as well as the officers designated by the rules often exercised this power. The result was that punishments were too frequent, and the discharge of this delicate and important duty too often fell into improper hands. Witnesses introduced by the Superintendent stated that in their opinion he was not at all aware of the extent of the chastisements that had been inflicted by officers and employes in the School, and upon being interrogated himself upon the subject, we found that he had no knowledge of some of the most flagrant of the punishments charged as acts of cruelty until long after they had transpired. As a matter of consequence, naturally resulting from entrusting so many with the power of correction, there appears to have been a great want of evenness and uniformity in the discipline. Boys were liable to be whipped just as hard as each of the subordinates might choose, and the manner of punishments for similar offenses varied too often according to the caprice of the person inflicting the same. While we do not conceive it to be within our present duty to discuss the question whether corporal punishment can be wholly, or almost wholly, dispensed with in conducting such an institution, we feel that we are correct in the statement that if used at all, it should only be as a last resort, when all milder measures have

failed to secure submission; and then it should always be inflicted either by, or in the presence and under the immediate direction of the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, and a full record made thereof, with the reasons therefor. In this way it would be inflicted more wisely and much more rarely than it has been. We are glad to be able to state that measures have been adopted to hereafter keep a complete record of all the punishments, with the mode and manner thereof, and the cause of inflicting the same. And we hope that in the future, whenever it shall be found necessary to severely chastise an offender for his own good or for the good of the School, that it may be done by or under the direction of one of the principal officers, as prescribed by the by-laws for the government of the institution.

"We cannot speak in terms of too great praise of the management of the business department by the Superintendent. He is a man of great industry, loves work, has a supreme disgust for laziness, and infuses the same spirit throughout the establishment. The erection of new buildings, the cultivation and improvement of the farm, and the general conducting of the business affairs of the School, including the purchase of supplies and the keeping of accounts, have largely devolved upon him, and the testimony is uniform to his constant and unremitting care, and his untiring and successful efforts in this direction. Under his administration the boys have been better fed and better clothed than ever before. Additions to the building have been made, the grounds greatly beautified and improved, and a system of drainage adopted, whereby the general good health of the School has become remarkable. He has labored diligently to make the industry of the School as productive as possible, consistent with the welfare of the inmates, and seems to have managed all its business affairs prudently and well. In this work he has been most effectively aided and supported by the Board of Control, and especially by the member thereof resident at the Capital.

“One of the charges made against the management of the institution was, that the supplies therefor had been largely purchased of members of the Board of Control, and it was intimated that this position was being used in some instances for the pecuniary benefit of persons holding it. It will be seen from the testimony that some portion of the supplies were purchased by the Superintendent from members of the Board; but we are fully satisfied that no attempt whatever has been made by any member to influence this trade in his own direction, or to make money out of his position. But a small portion of the purchases of the School have thus been made, and the prices paid have in no instance been greater than would have been given to others. On the contrary, we are informed that in not a few instances they were less, for some of the supplies, though purchased in the name of a member of the Board, were in fact bought for the benefit of the School, and furnished to it at the actual cost thereof.

“But while no abuse whatever has been shown in this case, we feel that the precedent is an unsafe one, and ought not to be continued. No matter how fair such transactions may be, they are apt to be looked upon with suspicion, and to give cause for petty jealousies and severe comment. Under such circumstances some persons will insist that there is collusion between the Superintendent and the Board, and they are playing into each other's hands. Besides, a member sits in judgment upon his own account, and it leaves a door open which corrupt men, if any such should ever become members of the Board, might seek to use to their own advantage. Similar Boards, having control of other of our State institutions, are expressly prohibited by statute law from being interested in any contract, purchase or sale, for or on account of the institution they have in charge, and we think the provision a good one, and that it should be put into practical effect in every such Board. They would then be wholly free from all such suspicions or intimations of wrong.

" We find that the training department of the School has not been as successfully conducted as the business department. This, we apprehend, is due to the fact that the time of the Superintendent has been so necessarily and completely occupied with the business of the institution that he has not been able to give that attention to this department which its importance demands. The education and culture of the children committed to this institution seem to us of vital consequence in the great work of their reformation. In the ordinary course of events they are soon to be at large, and become members of society. If they are to be reclaimed from the downward course, and made honest and useful citizens, the result must be accomplished largely through the instrumentality of education. Ignorance and indolence are the parents of crime, and all statistics show that the majority of criminals are made so from these causes. Give a child something useful to do, interest him, discipline his mind and store it with pure thoughts, and you mould the character and lay the foundation for a good life. Now it seems to us that sufficient pains have not been taken to make the school interesting and its exercises attractive. Nearly all the witnesses who testified on this subject stated that the boys exceedingly disliked to be in school, and were always ready and anxious to leave it, even for work. We fear that the school exercises have been made too much a continuous, unvaried round of irksome duties, and not sufficiently spiced with familiar talks and illustrations, with encouragements, rewards, and incentives to awaken and stimulate the mind. Object lessons, pictures, and simple experiments do very much to make a school attractive. Children should not only be instructed but interested; and unless the mind is awakened and occupied, the school-room soon loses all charm and becomes a very dull place. The backward must be kindly encouraged, the diligent commended, and a desire and love for knowledge carefully inculcated, if the educational department is to be made a success. There should be a well devised system

of rewards as an encouragement to study and scholarship, and more faith on the part of teachers in the power to accomplish good results.

“ We were constantly reminded that the boys were hard and incorrigible, that they had been sent there because they were very bad, and that as crime was bred in them, the chances were that they would be life-long criminals. Labor, especially in the mental and moral field, can scarcely be expected to be as earnest and effective as it might otherwise be, when the conviction once settles upon the mind of the worker that his efforts are to be fruitless. Facts and statistics demonstrate that the worst boys can be reformed, and a large proportion of the vilest children committed to this and to similar institutions have been saved. But energy and patience, backed by strong faith, are essential to the accomplishment of the work. While many of the teachers have undoubtedly been faithful and devoted to the interests of the school, there has been wanting the high tone, the healthful action, indispensable to make this department a complete success in the great work entrusted to it.

“ The remedy for these defects we think should be:

“ 1st. An efficient, capable assistant, who would relieve the Superintendent of much of the detail work now thrown upon him, and enable him to give more thought and attention to the general management of the boys entrusted to his care, their work, their pastime, and their education.

“ 2d. There should be placed at the head of the educational department a proper and able man, with a warm heart and a cheerful disposition, of broad and thorough culture, who could wisely give direction and character to the moral and intellectual forces that should there be actively at work in the attempt to reform and elevate the inmates; and he should be supported by the active co-operation of a competent corps of teachers, inspired with a love for the work.

“ In this respect there has been a marked deficiency; and

while we recognize the difficulty of fully meeting this need, and of readily getting competent persons for these positions; still we think the impediments might by effort be measurably overcome, and the training department of the school be placed on a much better basis. When we remember how largely the reclamation of these juvenile offenders depends upon the acquisition of useful knowledge, the formation of new habits, and the cultivation of the mind and the heart, through the instrumentality of the school, we are sure that no reasonable exertion should be spared to make this important agency as effective as possible. A large room, of the character of a lecture-room, where all the scholars in the different schools could come together and hear recitations, debates, and pleasant and familiar illustrations, and talks on useful and interesting topics, is, we think, a much needed addition to the school facilities.

“Then, to make this great State charity a complete success, a more perfect division of the boys is required. At present, aside from the separation of a few by means of the “family house,” there is in fact no classification. Boys of all ages and kinds, good and bad, are mingled together. They work together, play together, and eat together. Now it is plain to be seen that this promiscuous association is a stumbling block to the progress of the School, a cause of much evil therein, and must in many instances have the effect to make criminals of those who should, through the influences surrounding them, be reclaimed from the error of their ways.

“There is a great difference in the character of the boys who come into the institution. Some of them are thoroughly vicious and bad, the offspring of thieves, robbers, and murderers, trained to crime and ready for any act of wickedness, whose reformation must be the slow work of patience and time.

“Others are there from an unfortunate train of circumstances. They are neglected, homeless children, who have been left to

make their way through the world as best they could, without care or attention. They are not bad from any innate tendency to wrong, but simply from force of circumstances. In some instances they have committed no serious offense, but, being wayward and hard to control, have been sent to the institution through the instrumentality of parents, guardians or officers, perhaps on a trumped-up charge, for the purpose of securing them a home, where they might be supported, trained, and cared for by the State. Thrown into intimate relations with older and more hardened boys, who, jeering at everything good, take pleasure in recounting their misdeeds and figuring as heroes of many a vile transaction, they are corrupted and contaminated, fall a prey to these bad influences, and actually go out of the School a great deal worse than they came into it. It is radically wrong for these boys to be permitted to freely mingle together, and thus give the more corrupt full opportunity to influence and pervert the less guilty. The State cannot afford to be instrumental in educating any portion of the youth thus committed to its charge for lives of sin and shame, and it should see that measures are speedily adopted which shall result in a more complete separation and classification of the boys in the school. This will be accomplished in some degree by the new "family house" proposed to be built during the coming season, for the occupancy of the smaller boys. And the evil might be further mitigated by provision for the removal to the Detroit House of Correction, or to some intermediate prison to be provided for first offenders and young criminals, of such incorrigible boys, verging on manhood, as give but slight promise of reformation, and are the chief cause of trouble in the establishment.

"We would also recommend that greater efforts be made to seek out and secure for these children, while they are still young, good places in suitable families, where they may be properly cared for, educated, and taught some useful trade or business. 'We are never to forget that all institutional life is

simply a necessary evil, and the great work is to prepare the child by moral cultivation, by the habit of industry, and the rudiments of learning, to find a better home and a fair beginning for life in a respectable Christian family.' Some practical method should be at once adopted looking to this end; for we are informed that there are good boys in the institution now who are kept there simply because they have no place to go to. We think much good might be accomplished in this line if it was made the business of some one connected with the School as a member of the Board of Control, or otherwise, to inform the public from time to time of the number of boys in the institution that are ready to be taken away, and that ought to be provided with homes in private families; and to actively seek out by correspondence, and by other means, persons suitable and willing to take and care for such children. The practice should not be to quietly wait until applications are made, but with energy to be busily on the alert to procure good places. A policy of this kind would seem to be a matter of economy to the Commonwealth as well as of benefit to the children; for it would greatly shorten the time that boys remain in the institution, and thus lessen to the State the cost of supporting them. It would also provide for maintaining by the State a more watchful care and oversight of boys sent out from the institution. Having assumed the right of the parent to bind them out during the period of minority, the State should not set them adrift without adopting proper measures to ascertain from time to time the situation, treatment, and progress of each. Her eye should be constantly upon them to see that they are not made by the act of indenture to suffer a course of cruel and unjust treatment. Again, through this instrumentality there might be obtained a much better knowledge of the final result of the School. An interest could be kept up in discharged boys, a more complete correspondence maintained with them, their subsequent history traced, and the effects of the institutional training in a reformatory point of

view upon their conduct and lives, clearly and satisfactorily shown. For these reasons we earnestly urge the adoption of some such system for the more effectual accomplishment of this object.

“ Some provision should be made, either by the State or by organized voluntary effort, to assist boys, when released from the School, to get proper employment, and to encourage them to lead upright and useful lives. As it is they are discharged with simply a suit of clothes, and money sufficient to carry them to the place from whence they came, and often are thus thrust upon the world, without character, without friends and without a trade or means of support, to be suspected and shunned by most of the community, and fairly forced into the ways of iniquity in order to make a living.

“ Upon a full review of the evidence, we are of the opinion, taking into consideration the want of proper facilities for separating and classifying the inmates, and excepting perhaps the educational department, that the general management of the institution has been prudent, wise, and good. We are satisfied that the Superintendent is in many respects well qualified for the position that he holds, and while we cannot approve of the character of some of his punishments, or of the large liberty he has given subordinates to punish, we are of opinion that the evidence against him does not justify and establish the charge of extreme cruelty sought to be proved in his conduct toward the boys of the School.

“ We have thus carefully considered the whole subject, and have freely and frankly pointed out such mistakes and defects in the discipline and management of the School as seemed to us to require notice. In coming to the conclusions that we have, we have been governed by a sense of the responsibility resting upon us to do impartial justice to all parties concerned, and to promote the interests and advance the welfare of one of the noblest of our State charities.”

JAILS.

The State of Michigan is subdivided into seventy counties, and has within its limits some fifty jails, or one to nearly every county in the State. These jails contain an average population of about three hundred persons, and for their superintendence and care constantly employ a force throughout the State numbering in the vicinity of one hundred and fifty persons. In construction and appearance but very few of them are alike. They vary from the cheap log-pen to expensive, showy, and imposing edifices, some costing less than one hundred dollars, while the expense of others swell up to fifty or sixty thousand. The estimated total value of jail property in the State is in the vicinity of four hundred thousand dollars, and the annual cost of their maintenance may be safely estimated at fifty thousand dollars. In the majority of them the security and safe keeping of prisoners seems to have been the principal object in their construction, yet most are insecure for the detention of skillful and dangerous criminals.

Breaking jail is of frequent occurrence, and without a great deal of watching, the adroit rogue is quite sure, through some defect in material or construction, to find his way out. In the general arrangement of the interior but little regard is paid to the comfort of the inmate. A small cell, destitute of furniture or decent bedding, fronting on a hall or corridor five or six feet in width, without much light or proper means of ventilation, and so constructed as to deprive the occupant of a full supply of that necessity to health,—pure air,—constitutes the apartment generally provided for a prisoner. In some of them two, and even three, persons are lodged in bunks, one above the other. The air in these cells, as was the case in the Wayne county jail at the time of our visit there, is frequently foul from the odors of the privy, and the supply of light in many of them is so insufficient, as the Jackson county jail well

illustrates, that those confined therein can only with difficulty see to read in the day-time. In some of the jails prisoners are locked up in these cells all the time, but in most of them they mingle together promiscuously in the corridor during the day, and are only locked in separate cells at night. These cells are sometimes damp and musty, the lower floor consisting of large, flat flag-stones, laid in mason-work upon the surface of the ground in such a manner as to gather dampness and mould.

In our visit to the Marquette jail we found water standing on the floor of the cells, in some instances two inches deep. To avoid the water and the dampness, such of the inmates as were permitted to be out in the corridor had taken their beds and placed them on the top of the cells, of which there was but one tier, with a large level space on the top.

Prisoners have no work, no instruction, nothing to do but to amuse themselves as best they can. Here are to be found in intimate association the old offender and the wayward youth, the former relating his exploits, glorying in his crimes, and inspiring the latter with a desire for similar adventures.

The novice is thus made familiar with the "tricks of the trade," and goes forth prepared to operate with all the skill of the accomplished rascal, save experience.

In the best and most expensive jails, as well as in the poorest, this association is of daily occurrence. In the one recently constructed in Kent county, the most costly of any in the State, complete with all modern improvements, during the present year, we have witnessed wayward little girls caged up with notorious prostitutes, and truant boys made the companions of degraded and desperate characters. In the very nature of things, imprisonment without labor, and the unrestrained association of offenders of different grades, must have the effect to increase rather than diminish the number of criminals.

While we found most of the jails tolerably clean, some of

them scrupulously so, the keepers even causing the floors to be scrubbed daily, and the walls to be whitewashed as often as once a month, there were others that were in a filthy condition—dirt, vermin, and disorder reigning supreme. Scarcey any have bathing facilities, and in some water for the ordinary purpose of washing the hands and face is not always to be had. The food provided for prisoners in different counties is varied. In some the supply is abundant, and consists of the same articles as are served at the jailor's table. In others, tea, coffee, butter, and like articles of food are regarded as luxuries, and not allowed; the bill of fare consisting of a uniform allowance of bread, with gravy, for breakfast, with the addition of meat for dinner, and mush and milk only for supper. In not a few of the jails the prisoners are required to wash and iron their under-garments or go without clean clothes, the Board of Supervisors making, as the officers say, no provision for compensating the jailor for such work. The result is show in the statement made by one in charge of the Saginaw county jail, that prisoners there had gone for months without clean shirts. It is at least quite reasonable to suppose that they would do so, as the facilities for washing are usually not very good or handy in such places. The effect of confinement under these circumstances is to make men filthy, beastly, and degraded.

Persons violently insane may frequently be found in our jails for the want of other places for their safe keeping, and in some of them there is no provision for a separation of the sexes.

Witnesses and debtors, guilty of no crime whatever, are sometimes for months shut up with the vilest felons, and the innocent and guilty are thus mixed together.

Instead of presuming every man innocent until he is duly tried and his guilt proven, the manner of treating men in jail who are awaiting trial seems to presume them guilty and sent to the jail for punishment instead of for detention. A large

proportion of those committed to jail are, on examination or trial, acquitted, and thus innocent men, merely suspected of crime, are thrown into these jails, and caged and cared for in a manner not much better than though they were brutes.

These statements briefly present the true condition of many of our jails, and we think an examination of them must satisfy any fair-minded man that, as generally conducted, they are simply training-schools to make adepts in crime. We have yet to learn of a single instance where a person has been bettered or reformed by a committal to jail, while, on the other hand, we can point to numbers who, we believe, have been made worse thereby.

A change in this department of our penal system is absolutely required. The public should not maintain schools for educating men in crime, therefore the pernicious practice of sending those convicted of slight offenses to the county jail ought to be discouraged and the use of jails as places of punishment wholly abolished. Instead of burdening the public to support the petty offender in idleness, he should be put where he can have steady work and be made to earn his own living. Subjected to such humanizing discipline, he might be saved from a life of crime, while a schooling like that of the jail is almost sure to prove his ruin.

The jails cannot well be made reformatory institutions; the changes that are constantly taking place in their population, the difficulty of organizing any profitable system of labor therein, and the want of teachers and facilities for imparting mental and moral instruction, make this quite out of the question.

INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

We are convinced that jails should only be houses of detention to receive the accused until tried or otherwise disposed of, and that intermediate prisons or work-houses, located in different parts of the State, should be created to receive all offenders

who by law are now committed for punishment to the county jail.

Intermediate prisons are desirable, because a system of labor can be provided therein and the convict trained to industry, which, as we have seen, cannot be done in the jails. They would furnish educational, moral, and religious advantages, which the jails cannot. They would be reformatory in character, tending to shield and save such as the jails ruin. They would greatly reduce the expense of maintaining prisoners, whose daily earnings would then go far toward their support. The work-houses would be few in number and might pay their way, but the jails are numerous and expensive, some of them costly,—they earn nothing, and are a constant bill of expense. A single illustration will serve to show the difference. While ~~not~~ a jail in the State reports a dollar received from the avails of labor performed by prisoners, the annual reports of the Detroit House of Correction show that that institution has not only paid its way, but has actually earned over its current expenses for the keeping and custody of prisoners a surplus of more than ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars a year for the ten years of its existence. But even though they cost more, these prisons in the end would be cheaper than the jails. When we remember the losses that the community annually suffer by reason of crime, and the power of a criminal to damage and destroy property, the act of the incendiary, in a single night, converting millions of value into ashes, we are constrained to say that any system that tends to keep men from becoming criminals is cheap, and so any that produces the opposite result is dear. Such intermediate prisons introduced in our penal system would relieve the jails of a large proportion of their idle inmates who, under the influence and association incident to such confinement, are daily going from bad to worse, and would put them where they might earn their way, and receive discipline and instruction calculated to reform them and convert them into useful and virtuous citizens. In addition

thereto, these prisons might receive from the Reform School a class of large boys whose influence there is decidedly vicious and bad, and who ought not to be suffered to remain in contact with the younger lads. They would also enable us to transfer from the State Prison young criminals and first offenders, who require a different discipline from hardened criminals, and should not be kept in close proximity with them.

The creation of these prisons would provide for a more perfect classification of offenders. Nothing in prison life is more unwise and productive of greater injury to the beginner in crime than continued association with old and skilled criminals. Mingling together within the walls of the same prison, despite the utmost vigilance of officers, opportunities will be found for communication and conference, and through these means the influence of the more corrupt operate in a great measure to undermine and overcome all efforts at reformation.

The mind of the young is more impressible and easier influenced than in maturer years. Keep this class from the taint of communion with those who have become thoroughly schooled in vice, and you cut off a great source of crime, and save many who must otherwise go to ruin. Besides, these prisons would serve to keep the number of inmates in the State Prison reduced to a point within the working capacity of that institution. Men experienced in the administration of prisons are generally of the opinion that they should not contain great numbers, or be crowded. Those of a moderate size, where the character of each inmate can be studied and thoroughly understood, are universally pronounced the best. In another point of view, this subject deserves serious consideration. We have at the present time no

REFORMATORY PRISON FOR FEMALES,

and it is a question whether provision should not be made for a prison exclusively for women. An institution of this kind, placed largely under the control and care of judicious and

capable officers of the same sex, and made especially applicable to the reclamation and reformation of criminal and fallen women, is a necessity for which provision may soon have to be made. Where the sexes are confined together in one prison, there are constant efforts to communicate, and the utmost vigilance is required to prevent it, and even this is not always successful. Again, male employees mingle with female prisoners, are frequently suspected of improprieties, and are apt to have stories circulated about them that tend to demoralize discipline, and destroy the influence of a prison for good.

While we are not prepared to advise the immediate construction of such a prison, and refrain from making a recommendation to that effect at the present time, it is nevertheless a want that may soon have to be supplied, and presents another reason for a system of intermediate prisons such as we have suggested.

SIMILAR BOARDS IN ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN DECLARE FOR INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

We are not alone in the views here expressed, in reference to the punishment of prisoners by confinement in jail, and the necessity for intermediate prisons, as the following declaration, adopted at a meeting of the Illinois State Board of Public Charities, the Wisconsin State Board of Charities and Reform, and the Michigan State Board for the Supervision of Charitable, Penal, and Reformatory Institutions, held in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday the 14th day of May, 1872, will show:

"The object of the imprisonment of criminals is conceded by all to be two-fold: the protection of society and the criminal himself. The protection of society is effected in part by segregation of the offender, and in part by the deterrent influence of punishment upon others who are tempted to commit crime.

"A minute and careful examination of the jails of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan by kindred commissions specially appointed for this pur-

pose, reveals the fact that, as proper places of punishment, they fail to accomplish the object of their creation. They are for the most part defective in a sanitary point of view; many of them are insecure; they are frequently so constructed as to compel the promiscuous association of the young and the old, the guilty and the innocent, the hardened villain and the novice in crime, and in some cases even of the sexes. In none of them is there provision for the employment of the imprisoned inmates; and there are few in which any attempt is made either for their intellectual or moral culture. In the aggregate they cost large sums of money for their construction, and are a great annual expense to the community, without adequate return for this expenditure. The finest and most costly of them all, however superior in architectural construction, exerts as little reformatory effect as the poorest. Their condemnation may be pronounced in a single sentence: They are an absurd attempt to cure crime, the offspring of idleness, by making idleness compulsory. The failure of the jails is due, not to the character of the officers who have charge of them, but to this radical defect in the jail system itself, which originated in the primitive condition of our national history, and was then the only thing possible. It has been blindly copied and extended with the growth of the country, in consequence of the difficulty of effecting any change after the investment of so much money.

" We are satisfied that for enforced idleness the State should substitute enforced labor. We are also satisfied that no remunerative system of labor can be introduced into county jails on account of the very limited number of prisoners in each. The only remedy for the evils of the present system consists in the substitution of houses of correction in their stead. The county jails should be remodeled, and simply used as houses of detention. One or two prisons in each State, of a character intermediate between the jail and the penitentiary, might be so organized and conducted as to diminish the cost of crime, and to diminish its amount. The cost of original construction would be diminished by the substitution of a single capacious edifice for fifty or sixty similar ones. The cost of maintenance of criminals would be diminished by the aggregate amount of their earnings, while enforced labor would benefit the criminal himself and exert an increased deterrent influence upon the criminal class at large. The modern facilities for transportation of criminals by rail remove to a great extent the objection arising from distance.

" We believe the time has come for an earnest effort to call public attention to this subject, and to prepare the way for a great public reform. In this effort we invoke the aid of all philanthropists, believing that no one who has seen what we have seen can fail to adopt the conclusions which have been enforced upon our own minds."

STATE SCHOOL FOR NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

By an act of the Legislature, approved April 17, 1871, provision was made for the establishment of a State Public School for neglected and dependent children. Commissions, empowered to receive proposals for a site and locate and construct necessary buildings, were appointed, and thirty thousand (\$30,000) dollars appropriated from the State Treasury to carry on the work. The Board advertised for bids for the location of the School, and several places in the State competed for it.

The proposition of the city of Coldwater to pay twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars in cash, and to donate twenty-seven acres of suitable ground for the site was finally accepted, and the school established there. A plan has been matured, and the contract for the construction of the buildings let. The location is in an inviting, healthy, and accessible portion of the State, and it is hoped that the School may soon be in active operation.

This grand public charity is an outgrowth resulting from the investigation made by the special commissioners appointed in 1869, to examine the State penal and reformatory institutions, and county poor-houses and jails. These special commissioners found no less than two hundred and twelve children under sixteen years of age, in the poor-houses of this State, and they urged the "establishment of a State Primary School, where these children and others who swarm in the streets, prowl about docks and wharfs, and are almost sure to take up crime as a trade; orphans who have no one to provide or care for them, and all vagrant and abandoned children, could be gathered and receive mental, moral, and industrial training, and from which they might at length be sent out to situations in the country or elsewhere, where they would grow up into virtuous and useful citizens."

It is proposed, in the construction of the buildings, to pro-

vide for the family system exclusively ; that is, to erect several small houses so that the inmates may be separated and classified as shall seem for their best interest, with a large building for school and industrial purposes. It is not intended to place children in this institution for a permanent home, but simply to maintain and educate them there during the period of helplessness, in an atmosphere healthy and good, until proper places can be secured for them, in order that they may not grow up under the corrupting influences of the street, or amid the debasement of the poor-house.

The establishment of this institution seems to us a step eminently in the right direction for the prevention of crime. It is from this class of children that our jails and prisons are constantly receiving fresh recruits. Their surroundings and circumstances, if uncared for, naturally crowd them into the ways of crime, and efforts in this direction strike at the very root of the evil.

PENAL SYSTEM.

The preventive and penal system for the repression of crime suggested in this report, may be summed up in brief, as follows:

First. Prevention of the increase of criminals, by provision, through a State institution, for the training and education of truant, vagrant, and dependent children ; they being the great source from whence crime draws recruits to its ranks.

Second. The Reform School for juveniles of tender years, who have actually committed crime, and whose guilt shall have been duly proven. .

Third. The jail to be used for the detention of prisoners, arrested and charged with the commission of crime, until they shall be tried ; and for the safe keeping of such as have been tried and found guilty, until they can be conveyed to the place of punishment ; such confinement to be separate and in large

cells or apartments; without the privations imposed upon adjudged criminals.

Fourth. Intermediate prisons or work-houses, for persons convicted of minor offenses or of grave charges, who give hope of reformation; such prisons to be provided with industrial, educational, and moral advantages.

Fifth. The State Prison for confirmed or dangerous criminals, administered firmly, but with the reformation, as well as the punishment, of the prisoner in view.

Sixth. Aid to assist discharged convicts, and boys liberated from the Reform School, to obtain employment and good places to work.

CENTRAL BOARD.

In order that there may be perfect unity of action, each part of the system working in harmony with the rest for the accomplishment of the most successful results, we deem it of great importance that there should be a central governing power, charged with the oversight and general management of all the penal institutions of the State and with the control of prisoners of every class. This is essential for the purpose of obtaining uniformity in the system. At present there are no two jails or prisons within the limits of the State alike in scarcely any respect. Each runs on its "own hook," with just such a system as it may see fit to adopt, whether good or bad. One pays no attention to another, and their operations are all different. They often run until they become an abomination to the community, and are declared a public nuisance by grand juries and judicial tribunals. One is expensive; the other is cheap. One feeds its inmates too well; the other half starves them. One is clean; the other is filthy. One permits unchecked association; the other imprisons separately in miserable cells. Thus apparently unconscious of their deficiencies and needs, these institutions often go on from year to year, increasing, rather than diminishing, the number of criminals.

A judicious and impartial Board, prepared by careful observation and thorough study to judge correctly of the place that each prison should fill in the general system, and of its needs in order to successfully fill such place; clearly scrutinizing its whole administration and pointing out its defects, could not fail to be an improvement on the present diverse management. Each prison would then be carefully compared with others, its deficiencies rejected, its excellencies retained, and it made to correspond with the best models, and order, improvement, and economy, we believe, would mark the result.

For the accomplishment of these purposes, in a wise and satisfactory manner, such a board should have enlarged powers. It should be executive in character, and able to act as well as to suggest. It should have power to transfer and assign convicted prisoners of all grades from one prison to another, just as would best facilitate the reformation of the prisoner and subserve the good of the prison. It is well understood that there are, in nearly every penal prison of any importance in the State, prisoners who ought not to be there, but who should be removed and placed in other prisons of a different character and grade. The petty offender, convicted and sent for a term of days to enforced idleness in the jail, should be transferred to the work-house. The incorrigible boy of considerable age in the Reform School, instead of being left to corrupt all with whom he associates, should be removed to a place better adapted to restrain his vicious tendencies. And so of criminals of all classes, who from want of self-government, have committed offenses which have resulted in depriving them of their liberty and placing them in charge and under control of the State, should be put in a grade of prison which, under the circumstances, will be best fitted to their condition, and most effectual to deter them from repeating their offense, and at the same time reform them.

SENTENCES.

The average length of sentences in the State Prison of this State is about three years. It is moderate compared with the average term of such imprisonment in other States. The officers of the Prison express the opinion that in the majority of cases it is full long enough, and that if any change is made, it should be lessened rather than increased. They estimate that eight or ten years of continuous imprisonment is quite sure to break down the constitution of a vigorous man, and are decided in the expression that a shorter term of punishment with certainty that the sentence will be carried out, would be quite as effective for the purposes of punishment and of reformation, as a much longer period. There is a great disparity in the time for which prisoners are sentenced for similar offenses—one judge sending a man twice as long as another for the commission of the same grade of crime. Some of the sentences are quite peculiar in their way, and show that judges are sometimes moved by the impulse of the moment in fixing them. Thus one convict was sentenced to the Prison until he should reach the age of three score and ten years, and another had two years added to the term of his incarceration for speaking impertinently to the judge, after the imposition of the sentence.

But while it is admitted that the time of imprisonment of convicts in the State Prison is, on the average, quite as long as it ought to be, the brief term of sentence to the county jail or House of Correction, usually imposed on petty offenders, is regarded as altogether useless for the purposes of punishment or reformation. This is especially the case where this kind of punishment is repeated. Once sent to prison, the culprit incurs the disgrace incident to it; loses a measure of self-respect, and becomes hardened. A short term of imprisonment is a terror to him no longer, and produces no effect to deter him from the repetition of his offense. There is no time for reformation, for no one would presume or suppose that an

imprisonment of thirty or sixty days can have the effect to change habits or practices which have become quite well established and must be overcome and rooted out before there can be any permanent change. It gives no opportunities for discipline by means of regular, systematic labor; and this is essential to any permanent improvement. Besides, these oft repeated short sentences are expensive. We have recently had a prisoner pointed out to us who has been committed some seventeen times for offenses of like character, the term of imprisonment in each instance varying from thirty to sixty days. The expense of thus arresting and trying him seventeen times must have been considerable, and the effect of his punishment in each instance was to do him no good whatever. If he had been committed for a long time at first, and placed under proper discipline, he might have been greatly benefited and the public saved needless expense.

It is believed by many persons who have given much thought and attention to this question, that the evils herein suggested would be remedied, and the reformation of prisoners promoted, by a system of sentences indeterminate as to time, leaving the question of the discharge from imprisonment to depend upon the character and conduct of the prisoner and the circumstances connected with his offense; this to be passed upon by a board wisely constructed for the purpose. But this question we submit to the wisdom of the Legislature without expressing any opinion thereon, or making any recommendation whatever.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

This institution is organized upon what is known as the congregate close asylum system, and sustains the reputation of being one of the foremost of institutions of this kind.

It is, at the present time, crowded with patients, while others are daily pressing for admission.

At the last regular session of the Legislature an appropriation was made for the construction of additional buildings,

and they are now in progress of erection, a part being nearly, if not quite completed.

The new buildings are plain, but substantial, are in good proportion and excellent taste, and reflect great credit upon the Superintendent, who, in addition to the discharge of his other duties, has planned and designed them, thus saving to the State the large expense which must necessarily have been incurred in procuring the services of a practical architect.

We have, in a general way, made some investigation into the conduct, discipline, and internal arrangement of this institution, and the result has satisfied us that in its superintendence, sanitary condition, and management, it is in a most excellent and healthy state, and deserving of great commendation. Established on a broad and comprehensive scale, with system, order, and fitness in all its appointments, it is accomplishing a noble work in the relief of that most terrible of all maladies, "a diseased mind."

If we should venture to make a suggestion of what seemed to us a defect in the arrangement of this institution, it would be the want of a system of light labor for such of the inmates as might, without injury to themselves, engage in some useful toil. Those familiar with the treatment of insanity regard proper occupation as one of the best means for cure, and the able Superintendent of this institution, in his report for 1871, says: "Comparatively few of our institutions are adequately supplied with the means and appliances for the diversion and recreation of patients, *and for providing occupation adapted to the feeble organization of one class, the morbid activity of another, and the restlessness of almost all.*" In view of these facts we hope that some arrangement for better provision in this respect may be made at an early day.

FURTHER PROVISION FOR THE INSANE.

It seems to us of the utmost importance that steps should be speedily taken for the erection of another institution for

the benefit and treatment of the insane. By the last census we have in the State of Michigan 1,183 insane persons.

This enumeration probably falls a considerable short of the actual number, owing to the fact that the insanity of many who are supported by their own means is concealed, as far as possible, from public notice by their families and friends. Taking into consideration this fact, and the natural increase of our population since the last census was taken, it is no doubt within the bounds of strict truth to estimate that we have at this time, within the State, not less than 1,300 inhabitants afflicted with this terrible malady. Of this large number only about 300 are provided with treatment in the Asylum at Kalamazoo; and with the completion of the additional buildings, now in process of construction there, the total capacity of that institution will not exceed 550, leaving 750 of these unfortunates without any provision whatever for treatment. If we admit that full one-half of this number are chronic insane, harmless and quiet, whose friends would not permit them to be removed to an Asylum, even if ample provision was made for them, an admission which we apprehend greatly over-estimates the number of this class; we still have, with the Kalamazoo Asylum wholly completed, 375 unprovided for. It is certainly safe to say that the most, if not all, of this number require care and treatment. More than one-half of them are in the poor-houses and jails of the State, and the remainder are among their friends.

The condition of those in the county poor-houses and jails is in the main wretched in the extreme. They are without proper medical treatment, as but few physicians in ordinary practice throughout the country, profess to be skilled in the treatment of this disease.

They are generally confined in miserable cells, without decent provision for their wants, especially when they are excited and violent. In many cases they are chained in pens, without light or ventilation. In the Eaton county poor-house we

found a woman violently insane, fastened in a pen of this kind, made in one corner of the cellar. She was put there, not from inhumanity on the part of the officers, but because they had no other place to keep her. They are often whipped and punished by incompetent keepers. In the Lenawee county poor-house a crazy young man was for some time regularly flogged as a punishment for being filthy. They are so situated that the female portion are frequently outraged by vile men. In the St. Clair county poor-house there is an insane woman who, during a residence there of four years, has given birth to two children, each born at a different time, and both begotten in the institution. They are often noisy, irritable, and excited, and disturb the quiet and peace of all about them. Superintendents and keepers constantly beset us to know when the asylum will be open to receive these crazy persons; and yet, without the creation of a new one, there is no prospect whatever that they can be relieved, as the additional room in the present asylum will be filled as soon as ready for occupation by those now pressing for admission there. If it is the duty of the State to provide for the treatment of the insane, then in fairness and justness it should provide for the treatment of all who require it, as well as for a part. In the language of Dr. Kirkbride, "We do not believe that any government has the right to say to one family, we will take care of your afflicted one, and say to another, we will not take care of yours, simply because one is a more recent case than the other. If we undertake to provide for a part of the insane, we are bound to provide for all. One family has just as good a right to claim the bounty of the State as another."

Asylums should not be crowded. Crowding lessens the chances for recovery of those already there, and every patient that is taken in excess of the capacity of the institution must, of necessity, prove an injury to some of the occupants. Therefore, the good of those in the asylum demands that provision should be made for those on the outside. The present asylum

is full to overflowing, and will be when completed; yet there are hundreds who must be denied admission. How long are they to wait? Time is of the greatest importance in the treatment of insanity. It is shown in the fact that of those promptly treated at asylums when first attacked, and in the early stages of the disease, about 75 per cent recover and are completely cured; while of those who are kept at home without such treatment in the first development of this subtle disease, only about 30 per cent are ever cured. Again, provision for speedy treatment in such cases is a matter of economy; for if the disease runs until it becomes chronic, the chance is that the patient must be maintained through life, and besides the loss of his time and labor, and the expense of his maintenance, it will take one or more persons to take care of him. But this drain upon industry is only a fraction of the trouble. It produces affliction and mourning worse than death; "for every lunatic is dear to one or more persons, and must be a constant source of care and sorrow."

It is clear, then, that further provision should be made for our insane. How shall it be accomplished? It cannot well be done through new additions to the present Asylum, for it is the general testimony of men of experience and wisdom, who have given the subject careful consideration, that no Asylum, under any circumstances, should contain more than from four to five hundred patients.

The English Commissioners of Lunacy, speaking of large Asylums, say: "They forfeit the advantage which nothing can replace, whether in general management or the treatment of disease, of individual and responsible supervision. To the cure and alleviation of insanity few aids are so important as those which may be derived from vigilant observation of individual peculiarities; but where the patients are so numerous that no medical officer can bring them within the range of his personal examination and judgment, such opportunities are altogether lost; and amid the workings of a great machine, the

physician, as well as the patient, loses his individuality. When to this is also added what experience has of late years shown, —that the absence of a single and undivided responsibility is equally injurious to the general management, and the rate of maintenance for the patient in the large buildings has a tendency to run higher than in buildings of a smaller size, it would seem as if the only tenable plea for erecting them ought to be abandoned. To the patients, undoubtedly, they bring no corresponding benefit. The more extended they are, the more abridged become their means of cure."

The best authorities in Europe and the United States have placed the limit at from two hundred and fifty to five hundred.

Dr. E. T. Wilkins, Commissioner of Lunacy for the State of California, who in 1871 visited 149 insane asylums in Europe and America, says: "Our observations of the practical workings of asylums of all sizes, compels the conviction that all things taken into consideration, the smaller number—two hundred and fifty—is the best; and that under no circumstances should this number be exceeded under one roof."

The same opinion was expressed by the special Commissioners of this State, appointed in 1869, to examine penal, charitable, and reformatory institutions. They say the objection to the enlargement of the Asylum is "that the number of inmates would then be too large to be successfully and profitably treated by one man, who we conceive should have close supervision of all the affairs of the institution, in order to insure the most beneficial results financially and otherwise."

But there is another objection to increasing the capacity of the Asylum. People will avail themselves of the benefit of such an institution somewhat in proportion as they are near or remote from it. The difficulty, trouble, and oftentimes danger, as well as expense of long journeys with such insane patients, and their separation at a great distance from their families and friends, has the effect to keep many who should receive prompt attention away, and thus the usefulness of the

provision is greatly diminished. Experience elsewhere has demonstrated that it is well to bear these facts in mind. For these reasons and others which might be given, we believe that proper provision for the insane cannot be made by a further enlargement of the institution at Kalamazoo.

Nor can this work be successfully accomplished by leaving it to the several counties to establish county asylums. In nearly all of them the insane number so few that the expense of buildings, facilities, and attendants for the accommodation and proper treatment of these unfortunate people, would never be incurred. They would be left just as they now are, to such care as the poor-houses and the jails afford. Besides, the State having commenced the work of providing for the insane, and the counties having contributed for this purpose in proportion to their valuation, they would be reluctant to further burden themselves with the expense which must necessarily be incurred in establishing such a system. Again, it would be far the most expensive, creating forty or fifty asylums, where two would much better answer the purpose. It would only be a more costly way of accomplishing the same result, namely, the care of all the insane throughout the State. Therefore, provision by the State is not only the best way but it is the cheapest. Two of the larger counties of the State have established county asylums in connection with their poor-houses, namely, Wayne and Washtenaw. While we most cheerfully bear witness to the fact that both of these asylums seem to be kept in an excellent condition of cleanliness, and to be managed by humane and attentive men and women, and afford the inmates most favorable conveniences and comforts compared with the wretched provision usually made in county poor-houses, we cannot but regard them as failures for any of the purposes of an asylum, except for the detention of the lunatics there committed for safe-keeping: First. Because there are no facilities for classifying the inmates, and noisy, restless patients greatly disturb and injure

the quiet ones. On entering the Wayne county asylum it was the remark of one of the members of this Board, that the noise he heard corresponded exactly with his idea of bedlam. Second. Because there is the want of a skilled, experienced medical staff for a hospital, with the attendants necessary to the treatment of the disorder. There is not even a sufficient number of attendants to secure the inmates from danger. In the Wayne county institution one of them is now prostrated with a broken leg, caused by jumping from one of the second-story windows of the asylum while in an excited condition and unattended. Third. Because there is no provision, and cannot be without large expense, for a system of light labor, of amusements, and of such attractions as serve to withdraw the attention of the insane from thoughts and feelings connected with their disordered condition. Fourth. Because in most instances they are extremely sensitive, and are quick to understand their situation ; and the knowledge that they are paupers, shut up in a part of the poor-house, cannot but be productive of injury to them. For these reasons we believe that it is the duty of the State to at once establish another asylum, and thus humanely make proper provision for all its insane.

We are concious that the expense will be large, but it should be borne in mind that the necessity is great.

In any provision for this purpose we would also keep in view "that the buildings be of a plain but substantial character, and while characterised by good taste and furnished with every thing essential to comfort, health, and successful treatment of the patients, should avoid all extravagant embellishments and every unnecessary expenditure."

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

The Board visited this institution, and were impressed with the thoroughness and efficiency that seemed to prevail in every department. For our information and gratification, the differ-

ent classes were put through various exercises, and the examination demonstrated that the pupils were being most systematically trained in all the ordinary branches of education, as well as in the higher culture of the heart.

At the present time there are twenty-five pupils in that part of the school devoted to the instruction of the blind, and one hundred and twenty-five in the department for the deaf and the dumb.

Work-shops have recently been connected with this Institution in which the pupils are taught mechanical occupations, thus enabling them to acquire a trade by which they can maintain themselves after they shall have left the establishment. This new and important feature has thus far proved a marked success, several of the boys having, during the summer vacation, found employment with good wages at the kind of business which had been taught them in the Institution.

The Superintendent seems pre-eminently qualified for his position, and we believe that the Institution fully deserves and should continue to receive the fostering care of the State.

POOR-HOUSES.

The poor-houses of the State number some 45, and are generally located on a farm owned by the county, a short distance from the county town. But few of the buildings have been constructed for the purpose for which they are used. In most cases a farm with a dwelling house already upon it has been purchased, and additions from time to time, as they seem to be required, made to the house. The building thus pieced out and patched up is in the majority of cases inconvenient, poorly constructed, and without any adaptation to the object to which it is appropriated. With no convenience for a division of the inmates, or a complete separation of the sexes. With low ceilings, small windows, no drainage, and oftentimes damp and cold, without means for safely heating and properly ventilating the rooms, it fails to meet the wants and requirements which such a building should supply.

While these remarks apply to not a few of the poor-houses, there are a number that have been designed and constructed especially for this purpose.

They are usually commodious, ornamental, and admirable in many respects, but frequently are ill arranged, owing to the fact that they have been planned by men inexperienced in the erection of such buildings, who have overlooked things essential to the comfort and classification of the inmates.

The keepers are generally good and humane men, quick to discern the peculiarities of the paupers, and prompt and kind in managing them. They are usually good farmers, and much of the time are away from the house superintending work upon the farm. As a consequence, a large share in the control of affairs at the house falls upon the keeper's wife, and these women generally manage the inmates well.

The condition of these houses, considering the character of the inmates and the limited facilities and provision for caring for them, is usually good. While some few are dirty and disorderly, displaying a want of neatness, and sometimes almost a lack of decency on the part of those in charge, the great majority are kept in a fair condition so far as relates to cleanliness and order. The association under one roof, as is frequently the case, of the old and the young, the sane and the insane, the sick and the well, of diseased, dirty men, and squalid women and children, makes it quite out of the question, without ample provision for separation, to keep such a house in a perfect condition of neatness. Yet we have gone into some poor-houses in the State where everything was as neat, as clean, and as orderly as in any family house, and we have wondered how such results could be accomplished under the circumstances. In this connection we may add, that in every such establishment we found that the inmates were kept, as far as possible, at some regular, moderate labor, and that such as were able were required and made to keep their rooms and themselves thoroughly clean; and we are

satisfied that light work, occupying the attention and interesting the thoughts of the pauper, not only promotes health, but serves to prevent him from lapsing into a condition of laziness and filth.

Our poor-houses have an average population of about fifteen hundred persons. Of this multitude of dependents, about two hundred and fifty are insane; one hundred and twenty-five idiots; forty blind; twenty mutes; and about three hundred afflicted with epilepsy, deformities, and chronic diseases, that totally unfit them for self-maintenance. Of the whole number, toward one-fourth are children under sixteen years of age.

Pauper Children—The condition of these children, we are glad to say, has already occupied the attention of the State authorities, and measures have been inaugurated to place them under better influences and amid different surroundings. Their wants are such, that provision should be made for them as speedily as possible; and we look with anxiety for the completion of the building for the State School at Coldwater at an early day, in order that these children may be removed from the terrible circumstances in which they are now placed. In some of the counties these pauper children are not only growing up amid the degradations of the poor-house, but they are denied the privileges of instruction in the common district school, the neighbors regarding them as unfit to associate with their children, and creating a sentiment in the district that excludes them.

Insane Paupers—Of all the inmates in these poor-houses there are none in a more deplorable condition than the insane paupers. About one-third of the whole number of them are kept closely confined in cells, most of which are small, dark, and filthy in the extreme. They are frequently noisy, and at times rave violently, using language unfit to be heard. They are a constant source of annoyance and trouble to those who have them in charge, who, being unskilled in the management of crazy persons, frequently become vexed with them and

treat them with harshness and severity. Many of them have no bedding and no clothing, destroying both as fast as put within their reach. They are regarded as beyond cure, and receive no treatment whatever for the ill that afflicts them. Thus they remain, often for years, until death comes to relieve them. Those who are allowed the freedom of the premises are in a better condition, but nothing is done to help them, and they gradually grow worse. In some instances the same inmates of the house, especially the females, greatly fear them. We believe that by judicious and proper treatment many of them might be restored to a right mind. In some instances, without treatment, reason has returned. The wife of the keeper of the Jackson County poor-house informed us that a woman who was for a long time shut up in that institution, and who was regarded as incurable, to their surprise, came to her senses and returned to her home where she has since remained perfectly sane. This may be a very exceptional case, but it is evidence that even the worst cases are not hopeless ; and we think these insane persons should be removed from the poor-houses and placed in asylums, where they may be properly cared for and have opportunity for cure.

Idiots—The condition of the idiots in the poor-houses is not much better than that of the insane. It has been clearly demonstrated that idiocy, even in its worst forms, is capable of training. Several schools for this class have been established in other States, and it has been found that about one-fourth are susceptible of education sufficient to read and to write, and that nearly all of them may be made capable of taking care of their own persons. The body is thoroughly trained and the faint glimmer of mind carefully drawn out, and the results are more satisfactory than the most hopeful had anticipated. The whole number of idiots in this State, as shown by the last census, is 789, and the principal causes of idiocy are said to be epilepsy, sickness and hereditary transmission. Some of the cases in the poor-houses are sad indeed.

We saw, in the Macomb county-house, three small children, all born of one mother, presenting a most repulsive appearance ; and while we felt that some provision should be made for the better care of such poor creatures, we also felt that mothers with hereditary tendencies for giving birth to such loathsome objects should be prohibited from procreating their species. We need do no more than to call attention to and reaffirm the statements and recommendations in reference to this class of unfortunates made by the Special Commissioners in 1869.

State Hospital—Our examination of the poor-houses of the State develop the fact that they contain quite a large number of persons suffering from chronic and nervous diseases, from cancers, syphilis, and spinal afflictions, as well as from deformities, caused by contractions, curvatures, and diseases of the spine and joints. Some of these afflicted ones are children and youth. Many of them, if properly treated by experienced physicians, and surgeons, might be relieved and restored to a condition that would enable them to earn a living, and thus save the public the expense of maintaining them during life. They cannot properly be cared for in the poor-houses, and generally are lying there in a most pitiable condition ; some of them absolutely rotting by inches, with sores that emit a smell so foul as to make the air all about fairly sickening. They usually require a great amount of care, and frequently are neglected. In most cases their difficulties are of such a character as to demand that medical skill, experience, and apparatus only to be found at the schools of the profession, in hospitals, or where there are large numbers engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. Both public interest and humanity demand that some provision should be made where these sufferers can be treated. This can only be done by the erection of a hospital by the State, where persons of this class can be sent by and at the expense of the several counties. We apprehend that such a hospital can be erected without a very large

expense. The buildings may be simple and comparatively inexpensive, and by locating them at Ann Arbor, very important results could doubtless be accomplished, viz: The hospital could be furnished with the most skillful medical attendance from the faculty of the Medical Department, without expense to the State. The Medical Department of that great public institution would be made far more useful to the public by having furnished to its students the advantages of witnessing the practical treatment of disease by eminent physicians and surgeons. Again, a corps of physicians and surgeons, as eminent as the medical faculty of the University, would attract to the hospital many patients who would be both able and willing to pay liberally for their support while there.

Dissolute Paupers—There are two principal classes of poor-house paupers. First, those who are helpless and dependent, such as the insane, idiotic, sick and crippled, aged and infirm, infants and young children, and those who are unfortunate, but deserving and willing to work. This class may justly claim to be supported at the poor-house, until some different and better provision may be made for them. They are objects of real charity, and are rightly entitled to relief and help from the public.

The second class consists of vagrants, idlers, and dissolute paupers, who often times are not only lazy but criminal. They seek the poor-house to be maintained in idleness at the public expense. They are generally the very worst class of paupers: low, vile, and miserable, contaminating the whole establishment, and creating disorder and trouble. They are usually fault-finding, quarrelsome, and often dangerous. The keeper of the Clinton county poor-house has twice been seriously and almost fatally injured by paupers of this kind. In each instance the offender was arrested, tried and convicted. One served a term in the House of Correction, and the other is doing likewise in the State Prison.

It is no charity to admit such paupers to the poor-house,

and they have no business to be there. They should be taken as vagrants, to work-houses, and made to labor. There are large numbers of them in the poor-houses, especially in such of these institutions as are located near some city or town. The keeper of the Wayne county-house says that full one-third of the inmates of that establishment are of this character. They refuse to work when good opportunities and fair pay are offered them, and being accustomed to this kind of life, enjoy it, and and do not desire to change.

Roving Paupers—More effective measures should be adopted to keep out many roving paupers that annually come from other States, and especially from the large cities, to seek winter quarters in our poor-houses. They are not residents of this State, have no just claim to its bounty, and the cost of supporting them should not be shifted from the place of their actual residence to localities in our midst.

Greater pains should also be taken to prevent paupers from passing as readily as they do from one county-house to another within the State.

We have found not a few who seem to make a business of testing the merits of as many of these institutions as they possibly can.

Temporary Relief for the Poor—The annual reports of the County Superintendents of the Poor, made to the Secretary of State, for the year 1871, show that the whole number of persons who sought and received temporary relief, outside of the poor-houses, in all the counties of the State, with the exception of seventeen, was fourteen thousand and six hundred. These seventeen counties include some of the most populous counties of the State, and, estimating that they have furnished relief to about the same number as other counties have in proportion to population, we must add about three thousand to the number receiving such relief, making a total of seventeen thousand and six hundred who have thus been temporarily supported. If to this we add the fifteen hundred in the poor-houses, and those

maintained by the public in the State Asylums, we have had on to twenty thousand, or about one to every sixty of our State population, who are aided by public charity, and are in some sense dependent on the general bounty.

The total sum, as shown by the same reports, expended for the temporary relief of the poor in all but eleven counties, from which no reports upon this subject were received, is \$139,842 41.

The expense of maintaining the poor-houses for the same time, is (including \$57,083 55, value of farm products),-----

180,958 18

If to this we add the interest at seven per cent. per annum on \$613,024 23, capital invested in farms and buildings, we have-----

42,911 69

A grand total of----- \$372,712 28

As the amount expended for the maintenance of the poor during that year.

The exhibit of amount paid for the temporary relief of persons not in the poor-house shows a great disparity in the different counties, and a want of anything like uniformity in dispensing the appropriations for this purpose. Thus it cost Washtenaw \$6,988 65 to relieve 622 persons; while Monroe relieved nearly the same number, to wit, 608 at an expense of \$1,939 25, being less than one-third the sum paid by Washtenaw. Berrien, with a population of 15,000 less than Kent, relieved 714 persons at a cost of \$6,448 97, while Kent furnished such relief to only 206 persons and paid out therefor but \$2,030 94. St. Clair, with about the same population as Jackson, relieved 477 at an expense of \$7,863 96, while Jackson relieved almost as many, to wit, 398 at a cost of only \$1,329 29. The average cost for each person thus assisted in Ingham, was \$3 71, in Kalamazoo, \$8 88, in Cass, \$13 91, and in Van Buren, \$29 44. The latter county paying nearly

eight times as much as Ingham to each recipient of this bounty.

It is contended by some persons that the system of temporary relief is too general, and ought to be abolished. They insist that the effect is to encourage and increase pauperism; that those who are thus helped make no effort to help themselves, and that if aid of this kind was generally refused, and those who require assistance and support were sent to the poor-house, it would have the effect to greatly decrease the number of paupers, stimulate the poor and the thriftless to greater exertions to support themselves, and thus greatly lessen the expense annually incurred for the maintenance of this class. We have no doubt that this system of relief is subject to great abuse, and there undoubtedly ought to be a more uniform practice, and perhaps some further limitations in administering it. There are cases within our own knowledge where this relief has been allowed for a long time to undeserving persons, until it has come to be expected as a matter of course, and, instead of being temporary in its character, become nearly, if not quite, permanent. But the abolition of such relief, or too great restrictions in administering it, would, we apprehend, be bad policy, and might be likely to produce much suffering, for worthy persons of spirit would endure all kinds of privations rather than to bear the stigma of having been an inmate of the poor-house. It would tend to break up destitute families; and the influence of home, humble and bad though it may be, is better than the associations and atmosphere of the poor-house. Besides, sick persons frequently cannot be removed, and must be supported at the places where they are. Again, it would have a tendency to make more permanent paupers to be wholly supported by the county, for many who receive relief sufficient to carry them through a fit of sickness, or some other adverse circumstance, maintain themselves after the pressure is over, who, if sent to the poor-house, would lose all ambition, and, under the feeling

of disgrace, would make no effort to again support themselves. It might tend to increase crime, for some, in great want, would steal before they would go to the poor-house, and those who would go, would soon lose all self-respect, and be quite ready to engage in criminal practices.

Then, too, children born or reared in the poor-house are apt to become paupers and vagrants for life, and the taint frequently follows them, and their children inherit it and become paupers also; thus, through the poor-house, pauperism becomes hereditary. Temporary relief would seem to be cheaper, because many persons who would have to be wholly supported by the county are enabled, with a small amount of relief, to provide for their own necessities. These considerations seem to weigh strongly against the abolition of the system.

The large increase of pauperism in our midst, and the great expense incident to it, with the fact that in some localities the cost is very much greater than in others similarly situated, requires a careful scrutiny of all provisions and methods adapted to meet its demands, and we have thrown out these suggestions with the view of calling the attention of those familiar with this subject to it, hoping that, through their experience and wisdom, measures may be devised for securing a more uniform and economical system of administering this temporary relief.

RECORDS.

Provision should be made by law for a uniform system of records in jails and poor-houses. From many of the counties it is impossible to get anything like correct statistics. In some no records are kept; in others they are so incomplete as to be almost wholly worthless, while in a few instances they are quite full, and kept in a neat, systematic, business-like manner. Direct statistical facts often make plain what may have seemed doubtful, and furnish a solid basis to build upon, which theories and estimates cannot. If we could have complete statistics, and take the exact measure of crime and

pauperism of all grades in our midst, we should be much better prepared for intelligent action in the application of remedies therefor.

The jail record should show the name, age, offense charged, date of admission, time of discharge, and social condition of each prisoner, with a description of the person, and a brief statement, as far as the same can be ascertained, of habits and previous history. Such a record would be valuable as a means of accurately ascertaining the number of commitments and re-commitments, with the principal source of crime, and it would furnish a complete description by which a prisoner, in case of escape, might be followed and identified. With this record, and the further precaution, said to be in practice in some jails, of photographing all prisoners of a desperate and dangerous character, charged with high crimes, like murder, arson, rape, burglary, or grand larceny, the number who get away and succeed in staying away might be greatly lessened. The poor-house register should embrace, under appropriate heads, the items required to be reported by the superintendents of poor to the Secretary of State, with a brief history of each pauper. To secure this work well and faithfully done, form books should be provided, and a penalty imposed by law upon officers required to keep such records who neglect to do so.

DEFINITE RECOMMENDATIONS.

In view of the considerations presented in the foregoing report, this Board respectfully recommend:

1. The establishment of a Reform School for girls, and if suitable arrangements can be made, in connection with the House of Shelter at Detroit.
2. The creation of intermediate prisons, or work-houses.
3. Some better provision for aiding inmates discharged from the Reform School and convicts discharged from prison to obtain employment.
4. The organization of a Central Board, which shall have

the general charge and oversight of all the preventive, reformatory and penal institutions of the State.

5. The establishment of another asylum for the insane.
6. The establishment of a State hospital at Ann Arbor, in connection with the Medical Department of the University.
7. Provision by law for sending dissolute paupers to the intermediate prisons or the Detroit House of Correction.
8. A law requiring sheriffs and poor-house keepers to make uniform records in relation to all persons committed to the jails and poor-houses, in the manner to be pointed out by law.

REVISION OF PENAL LAWS.

By the act authorizing the appointment of this Board, it was provided that in addition to the other duties contemplated it should collect and thoroughly examine all the penal and criminal laws of the State, and report the same, with such revisions, amendments and suggestions for the improvement thereof, as to the Board might seem necessary and expedient.

A work so important as this would undoubtedly involve the suggestion of many changes and amendments, and some additions to our criminal statutes; and to be of service when performed, would require a thorough investigation of the whole criminal legislation of the State, and an examination into the decisions of our courts relating thereto; such investigation should also extend to the criminal laws of the other States, and especially to those from which we have drawn most largely for precedents in our legislation.

And it will be observed at once, that a duty requiring so much research and careful labor, would necessarily make large demands upon the time of those charged with its performance.

Hence, in view of these facts, and that the Legislature has made no provision for any adequate compensation for the labor and services here referred to, the Board have deemed proper to defer that part of the labor devolving upon it until

the matter should be submitted to the Legislature for its further consideration.

Another reason for postponing the revision of the penal code is that it seemed to us very desirable that the Legislature should act upon the recommendations of this report before such revision was attempted, as such action might materially effect such revision.

PROVISION FOR VISITING INSTITUTIONS IN OTHER STATES.

To enable this Board most wisely and effectually to carry out the objects of its creation, and point out the improvements required, and the legislation needed for the advancement of our State institutions, it is deemed important that the Board be provided with means to visit, either in person or by their secretary, similar institutions in other States, and confer personally and fully with those connected with their management and administration. In this way, and in this way alone, can we fully avail ourselves of the experience of other States, and learn both by their failures and their successes.

Means should also be placed in the hands of the Board for the purchase of books relating to the subjects they are called upon to investigate.

EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

The actual expenditures of this Board to, and including the twenty-first day of December, 1872, with the purpose for which such expenses were incurred, are as follows:

Commissioner's traveling expenses.....	\$164 92
Secretary's traveling expenses.....	255 80
Salary of the Secretary.....	1,875 00
Rent of office.....	125 00
Office desk and chair.....	62 00
Stationery, blank books and blanks.....	50 48
Services of short-hand reporter of Reform School investigation	208 50
 Total.....	 \$2,741 70

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS,

The Board hereby express their grateful acknowledgments and thanks to the officers of the following railway companies for favors, whereby the expenses of the members of the Board in the discharge of official duties have been greatly lessened : The Michigan Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan, Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana, Peninsular, Flint and Pere Marquette, Grand Trunk, Detroit and Milwaukee, Grand Rapids and Indiana, Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw, Chicago and Northwestern, and Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore.

INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

Of late public attention has been turned in a much greater measure than formerly to the consideration of the best method for dealing with criminals and unfortunates. Men and women of the highest capacity and the noblest philanthropy are devoting labor and thought to the consideration of this subject, and every year witnesses new suggestions and practical improvements for the management of these classes. A proper oversight and care for the needy and the suffering is now regarded as a duty enjoined not alone upon individual members of community, but upon society and the State. Asylums for those deprived of the full faculties of mind and body, hospitals for the maimed and diseased, homes for vagrant and destitute children, and retreats and reformatories for the weak and fallen are generously provided. Sometimes the offspring of individual benevolence alone; again proceeding from the joint action of individuals and municipalities, and often the result of a great act of beneficence on the part of the State itself. Conventions and conferences are held, statistics and facts gathered, and organized efforts of various kinds put forth to ascertain and bring into practical effect the best measures for properly dealing with pauperism, vice and crime. The interest in this matter has become world-wide, and recently an international prison congress num-

bering almost three hundred members, with representatives from quite or nearly twenty-five nationalities of the civilized world, assembled in the city of London for the consideration of this important subject. This body of enlightened men and women, many of whom have had practical experience in the supervision of prisons, reformatories, and charitable institutions, cannot fail to be the means of enlightening the public mind upon these important questions, and of paving and preparing the way for an improved system for the prevention of crime, the safe keeping and reformation of criminals, and the care of diseased, weak-minded and poor persons.

CONCLUSION.

In thus reviewing to some extent the operations of our State institutions, and the workings of our penal system for the past year, it is to this Board a source of great gratification to know that, notwithstanding the State has steadily increased in population and wealth, the number of inmates in prisons and jails, as compared with former years, has considerably decreased.

The reports of all the penal institutions of the State verify this statement, and show that crime in our midst has steadily lessened.

This realization encourages us to new activity, and gives us stronger faith for the future.

In concluding this report, we take occasion to bear testimony to the faithfulness with which your Excellency has supervised the public institutions of the State. Their increased power for the repression of wrong and for effective beneficence is largely due to the wisdom, the prudence, and the ability which has characterized your administration of the affairs of our State.

C. I. WALKER,
W. B. WILLIAMS,
HENRY W. LORD,
Commissioners.

C. M. CROSWELL, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX.



APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE A.

Statement, showing the condition of the County Jails.

ALCONA.

No report.

ALLEGAN.

The jail in this county is of brick, two stories high, and was built in 1860, and is valued at five thousand dollars. On the day of examination there was but one prisoner in it. The floor of the corridor is laid upon the ground, and is damp from the soil beneath. A vault beneath the prison receives all the excrements from the privy, the stench from which rises into the building, rendering the cells foul and noisome. There are four cells. The jail was kept as cleanly as it well could be, under the circumstances. There are no separate cells for females, nor any provision for caring for them; yet the sheriff informed us that one woman had been detained six months in this jail, as a witness.

ALPENA.

Jail a frame building, two stories high, valued at about five thousand dollars, and contains eight cells.

ANTRIM.

The jail in this county is a frame building, the upper part of which is used as a court-house. Its estimated value is eight thousand dollars.

BARRY.

This jail is a two-story brick building, erected in 1852. It has six cells; is warmed by a furnace, and was in good condition as to cleanliness. The privy was offensive, the pipe leading from it to a vault at the side of the building, being out of repair. Provision for the separation of the sexes, and for keeping the younger from the older prisoners was poor. The jail has no bathing facilities.

BAY.

A new and expensive jail is being erected in this county, opposite to the court-house, in Bay City. It has a Mansard roof, with dormer windows and a tower, and is one of the most showy buildings in the city. A large part of the expense of this building seems to be in the construction of that part to be occupied by the sheriff or jailor as a residence. At the time of the visitation the jail proper was but simply inclosed, so that its probable effectiveness and convenience when completed could not be ascertained.

A frame building used as a jail, at the time of the visit, was leased property and contained eleven cells. It was in a miserable condition for the confinement of prisoners; and yet there were nine men imprisoned in it, one of whom was a debtor confined under the non-imprisonment act. The general condition of this building was one of shabbiness; yet seven hundred and sixteen persons had been imprisoned in it at various times during the year.

BERRIEN.

This jail was erected in 1870, and cost about thirty thousand dollars, and is one of the most novel and peculiar in its interior arrangements of any in the State. It is of brick, two stories high. The front part and one wing is used for the residence of the sheriff. A wing on the north side is the jail proper. The cells are constructed within this room, or wing, which is fifty feet square, and are arranged in a circle around

a rotunda twenty feet in diameter. This rotunda is surmounted by a dome of iron frame-work and glass, and affords light and ventilation to the cells. Around the lower story of the rotunda are sixteen single cells, seven feet in length, and four feet in width at the end next to the rotunda, and six feet in width at the opposite end; each of these cells opens by a door into the rotunda. A large and deep rain-water cistern occupies the whole space beneath the floor of the rotunda, and pumps fastened to this floor supply the prisoners with water from the cistern and from an adjoining well. A conduit which carries off the water from the pumps, also carries away the excrements and filth, if any. The prisoners from all the lower tier of cells are allowed free access to the rotunda. An iron grating is placed in the end of each of these cells next to the outer circle, or corridor, through which the whole interior of the cells are visible. The upper tier consist of eight double cells, and are entered from the floor of the upper story of the room in which the cells are constructed, by doors placed in the ends opposite the rotunda. This tier of cells is used for female prisoners, boys, and persons not permitted to be confined with criminals.

This jail is considered safe. One or two prisoners have attempted to escape through the dome, but were unable to pass the iron frame-work (or spider, so called) of the dome. Each cell has an iron lattice-work bedstead hung to the wall. The walls of the cells are all of solid stone. The building is warmed by stoves; the ventilation, light, and drainage is good, and the jail seems clean and sweet. At the time of visitation there were eight prisoners, one of whom was a woman, confined in the jail.

BRANCH.

The jail in this county has been condemned by public opinion for a long time, and by the Circuit Court, and is only used for temporary purposes. An arrangement has been made by which the jail of St. Joseph county is used for the confine-

ment of such prisoners as the Branch county authorities see fit to send there. The question of the erection of a new jail was submitted to the people but voted down. The old jail has the appearance of a dilapidated old horse-barn, and is of such a character on the inside that it is impossible to keep it in decent order. There are no windows; long, narrow holes without glass, but with iron-bars fastened crosswise, admit alike the winds, snow, and rain to the cells, and furnish what little light and ventilation reaches the inmates of this outrageous pen. Yet, in this miserable place one hundred and seven males and six females were imprisoned during the year, and three of these were insane persons. Since Andersonville, nothing more horrible or inhuman has been known than imprisonment in this vile den.

CALHOUN.

The Calhoun county jail is a large two-story brick building, conveniently situated. It has six cells, all larger than the average of such places of confinement.

The estimated value of the jail and grounds is eight thousand dollars.

Owing to the absence of the sheriff at the time of our visit, we were unable to examine the jail thoroughly.

CASS.

This jail is pleasantly situated on the main street in Cassopolis. It is a brick building, two-stories high, with the residence of the jailor in the front, and the jail proper in the rear. It was erected in 1851, has six large cells, and is warmed by means of a furnace. Its estimated value is two thousand dollars. It had but one inmate on the day of examination. The cells for females are below, and those for males above. The cells seemed to require plastering, and were in rather a dilapidated condition. No means for bathing are provided. The beds appeared to be clean, but the general arrangement of the jail for the convenience of prisoners is poor.

CHARLEVOIX.

Said to have no jail.

CHEBOYGAN.

Jail a wooden building, with two good-sized cells, and said to have cost about one thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWA.

CLINTON.

This county has no jail of its own. Mr. Moses D. Brown, a merchant at St. Johns, has erected a temporary building which is used for this purpose. It is a wooden structure, twenty by twenty-five feet in size, and one story high; was erected in 1870, and has five cells. There was but one prisoner confined there on the day of examination. Its condition as to cleanliness was good, but there is no provision for any classification of the inmates, or proper separation of the sexes.

CLARE.

Not visited.

DELTA.

The jail is in the village of Escanaba, and is a frame building, two stories high, twenty-four by thirty-two feet in size; was erected in 1865, and has seven cells for males, and one for females. Its estimated value is five thousand dollars. The county has no poor-house, and sometimes the poor are quartered in the jail. A vagrant confined there at the time of our visit, was the only person in jail. The building was not in excellent condition as to cleanliness, and there was a bad stench pervading it, which the sheriff ascribed to the filthiness of the single tenant. There are no provisions for bathing or for any proper separation of the sexes.

EATON.

Eaton county had no jail at the time of our visit, the old one having been removed to give place to a new jail then in progress of construction.

Prisoners from this county were sent to the Jackson county jail for safe keeping.

EMMET.

No statement.

GENESEE.

The jail of this county was erected in 1866, at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars, and was designed to be an excellent jail. The building is of brick, two stories high, and contains sixteen cells, eight above and eight below, each eight feet long by five feet in width, and eight feet high. The interior is lined with boiler-iron. The floor is constructed of large flagstones, laid in mortar, but so insecurely that prisoners, with such tools as a common case knife and a small iron bar, have succeeded in raising them up, and in digging out from under the floor.

At the time of our visit the lower floor of the jail was in perfect disorder by reason of an escape of this kind. The cells have no means of ventilation, and the whole atmosphere of the establishment was foul from the exhalations of a privy vault underneath the building. We were informed that there were no means of cleansing this vault. The general condition of the jail as to cleanliness was not good. The number of prisoners on the day of examination was seven.

GRAND TRAVERSE.

The jail of this county is constructed of wood, is one story high, with two large cells. Its estimated value is \$1,200.

GRATIOT.

Has no jail. Prisoners from this county are kept in the Clinton county jail.

HILLSDALE.

The jail of Hillsdale county is a stone structure, situated in the rear of the court-house. The building is two stories in height, and contains six low, dingy, damp, cheerless cells, with-

out any ventilation. This jail is quite an old one, and without adaptation to the purpose for which it is used.

HOUGHTON.

The jail is a two-story frame building, thirty feet wide by fifty feet in length, and was erected in 1861. It contains sixteen cells for males and four for females. All the cells are five by eight feet in size. The building and premises are valued at six thousand dollars. On the day of examination there were five male and female prisoners in the jail. Two of these inmates were insane. The general appearance of the jail as to cleanliness was good, but the cells were somewhat infested with vermin, and the ventilation was bad. There was no bathing facilities for the prisoners.

HURON.

The jail is a frame building, valued at about one thousand dollars, and contains three good-sized cells.

INGHAM.

The jail in this county is a large square building, with the residence of the sheriff in the front, and the jail proper in the rear. At the time of our visit there were five inmates, two of whom were boys. All the prisoners associated together in the corridor. The condition of the jail as to cleanliness seemed to be good.

IOSCO.

The Iosco jail is in the basement of the court-house. It contains three cells, the construction of which, like those of all jails made in this manner, is bad.

IONIA.

The jail of this county, erected in 1843, is of wood, two stories high, and contains three cells in the lower and two in the upper part. Females are usually kept above and the males below. The value of the grounds and buildings is estimated at ten thousand dollars. The general condition of the jail as

to cleanliness was not good. The cells are large, but in a miserable condition. The whole jail proper looked old, rusty, and dirty.

ISABELLA.

Isabella county is reported as having no jail.

JACKSON.

The Jackson county jail is a two-story brick building, located in the business part of the city of Jackson. The estimated value of the grounds and buildings is forty thousand dollars. It contains fourteen cells in the lower part, made of boiler iron, and arranged in two tiers, the one above the other. The upper tier of cells is reached by means of steps and a platform or balcony. There is no ventilation to any of these cells, and no light or air, except such as enters at the doors. Water is brought into the jail by the Holly water-works, but there are no facilities for bathing. The arrangement of the privies is bad, and the odor from them is offensive.

The rooms in the upper story are large, but rather untidy in appearance. There were thirteen prisoners in the jail at the time of our visitation, one of whom was a female. The bedding consisted of straw beds, sheets, pillows and blankets, and seemed good.

KALAMAZOO.

This jail is a large, two-story brick building, thirty-five by sixty-five feet in size, with the residence of the sheriff in front, which is thirty-six by forty feet in size. The jail was erected in 1869, and contains twenty-eight cells, four of which are for females. The cells are covered with boiler iron, and are ventilated by means of flues. The building is warmed by a furnace and lighted with gas. There were twenty-four prisoners in the jail on the day of examination. The jail is kept scrupulously clean; the floor is scrubbed almost daily, and the walls whitewashed every two weeks. Baths and tubs are provided, and the prisoners are required to keep themselves clean. Prisoners

are encouraged to work, and have painted the jail and the inside of the court-house. They have also sawed all the wood for the jail and the county offices.

This jail was constructed with special reference to strength, and in that respect is one of the safest in the State; and yet the sheriff says that without constant watching, it is impossible to prevent skillful criminals from escaping. There is no arrangement for the classification of the inmates, and the young and the old mingle together.

The estimated value of the jail is \$40,000.

KENT.

The Kent county jail has been recently constructed, at a cost of thirty-eight thousand dollars. It is of brick, two stories high, with a Mansard roof, and a room in the loft for hospital purposes. It has twenty single cells, six large double cells, and two for females, which are separate from the others; being twenty-eight in all. The floor, sides, and ceilings of the cells, and the interior of the jail are of heavy boiler iron, put together in the most substantial manner; each cell is provided with a water-closet, and ventilated by Rutan's patent ventilator. The corridor surrounding the cells is divided by an iron lattice work, which keeps the prisoners from passing into the outer corridor, and enables persons passing through the latter to see all prisoners not confined within the cells. The cell doors are so arranged that the jailor may close them at the same time without entering the inner corridor. The acoustic arrangements are such that the jailor, in his own apartment, may hear the slightest noise, or any conversation going on in any cell. Speaking tubes are also arranged so that officers and employes in different parts of the building may communicate with each other.

On the day of our visit, there were three female and seventeen male prisoners in the jail. Two of the latter were boys, who were in the inner corridor, in association with the pris-

oners generally. In one of the female cells we found a girl eleven years of age, who had been sent to jail for one week for running away from her stepmother, imprisoned with a woman said to be a street-walker.

All the appointments of this jail are of the most approved character, and the building is a conspicuous, showy, and handsome structure; but should we venture a criticism, we should say that more expense and display were laid out upon the part occupied by the sheriff for a residence, than seems appropriate for prison purposes.

KALKASKA.

No statement.

KEWEEENAW.

No statement.

LAKE.

No statement.

LAPEER.

The jail of this county is a plain, two-story brick building; size, thirty-five by sixty-five feet, and, with the grounds, is valued at \$10,000. It was built in 1860, and contains six cells, eight feet in length, and six feet wide. There were four prisoners in the jail on the day of examination. No provision is made for the separation or classification of the inmates, nor any for bathing. The prisoners have free communication with each other, and are without employment.

LENAWEE.

The Lenawee county jail is an old brick building, constructed in 1837, and is in a very bad state of repair, and fast going to decay. It contains nine cells, eight for males, and one for females. They are five feet eight inches in width, and seven and a half feet long, and are without ventilation, and in a miserable condition. There were thirteen prisoners in confinement on the day of examination, and three lodged together in some of these small cells. The ceilings are low, and the jail

has no proper ventilation. The privy is as bad as can be, and should be removed, as it could be without any great outlay; the odor arising from it is very offensive, and the atmosphere of the jail is impregnated with it. There were two insane persons in the jail. The general condition as to cleanliness was good, but there are no provisions for washing and bathing. There is no drainage from the building, and the condition of the jail, upon the whole, is extremely bad, and without any proper facilities for caring for prisoners. It is so insecure that prisoners charged with high crimes are kept constantly locked in the wretched cells.

LIVINGSTON.

This jail is under the court-house. It contains eight cells, and was in rather bad repair, some of the cells are quite large, but the general arrangement of the jail is bad, and it was not clean.

MACKINAW.

No statement.

MACOMB.

The Macomb county jail is a one-story stone building and contains six cells, one of which is large and designed for females. The jail is said to be damp.

MANISTEE.

No statement.

MANITOUL.

No statement.

MASON.

Not visited.

MARQUETTE.

This county has a two-story brick building, thirty-eight feet square, with a stone building in the rear, which is the jail proper. It was constructed in 1870, and has six cells, seven feet long, six feet wide, and seven feet high. There is no system of drainage here, and at the time of our visit every cell

had water in it except two, and they were damp. In one of the cells the water covered the floor to the depth of four inches. There were three prisoners in this jail, one of whom was insane. The cells are all of heavy stone work, and the jail was designed to be substantial and secure, but there is no provision for a division of the prisoners or proper separation of the sexes. Water is conveyed into the building by means of the Holly water works, and good facilities are provided for washing. The condition as to cleanliness was tolerable.

MECOSTA.

Jail a two-story frame building, containing four cells, each six feet by eight.

MENOMINEE.

Jail a new one-story frame building, twenty-two feet wide and thirty long, exclusively for jail purposes, no family living therein, and no provision for any.

The building is neatly painted white, with green blinds at the windows. It has but two cells, each of which is seven by nine feet in size. There were two prisoners confined there on the day of examination, and the general condition as to cleanliness was good. There is no provision for preventing the free association of prisoners, or for the proper separation of the sexes, nor any bathing facilities.

MIDLAND.

Jail constructed in 1868, and is a neat brick building, two stories high, containing fourteen cells, eight of which are single, seven feet by four and a half; four are double cells, eight feet square, and two are for females.

This jail was constructed at an expense of \$20,000, and seems to be kept in a tidy and orderly manner. There were two prisoners in confinement on the day of examination.

MISSAUKEE.

Not visited.

MONROE.

Jail a two-story stone building, forty feet square, with two wings, each twenty feet square, and contains nine cells. Eight of these are single cells, four and a half by ten feet each, and one double cell nine by ten feet. The grounds and building are valued at \$5,000. There was but one person in jail on the day of examination. This jail is not in an excellent state of repair. The young are not kept separate from the older prisoners, and the provision in regard to the sexes is such that they can see and talk with one another. The jail was clean and well white-washed, but is old, somewhat dilapidated, and reported by the sheriff not to be wholly free from vermin.

MONTCALM.

Jail a frame building, thirty feet in length, twenty-four feet wide, and two stories high. The upper part of the building is occupied as a court-room. It has two cells made of boiler iron, one of which is six by eight, and the other ten by eight feet square. The jail is detached and occupied only by prisoners. Their meals are carried to them. But one prisoner was in the jail on the day of visitation. It was in a fair state of cleanliness.

MUSKEGON.

This jail is in the basement of the court-house, which is a fine showy building, of brick, and was erected in 1870. There are twenty cells in all, each five feet by seven and seven feet high. They are poorly lighted, and two of them are almost entirely dark. They are not properly ventilated. There is no drainage for carrying off the excrements of the privy, most of which remains in a vault under the building. There were four male and two female prisoners confined here at the time of the visit, and one of them was insane. The jail was clean, and we saw no evidence of neglect or filth.

NEWAYGO.

Jail a wooden building, quite old, with two large cells.

OAKLAND.

The jail is in the second story of a brick building, thirty-two by thirty-six feet in size, contains eight cells and one double cell. They have no ventilation, and must be intolerable, especially in the warm season. There is a cell expressly for women, but the other prisoners mingle together freely. Nine were in the jail at the time of our visit; one of these was a female. The cells are not free from vermin. The floors were dirty, the sheriff saying that they could not scrub them for the reason that water leaked through into the rooms below.

OCEANA.

Jail in the lower room of the court-house. It has five large cells. The prisoners intermingle freely.

ONTONAGON.

Not visited.

OSCEOLA.

No statement.

OTTAWA.

Jail a new two-story brick building, containing six cells, four double and two single, and a cell eight by twenty feet, called the "lock-up." The most of the interior of the jail is made of boiler iron. The cells are ventilated by air conductors, but the sheriff reports them to be good for nothing as ventilators. The building is warmed by a furnace, and was constructed at an expense of twelve thousand dollars, and is apparently well built and well kept.

PRESQUE ISLE.

No examination.

SAGINAW.

This is an expensive jail, having been constructed in 1870, at a cost of \$30,000. It contains twenty-five cells, one of which is for females. Two are double, and twenty-two are single cells. They are made of boiler iron, and substantially con-

structed, but not well ventilated. The building is warmed by a furnace, and drained by means of a good sewer, as we were told. Eighteen prisoners were in confinement at the time of our visit; two of these were boys under fifteen years of age, who mingled freely in the corridor with the other prisoners. The premises were not in good order as to cleanliness.

ST. CLAIR.

The jail in this county is a two-story brick building, the east half of which is used for jail purposes. It contains four cells without any decent ventilation. The prisoners all mingle in the corridor. Among them, on the day of our visit, was an insane man, fantastically dressed, his head plumed with feathers, and various ornaments about his person. He had been a soldier in the Union army in the time of the rebellion, and became crazy after his return, and has been shut in this jail for months. It would seem as though some provision might be made for him in the United States Asylum for disabled soldiers of this class, if the attention of the General Government was called to his case.

SANILAC.

The Sanilac jail is in the lower rooms of the court-house and has three large cells. It is a frame building, constructed at an expense of about four thousand dollars. There are no means for the classification of prisoners or a proper separation of the sexes. There was but one inmate on the day of our visit.

SCHOOLCRAFT.

Not visited.

SHIAWASSEE.

Jail situated in the back part of the court-house, and not very secure, about a dozen having escaped from it within the last two years. There are four good-sized cells. No one was in confinement when we were there. There are no means of

washing or bathing, and the provision for the separation of the sexes is wholly insufficient.

ST. JOSEPH.

A two-story brick building, with eight cells, constitutes the jail of this county. The cells are without good ventilation, and the jail is not in a good state of repair. There were three prisoners here on the day of our visit. It seemed to be well kept, and was cleanly.

TUSCOLA.

No statement.

VAN BUREN.

Jail is a two-story frame building, erected in 1856, and contains four cells; they are not ventilated, and the general arrangement of the jail is bad. The residence of the sheriff is directly above the room where the prisoners are confined, and there is nothing between them to deaden the sound. At the time of our visit the wife of the sheriff lay sick in the upper room, and one of the prisoners below was a maniac, whose ravings could be heard distinctly in the sick-room. There are no bedsteads, and six prisoners have slept together upon the floor in one cell, as we were informed by the sheriff.

WASHTENAW.

Jail a brick building, with twenty-six cells. The sheriff was absent on the day of our visit, and we were unable to make a thorough examination; but we were informed that the Rev. Dr. Gillespie visits the jail regularly, and interests himself for the best good of the inmates, and that its general condition was good, considering the facilities and conveniences of the building.

WAYNE.

The Wayne county jail is a large stone building with eighty-four cells. There are in addition several cells for debtors and witnesses. The cells do not seem to be well ventilated, and the



foul odors from the privy, at the time of our visit, made the atmosphere in them somewhat offensive. The prisoners all mingle in their respective corridors, of which there are six. They are provided with neither employment or instruction. Each corridor is supplied with water for ordinary purposes, but no provision is made for bathing. The prisoners are required to wash their own underclothing or to be at the expense of having it done. The diet is regular, and consists of very plain and wholesome food. The jail is in a fair condition as to cleanliness, and seems generally to be in good order.

SCHEDULE B.

Showing the condition of the County Poor-Houses.

ALCONA

Is understood to have no poor-house.

ALLEGAN.

The poor-house is pleasantly situated on a farm of 160 acres, in the township of Allegan, about four miles northwest of the village of the same name. There is a fair orchard on the premises and a good vegetable garden. On one side of the house, and almost in front of it is a cluster of fine shade trees, which, with a suitable lawn about them, might form a pleasant retreat in the hot days of summer. The building is of wood, well painted inside and out, has large rooms, high ceilings, and transom windows over the doors. The rooms and halls are light and airy, and present a tidy appearance, except the dining-room and some of the rooms occupied by the males, which need renovating. On the day of the visitation there were twenty-five paupers in the institution. One insane female is very difficult to care for, keeping her room and her person at times

plastered with her own excrements. There are nine of the inmates who are idiotic, some of them badly so. There are six pauper children in the house. One noticeable feature, worthy of imitation, in this establishment, is the placing of mosquito-bars at the windows of the paupers' rooms. The keeper stated that this expense was only seven cents a window, and the addition to the comfort of the inmates must be considerable. The cellar looked clean and orderly; but the construction of cells for the insane, in one part of it, is a great mistake, for the noise and ravings of lunatics confined there must always disturb those above. Sinks, with other apparatus for washing hands and faces, are furnished for the use of the paupers, but there is no preparation for bathing. Wooden bedsteads are in use, and the keeper says that, despite the utmost exertion, vermin will gather and breed in them. This house seems very well kept; but a bath-room, an ice-house, a better classification of the inmates, and a little more attention to ornamenting the ground would add to it very much. The secretary was accompanied by Messrs. Calkins and Jewett, two of the county superintendents.

ALPENA.

Reported to have no poor-house.

ANTEBIM.

No poor-house.

BARRY.

The location of this poor-house is good, but rather barren of trees. The house is a frame building, and seems to be tolerably well kept. There are no separate apartments for the insane, nor were there any persons in the institution who were badly insane. There is no provision for the separation or classification of the inmates. We found three small children in this institution, all from one family. They had been abandoned by the mother, who had ran away, and were left here by a shiftless father. One of them was afflicted with a fever-sore, and the others were in the room assisting in caring

for it. The room in which they were kept was cheerless and cold, and the bedding poor.

BAY.

The poor-house is situated in the town of Hampton, about four miles east of Bay City. It is on a good farm and is located a long distance back from the road, affording a fine opportunity for neat grounds in front of the premises. The building is a two-story frame structure, and there is a separate house for the keeper. There is a young orchard on the farm, and something of a vegetable garden.

The surroundings about the house look neat and tidy, and the general appearance of things without and within, except in the men's room, was orderly and good. The keeper is new, this being his first year in the business. The floors are painted, and as a general thing they seem clean. Tobacco is not furnished the paupers, and as a substitute, they use dried mullein leaves. The farm is apparently well worked, and the keeper a good farmer. There is no cellar to the buildings, which seems a great defect. Two children under six years of age are in this house. One old woman is lying on a bed, and is a great care, as she is so infirm as to be wholly unable to do anything. The rooms in the female department appeared to be tidy and clean, but those occupied by the males did not seem to be thus kept; and notwithstanding it was a warm day, yet a half-dozen paupers, any of whom were able to, and should have been required to keep their room cleanly and in order, were hovering in idleness about a hot stove in the men's sitting-room.

We were accompanied by Mr. Israel Catlin, one of the gentlemanly superintendents of the poor.

BERRIEN.

This poor-house is situated on a fine farm, about two and a half miles east of Berrien Center. The house is a large, square, brick building, two stories high, with cellar kitchen in the basement,

and is surmounted with a tower. More attention has been paid here to ornamenting the grounds than in most poor-houses, and the premises in front of the building are inclosed with a good picket fence. The building was erected at considerable expense, and is large, and in the main convenient, but in some respects, is badly arranged, the rooms of the paupers, and the keeper's rooms being in too close proximity. The rooms are very well ventilated, have high ceilings, and most of them are so arranged that they can be occupied by more than one pauper. Good provision is made for the separation of the sexes, except at meal time, and in some instances in the hospital. The building is heated by steam, which also furnishes good facilities for steaming food and washing clothes.

A wind mill attached to a well near the house supplies water for general use, and it is intended to convey water by it into the second story of the building. There are no bathing facilities, but good sinks and conveniences for the paupers to wash themselves. A dumb waiter conveys the food of the paupers from the kitchen to the dining hall. There are transom windows over most of the inner doors. There were eight insane persons in the institution, four of whom were confined in a small building near by at the time of the visitation; they presented a very loathsome appearance. In this place were both men and women who were only separated by a narrow hall and upright wooden grates. There were two cells in the basement of the main building in which insane women were also kept. This would seem to be a most unsuitable place for the confinement of such persons. There were two deaf and two blind persons, and also four children under 14 years of age, in this institution.

BRANCH.

The poor-house of this county is situated a short distance from the city of Coldwater, on a farm of one hundred and forty acres. The house is a two-story brick building, commodious, but not as well arranged as it should be. We found two insane

persons confined here in cells of about eight by ten feet in size; one, a woman, had been here over a year, and is quite noisy at times. She has been at the asylum at Kalamazoo, but was dismissed as incurable. The house presented a general appearance of cleanliness and order.

CALHOUN.

We found the board of superintendents of this county in session, and in company with them visited the poor-house. It is situated on a farm of 140 acres, near the city of Marshall. The main building is a two story frame structure. The house and premises were in good order, and the inmates generally seemed comfortable. There were seven insane persons kept in close confinement here, in grated cells seven feet in width by eight in length. The building for them is new, and the provision for their treatment appeared to be as good, if not better, than in most of the poor-houses in the State. Several large and comfortable rooms have been added to the building, designed for the purpose of separating the better class of paupers from the more degraded ones. An excellent garden on the premises is cultivated mainly by the paupers, and such of them as were able to be employed, seemed provided with something to do.

CASS.

The Cass county poor-house is in the township of Jefferson, three miles southwest of the village of Cassopolis. The main building is of brick, has a Mansard roof and a tower, and presents a very fine appearance. The rooms generally are large, with high ceilings, and are kept in a very neat and tidy manner, and have the appearance of a comfortable and attractive home. The beds and bedding are excellent, and the appearance of the inmates indicates good care. In the arrangement of the building the provision for the separation of the sexes is not as effective as it should be, they having all to pass through the same halls to their lodging rooms. There were two insane

persons in the institution ; one of them was violent and was confined in a small brick building erected for such purposes. There were eleven children, all under fifteen years of age, kept at the house, and two idiots. There is no provision for bathing. There were 31 inmates in all. Some of them were sick, and yet were made so comfortable that it would scarce have been imagined that they were paupers. A good ice-house is attached to the premises. Mr. D. M. Howell and James Boyd accompanied us on this visit ; the latter bears the name, in that vicinity, of the "father of the poor."

CHARLEVOIX.

Is understood to have no poor-house.

CHEBOYGAN.

Has no poor-house.

CHIPPEWA.

Has no poor-house.

CLARE.

Supposed to have no poor-house.

CLINTON.

This poor-house is a plain two-story frame building, situated in the township of Brigham, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the village of St. Johns. Although a portion of it is new, it does not present a very attractive appearance, and is not well adapted for a classification and division of its inmates. The farm is pleasantly located and seems to be in a good condition. It has a good orchard and vegetable garden. There are 24 inmates, of whom one is insane, and five children under sixteen years of age, three of which are idiotic. There are several old men in the house, and one man who is suffering severely from what is called a cancer, in his face. Some of the rooms occupied by the old men are foul, and do not present a tidy appearance. This is probably owing to the fact that there is not sufficient assistance to enable the keeper to look after the

premises as completely as he would like to. There are no provisions for bathing or washing, and no convenience for caring for the sick. The bedsteads are wooden, and not altogether free from vermin. The table-ware looked good, the dishes being of white crockery, and the fare appeared to be excellent. Last January the keeper was stabbed by one of the inmates, and the year before one of the paupers endeavored to kill him. Both of these men are in prison, the first in Jackson for five years, and the other in the Detroit House of Correction. This shows the necessity of keeping vicious persons out of the poor-houses, as both of these men were able to work, but drifted into this establishment by reason of their laziness.

Hon. H. M. Perrin, of St. John's, accompanied us on our visit to this institution.

DELTA.

Has no poor-house; temporary relief being provided whenever possible.

EATON.

The poor-house consists of two buildings, one a frame, and the other of brick, on a good farm a short distance from the village of Charlotte. The buildings are but poorly adapted to the purpose for which they are used. The provision for the care of the insane is not at all sufficient. A crazy woman was shut up here in a dark, plank cell, in the cellar, there being no other place in the building in which she could be cared for in cold weather. In warm weather she was permitted to range about the yard of the premises. A woman who had formerly been a school-teacher, and had become insane, was confined in the small rooms without any treatment, and was a sad spectacle. The general condition of the house was orderly, and the inmates seemed to be well fed. One of the superintendents of the poor accompanied us on the occasion of our visit.

EMMET.

No poor-house.

GENESEE.

The poor-house is a large two-story brick building, located on a farm of 103 acres, near the village of Flint. The buildings are plain but roomy, and presented many indications of care for the comfort of the inmates. Neatness and good order generally prevailed. A large portion of the inmates were kept in a large hall, in which the beds were arranged side by side, after the manner of a hospital. A boy of about sixteen or seventeen years of age was chained in one corner of this hall because he was filthy and mischievous. He was troubled with epilepsy, and was constantly making repulsive contortions, which must have been an annoyance to the other inmates. In two small rooms, off from the hall, were two sick men, one of whom was upwards of a hundred years old, and required the same attention as a child; the other with a cancer eating out his face. The stench from both these rooms was strong and foul. There were three insane persons in this institution, but none of them were violently so. No suitable provision has been made for the care of insane persons.

GRAND TRAVERSE.

Not visited.

GRATIOT.

No report.

HILLSDALE.

We visited the poor-house in this county in company with Hon. Daniel L. Pratt. It is a frame building, on a pleasant farm of 200 acres, near the village of Hillsdale. Opposite to the main building there is a small frame house, in a miserable condition, occupied by the male paupers. The character of this building was such that it could not well be kept in a decent condition. Aside from this, the premises were clean, neat, and orderly. There were several insane persons in the house, some of whom are violently so, and are required to be kept constantly confined.

HOUGHTON.

This poor-house is a large building, with stone foundation, on a farm of 240 acres, bordering on Portage Lake. The house is roomy, well built, and kept, as far as we could judge, in a good condition. We saw the paupers at table, and can bear witness that the table, with its neat oil-cloth covering and good crockery dishes and well scoured knives and forks, presented a very inviting appearance. There were thirty paupers in the institution; three of them were insane, but not violent, and seventeen children. The inmates of this institution, under the direction of the keeper, raised and picked this season a sufficient quantity of strawberries to realize \$186 00.

There is no provision here for the care of the insane. Thos. D. Meads, one of the superintendents, accompanied us to this house.

HURON.

No poor-house.

INGHAM.

The poor-house in this county is located five miles north of the village of Mason. Three wooden buildings, with very low ceilings, two of them one and a half stories high, and the other but one story, constitute the poor-house. They are in tolerably good order, considering that the character of the buildings are such as to make them quite unfit for the purposes to which they are appropriated. There are two insane persons in the house, and two idiots. The provision for the insane is wretched. There were several old persons here.

The keeper is a humane man, and anxious to make ample provisions for the ordinary wants of the paupers.

The editor of the Ingham County News was with us on this visit.

IONIA.

This poor-house is situated in the township of Ronald, about six miles northeast from the city of Ionia, on a fine

farm. The buildings have recently been erected at a cost of \$11,000, and are neat and commodious. There is an orchard on the premises, and a good vegetable garden, mainly cultivated by the paupers; but no attention is paid to the cultivation of small fruits or flowers. The grounds are new, but with few shade trees about the premises. There are 24 paupers in the house now—none that are insane or very badly idiotic. There are five children in this county-house now mingling with the other paupers at pleasure. Four of them were at school and one at home. The school-house is about one mile distant. A small stream of water runs through the farm, affording the paupers in the summer season ample facilities for bathing. Last year the wife of the keeper wove 240 yards of flannel cloth for the use of the house. She also makes all the clothing for the paupers, and for their beds, except the coats and vests. The building is heated by a furnace, and ventilated by the Rutan system of ventilation. The grounds in front of the house are being leveled off and fenced preparatory to putting the same in shape. Hon. Hampton Rich accompanied us on our visit to this place.

JACKSON.

This poor-house is situated on an undulating piece of land not far from the city of Jackson. There are a few shade trees in front of the house, and a vegetable garden, but no attention is paid to the cultivation of flowers and small fruits. The buildings are old, long, and low, and do not present an appearance at all proportioned to the wealth of the county. There are no idiots in the establishment now, but there are eight insane persons, two blind men, three cripples, and twelve persons between the ages of sixty and seventy. One of the insane women, in addition to insanity, has the St. Vitus' dance, and is constantly going through a variety of nervous contortions. She is ugly and hard to manage. The general appearance of everything is orderly. There are four children in the house, one of whom, a little girl nine years old, is suffering from a

hip disease. She seems to be well cared for, as do all the children. The whole number of paupers in the institution was thirty-four. There are three men in this institution who have been in good circumstances, and several of the insane have been tolerably well educated. One of the old men, eighty-two years of age, had considerable property, but made it over to his son on condition of his support. He formed a dislike to his son's wife, and came here rather than to live with her. Those who have brought themselves here by their vices and profligacy are usually the worst to take care of, and the most fault-finding.

KALAMAZOO.

The poor-house of this county is situated in the township of Comstock, about two miles south-west of the village of Galesburg, on a most excellent farm, almost every acre of which is tillable. The front view is fine, and in the rear the Kalamazoo River bounds and waters the place. The farm itself seems to be well worked, and in excellent condition. The buildings look tidy outwardly, but in the interior show need of a general renovation, particularly in regard to paint and some of the plastering. There seems to be, too, special need for better ventilation, as a number of the rooms were disagreeable from the odor of confined air. The ceilings are low, and the building not well adapted for county purposes, it being originally built for a company of Fourierites, who attempted here to carry their theories of living into practice, but failure attending their enterprise, the county purchased the farm, and it has since been used as an asylum for the wretched victims of poverty. The whole number of inmates now in the institution is thirty-four. Among these are six idiots, some of whom are very low in the scale of intelligence. A German woman is here with four children, all somewhat demented. The oldest, a boy of sixteen, lies in his bed most of the time. The next is a girl, deaf and dumb, fourteen years old. The third is a girl eight years old, never speaks,

although she can talk, and has been known sometimes to converse with her mother in German. The youngest is a boy about two years old; he does not seem quite right. Some years since the father and mother of these children became seized with the delusion that two of their children were deities, and bestowed all manner of worship upon them, even abstaining from food, insisting that they would be miraculously kept alive through the interposition of these gods. This delusion followed them until the father landed in the House of Correction, and the mother and children in the poor-house. There is one pauper here whose father was a wealthy man in the county, and who has now a wealthy brother who supplies him with clothing and some other delicacies, including three drams of liquor per day. Intemperance is the principal cause of all his trouble.

KALKASKA.

Has no poor-house.

KENT.

This poor-house is quite pleasantly located on a farm not far from the city of Grand Rapids. The farm is well worked, and is watered by a small stream running through it. The only small fruits raised are strawberries, of which there is quite a good bed. There is an orchard also, and a vegetable garden. Shade-trees have been put out, but there are but few that have attained to any size about the premises. The buildings, which are generally warmed by stoves, are poor; but an extra building put on the west end is new and good, and one called the "Fool's House" is good. The keeper and his lady are Hollanders, and are active, energetic people.

The wife of the keeper has no help save such as she gets from the paupers, and she manages to make all the inmates who are able do something. All the clothing is made by the paupers, under her supervision, and so is all the mending. The wood for the institution has all been prepared by the

inmates. The house seemed to be frequently scrubbed and often white-washed. There were in the house eight idiots and sixteen insane persons, but none of them are dangerous. One blind girl has been at the Asylum at Flint, and is to be taken there again. The sleeping-rooms are generally too small, some of the cells having no windows, but only small openings, which must make the cells cold, and afford insufficient light at times.

KEWEENAW.

No report.

LAKE.

Has no poor-house.

LAPEER.

The poor-house in this county is situated in the township of Mayfield, about two miles from the village of Lapeer, upon a good farm of eighty acres. A good barn and out-houses are attached to the premises. It has a fair young orchard, and a tolerably good garden; but little effort has been made to beautify the premises. A good flowing well on the place furnishes ample water for bathing and other purposes, yet there is no provision for baths. There are twelve children in the establishment, all under eleven years of age; one an infant only three months old. The matron of the establishment last year did \$40 worth of knitting besides doing all the ordinary sewing for the house. On the day of visitation all was confusion, incident to the rebuilding of the house. There are quite a number of old people here, two idiots, and five insane persons, one of which is a female. The cries of the insane woman could be heard over the whole house.

It was heart-sickening to witness the little children in this establishment, mingling with the vile, demented, crazy, and older paupers. The general appearance of the premises is good, but the noise of the hammers and the saw, intermingled with the cries of insanity and of the children, made the place at

that time confusion itself. The keeper of this house is a single man and the female department is managed by a matron and assistants. There is no cellar under this building, on account of the water being near the surface of the ground.

LENAWEE.

The poor-house in this county is a large three-story brick building, on a farm of 150 acres, about two miles south-west of the city of Adrian. The building presents a fine appearance, and in many respects is well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed. Several insane persons are kept here. The provision for these, though new, is hardly what it should be. Their cells are adjoining the apartment allotted to the females, and the noise and ravings of the more violent ones disturb the inmates of that part of the house. The building is warmed by steam. A change of keepers has recently taken place, and it is now conducted in a very orderly manner, and when visited by us the premises were in a neat and tidy condition. Among the paupers in this establishment we found one who had been supervisor of his town, and another who was formerly a superintendent of the poor.

LIVINGSTON.

This poor-house is well situated, lying handsomely on a main road, about six miles south-west of the village of Howell, and runs back to the Shiawassee River. In front of the keeper's house there are some shade trees and a flower garden, and upon the premises there are three bearing orchards, from which over one hundred barrels of good apples were sold last year, after supplying the paupers and the keeper with all they desired. The dwelling of the keeper is a frame building, one story and a half high, with a wing two stories high. Apart from this is a new brick building, especially for the paupers. Sane female paupers are all kept in the house occupied by the keeper. Four insane persons are kept in the lower part of the brick building; three are women and one a man. One of the women

complained that the man insulted them, and the keeper said it was true, but he had no other place to put them. The upper part is occupied by sane paupers. Two of them are very old men. Until within a year or so, the paupers of this county were let out to the lowest bidder to be supported. The contract was let for \$600 per year, and they were miserably cared for.

MACKINAW.

Has no poor-house.

MACOMB.

The poor-house in this county is situated in the village of Mt. Clemens. It is a large building, and appeared to be exceedingly well kept. The grounds about it were tastefully arranged. The interior of the house was clean, sweet, and comfortable. There was a number of insane persons in the establishment, as well as of idiots, some of whom were kept in close confinement in a small building provided for the purpose, a short distance from the house. In a yard adjoining this small building we saw five children, all idiots of the lowest order; and the Hon. Giles Hubbard, who was with us, declared that he had never seen any exhibition of human deformity that equaled them. The arrangements for taking care of the insane and idiotic did not compare favorably with the other conveniences of the house. We noticed here that the paupers generally had some work to do.

MANISTEE.

No report.

MANITOU.

No poor-house.

MARQUETTE.

This poor-house is pleasantly situated in Marquette, about one mile from the business part of the city. The building is frame, two stories high; and although the main part is old and rather dingy in appearance, yet the character of the premises is fair as to cleanliness and order. A garden is attached, which seems to be well cultivated. A few shade trees have

been planted, but no great pains have been taken to improve the grounds. Two new cells have lately been constructed for insane persons, and one person was confined therein. A good share of the inmates were sick, and the house appeared to be as much a hospital as anything else. There was no provision for bathing.

MASON.

Has no poor-house.

MECOSTA.

No report.

MENOMINEE.

Has no poor-house.

MIDLAND.

This house is situated about three miles south-east of the city of Midland, on a new farm, and the principal part of the buildings are new. The house is neat, and looks like a good farm-house, but is poorly adapted to the purposes for which it is used, there being no means for a separation of the family of the keeper from the paupers, and no arrangement by which the sexes can properly be separated. The house is well painted inside and out. There is a new barn, and the general appearance of the farm is good. But little attention has been paid to shade trees or the cultivation of fruit. There are four children in the institution, and two insane persons. One of these is kept shut up in a close room, and is really an object of pity. In this house the keeper and the paupers all live, as it were, together, eating at the same table, and mingling much in the same rooms. There is a stream of water running through the farm.

MISSAUKEE.

Has no poor-house.

MONROE.

The poor-house of this county was erected in 1830, and is a

two-story frame building, with additions made thereto from time to time. It is quite dilapidated, and is unfit for the use to which it is put. It has connected with it, a farm of 358 acres. There were no insane persons in close confinement here. There was quite a number of old persons, and some of their rooms were not very tidy. The other parts of the house were in as fair a state of cleanliness as could be expected in view of the conveniences and rickety state of the building.

MONTCALM.

This poor-house is situated on a farm of 120 acres, five and one-half miles northeast of the village of Greenville. A small stream of water flows in front of the house. The fences are good, and there is a good vegetable garden, but no flowers nor small fruits, except currants. An addition to the house is being constructed for the purpose of making more sleeping rooms for the paupers. It will be two stories high, with a wide hall passing through the center, with rooms on either side.

The number of paupers on the day of visitation was seven, of whom three were children and one a woman upwards of eighty-four years old. She is said to have eight children alive, one of whom is a minister in Iowa. She is hard to care for, and her children have permitted her to go upon the charity of the county and the care of strangers rather than to be at the trouble of looking after her themselves. The country is new, and the poor-house has not had, perhaps, the attention that similar institutions have in some of the older counties ; but, on the whole it is a good beginning, and speaks well for the enterprise and humanity of the superintendents who have it in charge.

MUSKEGON.

The Muskegon county poor-house is a plain wooden building, situated on a good farm of 80 acres. No provision has been made here for the care of the insane, and consequently some who

could not be admitted into the Asylum at Kalamazoo have had to be placed in the common jail of the county, to save them from harming themselves or others.

NEWAYGO.

Has no poor-house.

OAKLAND.

This poor-house is in the township of Waterford, about two and a half miles northwest from the city of Pontiac, is located upon a farm of 137 acres, and can be seen from the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad. The house is a large brick building two and a half stories high. It was erected in 1866, and presents a very fine appearance. It is roomy and has facilities for the accommodation of many more than are usually provided for therein. There are thirty-six inmates, ten of them insane and five idiots, and also nine or ten old and feeble persons.

There is a garden and two good orchards on the premises, but not much attention is paid to raising the smaller fruits. The prospect from the house is good, and it may be made a very pleasant spot indeed. In the upper part of the house, are small rooms with barred windows, specially provided for the insane. None of them, however, are kept in close confinement in these rooms. The house has a lying-in department in which six children have been born during the year. The rooms were clean and generally in good order. Five weekly newspapers are furnished to the paupers. We were accompanied on this visit by Hon. M. E. Crofoot, of Pontiac, and two of the superintendents of the poor.

OTTAWA.

The poor-house of this county is pleasantly situated on the bank of Grand River, about three-fourths of a mile from the village of Eastmanville. The farm is large and desirable, comprising about two hundred acres. The main part of the building is old, but has been so many times remodeled that it has been almost entirely built anew. The rooms in this part

of the house, which are principally occupied by the female paupers, bear many marks of age, and do not present as tidy an appearance as the newer part of the house, which is mostly occupied by the male paupers. There were twenty-six inmates in the institution at the time of the visitation, of which two were children under five years of age, and five were insane. Two of the insane persons were kept in cells very well suited for the purpose. To each of them there was attached a privy, outside of the cell, and the excrement passes off into a receiver. A very neat, small bath-tub has recently been provided for the use of the females, and facilities for washing and combing are good. Some of the rooms appeared clean and sweet, but a few of them looked as though they were anxiously waiting for white-wash and repairs. The classification of the inmates and the provision for the separation of the sexes are not as complete as they should be. There are good barns on the place, with some very convenient and ingenious contrivances for keeping stock and storing the produce of the farm. An ice-house furnishes an abundant supply of this article during the whole season. This is certainly a most desirable acquisition to any poor-house, especially in case of sickness. One of the insane men was very vigorously at work splitting wood. It was said that he was a great worker, and constantly doing something. There is a good orchard on the place, and some attention is paid to raising small fruits. The buildings are well painted, and the fences plain and good, but the shade trees are few.

SAGINAW.

The poor-house is situated in Saginaw township, about five miles northwest of Saginaw City. It is located upon a pretty good but small farm. The building is a large plain one. The surroundings are pleasant, but no attention has been given to ornamenting the grounds. A small orchard on the place has been in bearing for the past five or six years, but the fruit is poor. There are two children in this poor-house, and six

insane persons. One of them, a man, is locked up all the time and is quite noisy. The room in which he is confined contains only a bunk covered with straw and a couple of blankets, and is loathsome in the extreme. A large iron tub has been procured for the use of the inmates of this poor-house, and a bath-room is soon to be provided, so that the paupers may have the full benefit of plenty of water. The tables are covered with oil-cloth, which, though well worn, is certainly a great improvement on bare tables. The crockery and tin-ware that we saw in use were good, and the latter seemed to have been nicely scoured. Some of the rooms are kept in excellent order; this is especially the case with a couple of rooms in charge of an old gentleman, who said he was eighty-nine years of age. From all that we could learn, we should judge that the present keeper, who has only been in the house seven months, is keeping it more humanely than it has been kept before.

SANILAC.

This poor-house is located in the township of Lexington, about five miles northwest from the village of the same name. The main building is new and in good order, and the farm is under a fair state of cultivation. There is a small bearing orchard on the premises and a tolerably good garden. The building has good high ceilings and is well finished, with painted floors and ceilings. Each room has a door and window, and the halls are of good width. In some respects it is very well arranged, but there is a lack of proper provision for the separation of the sexes. There were seven epileptic and insane persons in the house on the day of our visitation. One was a woman in a terrible condition, having, while uncared for, a number of years ago, fallen into the fire during one of her fits, and burned her eyes nearly out. The house is apparently well kept, and presents a tidy and orderly appearance; but there is no provision for bathing, and no suitable facilities for

the inmates to wash. Two of the superintendents of the poor accompanied us on this visit.

SCHOOLCRAFT.

Has no poor-house.

SHIAWASSEE.

The poor-house of this county is a large, square two story building, situated on a farm of eighty acres. The paupers' dining-room is in the basement. This place is also used as the common room, where many of the paupers, male and female, mingle and associate together. Here we found eight of them, five men and three women, all gathered about the stove, save one, a young woman of 27, and she crazed; she was chained in a corner, and was constantly moving to and fro within the limit of her chain. Mingling with these men was also a girl of twenty, whose sanity was in no wise certain; but were her mind not yet unbalanced, commingling with such associations could not fail to drive her to madness. At the time of the visitation there were 17 inmates in the house. The grounds were barren in front, but shade trees had been set out by the overseer. The rooms seemed to be clean, and the inmates well fed, but the provision for the insane and the promiscuous association of the males and the female insane must be condemned.

ST. CLAIR.

At the time of our visit preparation was being made to remove the poor to a building upon a farm recently purchased by the county. Heretofore the county has employed a man to board its paupers, paying him therefor at the rate of \$2 10 per week. We apprehend that this change will prove greatly beneficial to the paupers. There were twenty-three being thus boarded at the time of our visit. Four of these were insane persons, and five were children; the latter were not sent to day or Sunday school.

The house did not present either a tidy or orderly appear-

ance, for the reason, as the keeper said, they were preparing to remove the paupers. An insane woman, who has been a pauper for several years, has given birth to two illegitimate children, both begotten in the institution. A young man was lying in one of the rooms, suffering from a disease called bone consumption; one leg had rotted partly off, and been amputated, the other had commenced to rot, and the smell from it was sickening.

ST. JOSEPH.

The poor-house in this county is a two-story frame building, constructed for a hotel, but purchased by the county for a poor-house. The farm consists of 160 acres, and seems to be well cultivated. There is no special provision made for the insane; they occupy a room by themselves; some of them were excitable and difficult to take care of. The keeper's wife, an elderly lady, had charge of them, and seemed to have her hands full, as other cares incident to the house devolved upon her at the same time. The general condition of the rooms was tolerable as to cleanliness and order, but would, we apprehend, have been better if there had been more help. It was certainly as much as one woman could well do to care for three or four insane persons.

TUSCOLA.

No report.

VAN BUREN.

The poor-house is located on a farm in the town of Hartford, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the village of the same name. The farm is pleasantly situated and is in an admirable condition; the fences, crops, and barns all give evidence that a good farmer is in charge. There is a good vegetable garden, and a fair orchard on the premises. But little attention has been paid to ornamenting the grounds about the house with shade and ornamental trees. A fair lawn in front of the house is inclosed by a good fence, the front being picket, and might, by the

addition of shade trees and shrubbery, be made a very inviting spot. Within, the house is a model of neatness; we have seen but few if any homes that surpass this one in neatness and good order. The rooms and beds of the paupers appeared as good as those of any well regulated family. It certainly reflects credit upon superintendents, the keeper, and his lady, that a house with no more conveniences than this one is kept in such a tidy, healthy, and good condition.

The great want in this establishment is proper means for the classification of the inmates. The old and young, the sick and the well, the sane, the idiotic and demented are all thrown together, and children are associated with the ignorant and vile. At the time of our visit there were but 12 paupers in the house; none were insane; one is idiotic and suffers terribly from violent and painful contortions; another is a weak-minded girl. Most of the remainder are old men and women, several of whom have passed three score and ten. The average number maintained at the house is about twenty. This house should be supplied with better facilities for bathing and with a suitable ice-house, hospital accomodations, and a better dining-room and sitting-room for the paupers.

WASHTENAW.

The poor-house in this county is pleasantly situated, about two and a half miles southeast of the city of Ann Arbor.

It is located on a farm of 120 acres, which is under a fine state of cultivation. A good vegetable garden is tilled in part by the paupers. In the road opposite the house are some very fine shade trees, adding much to the appearance of the premises.

The principal building is of brick, two stories high, and has a good basement. The dwelling of the keeper is a frame building attached to the brick one.

A two-story brick building has recently been erected for a county asylum for the insane. On the day of our visit, there:

were thirty-five crazy persons in this asylum. They are much better cared for here than in the poor-houses generally, having an attendant to look after them. Still they have no treatment for the disease that afflicts them; no light labor suited to their condition, and but very few of the advantages of a well regulated asylum. An insane woman with an infant in her arms, was pointed out to us as the mother of seven children, six of whom came to the house with her. An unusual and most excellent feature in this institution is the chapel. A room in the building has been neatly fitted up for this purpose, principally through the instrumentality of Rev. Dr. Gillespie of Ann Arbor, a gentleman widely known in our State as active in all philanthropic efforts for the poor and unfortunate. The inmates of the house assemble in this chapel almost every Sabbath day, and there receive religious instruction and advice. The Catholic priest of Ann Arbor has also a place fitted up in one of the rooms in the institution for worship according to the rites of his church. There is a school in the institution which has been taught by one of the paupers for many years. He is now an old man, and has been an inmate of this house for the last twenty years. Last year his health failed, and he has had to abandon teaching.

This poor-house is in good condition, the rooms generally being large and kept clean. The bedsteads are of iron, and the bedding is good. One great want is some better provision for bathing purposes; and better facilities for classification of the inmates might add to the usefulness of the institution. We are informed that ladies from Ann Arbor often visit the poor-house, and take an interest in seeing that it is well conducted.

WAYNE.

The county-house of this county is situated in the town of Nankin, on the line of the Michigan Central R. R., about two and a half miles east of the village of Wayne, upon a farm of 280 acres. The building is a large brick structure. There

were in this house on the day of our visit, 107 men and 70 women. There is a school connected with the institution, with 19 pupils. The building is divided into four wards for men and four wards for women, one of the latter being especially for old women.

It has a lying-in department, and employs a physician whose time is almost exclusively devoted to the patients of the house. The rooms for paupers are very large, and they lodge in beds arranged side by side, after the manner of hospitals. The upper part of the building is left half finished, with low ceilings and no chance for ventilation. There is a small two-story frame house a short distance from the main building, in which a number of the paupers are huddled together in an uncomfortable and wretched manner. At the time of our visit, there were some 25 persons prostrated with chronic diseases.

There are also a large number of vagrant paupers, who ought to be where they could be put to work. The rooms generally seemed to have been white-washed, and the floors frequently scrubbed. But the house is in rather an unfinished condition in some respects, and with the multitude of inmates and the promiscuous association of all classes together, is, in its present condition, difficult to keep clean.

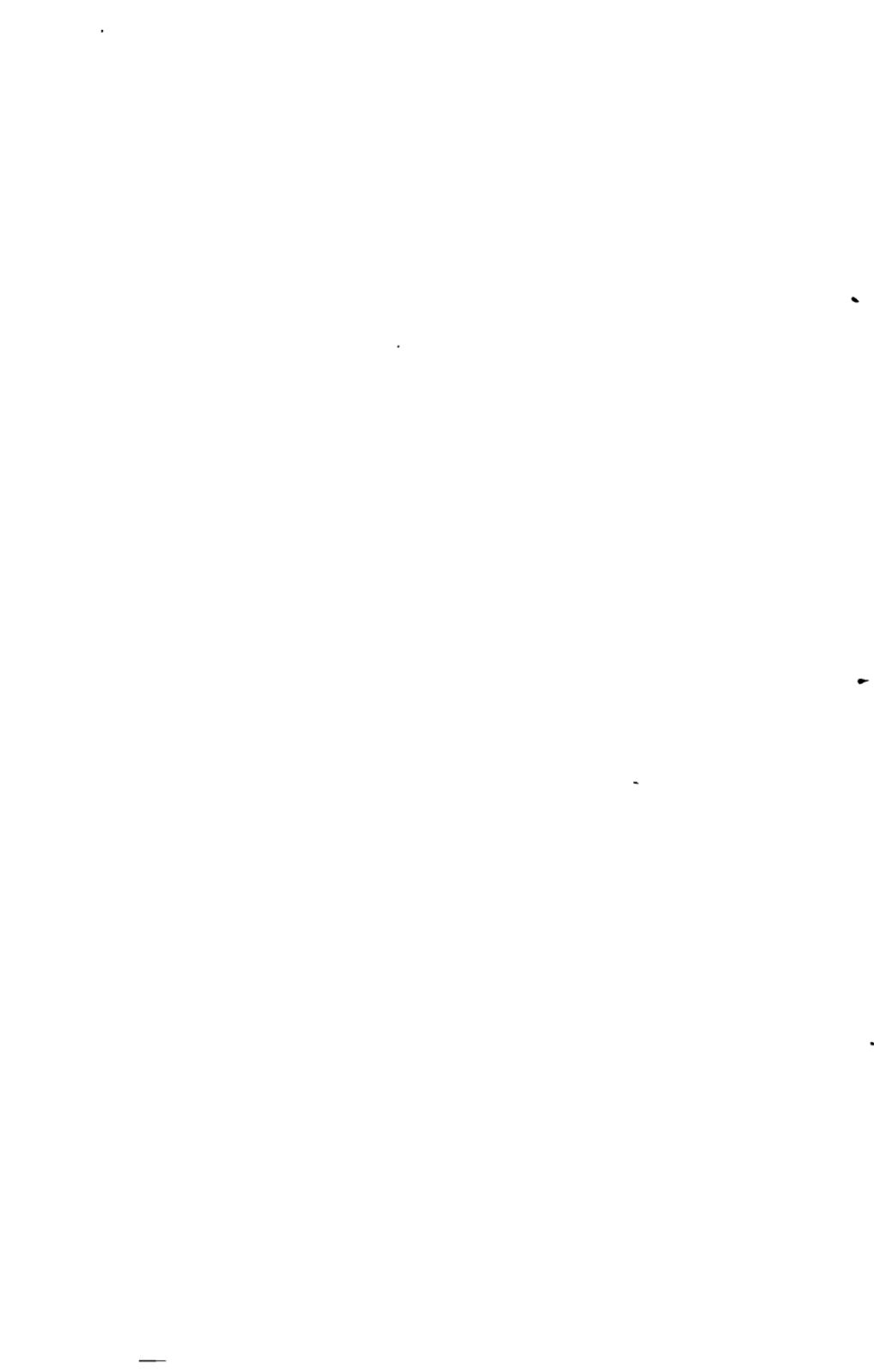
The table furniture seemed to be well cleaned and scoured, and the food wholesome and good, and in sufficient quantity for all.

There is an insane asylum connected with the house, but placed at a short distance therefrom, and at the time of our visit it contained eighty-two inmates.

The rooms in this asylum were clean and neat, but the inmates were noisy and received no treatment for their particular disease. They have no provision for amusements, and have not a sufficient number of keepers, and no medical attendance save the physician of the poor-house.

WEXFORD.

Has no poor-house.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

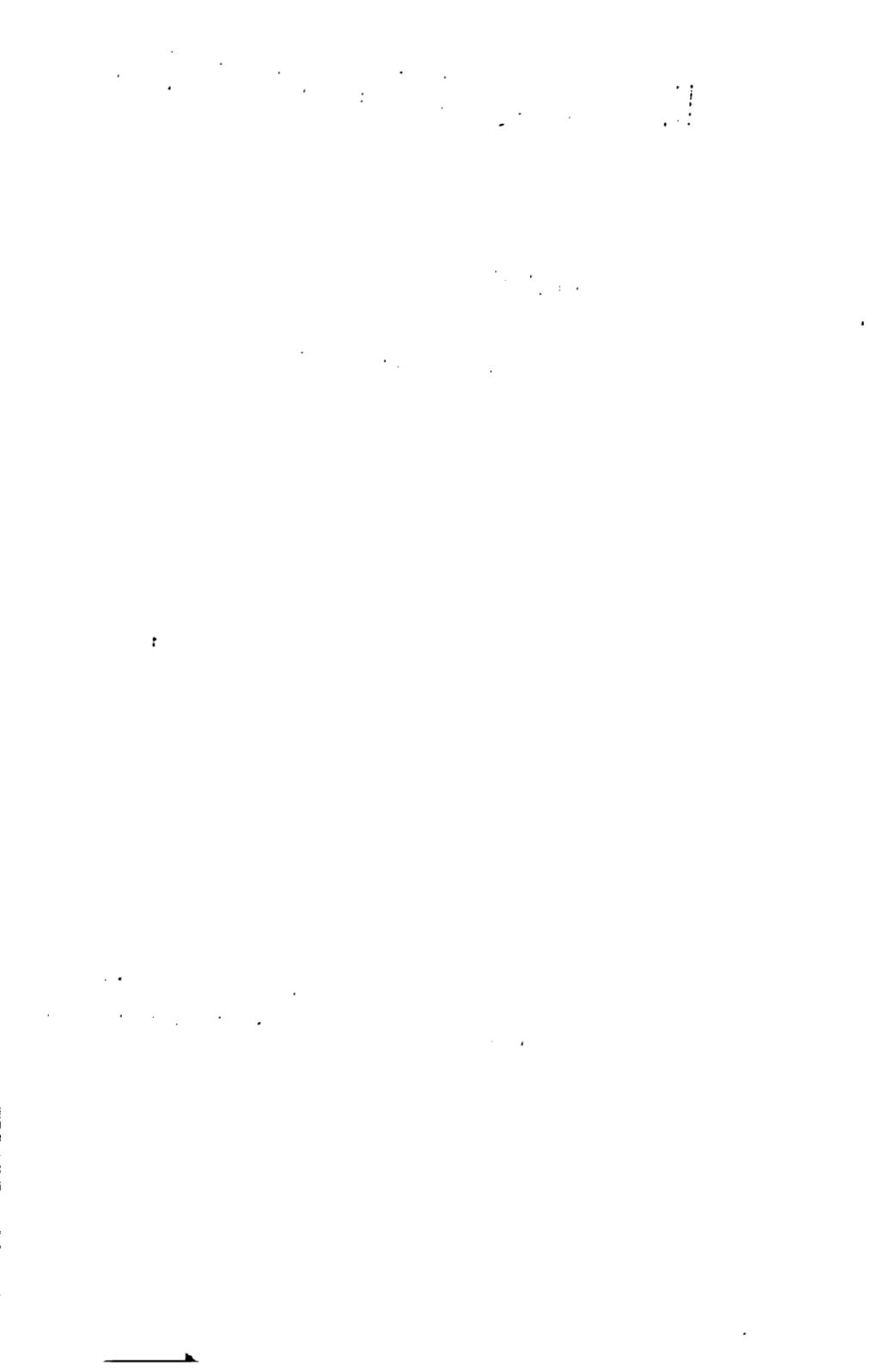
FOR THE YEAR 1872.



BY AUTHORITY.

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1872.



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HON. L. W. LOVELL, - - - - - KALAMAZOO.
HON. JOHN R. STEWART, - - GRAND RAPIDS.

OFFICERS:

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JOHN R. MARTIN, - - - - - DEPUTY KEEPER.
FRANKLIN S. CLARKE, - - - - - CLERK.
REV. R. C. CRAWFORD, - - - - - CHAPLAIN.
J. B. TUTTLE, - - - - - PHYSICIAN.
MISS. F. E. LANE, - - - - - MATRON.



INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To His Excellency, HENRY P. BALDWIN,
Governor of the State of Michigan:

SIR:—The Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison, in accordance with custom, and the provisions and requirements of law, have the honor herewith to submit their annual report, together with the report of the Agent, the Chaplain, the Matron, and the Physician, which contain a very ample and definite statement of the condition of the Prison, with many suggestions which seem to us of practical value and importance. It affords us great pleasure to state that the affairs of the Prison, generally, are in a prosperous and good condition.

During the period of your administration of our State government, for the first time in its history, the Prison has not drawn upon the State Treasury for a single dollar to meet its current expenses or to pay for ordinary repairs; but within these four years it has earned more than thirty thousand dollars, over and above all such expenses.

Of this sum, twenty-four thousand dollars has been paid towards the construction of the new wall, which is now completed in an excellent and substantial manner, and encloses the Prison-yard with such a barrier as to make escape, by scaling the wall, quite out of the question. The balance of these surplus earnings, we regret to say, was plundered and stolen from the Prison by its former clerk, John W. Hulin, who had been for a long time connected with the institution

in this position, but whose peculations and frauds were not discovered until about one year ago. He plead guilty to the charge against him, and is now serving a term in the Prison. A suit has been commenced against his bondsmen to recover five thousand dollars, the full amount of their liability on his bond, and we have reason to believe that the result will reimburse the Prison to the extent of the said five thousand dollars, for the large losses suffered by his criminal acts, which amount in all to nearly eighteen thousand dollars.

The Prison should never be a bill of expense to the State. With six hundred vigorous, healthy men, some of them skilled workmen, and nearly all able to earn, outside of the Prison, from two to three dollars a day, there can be no good reason given why they should not more than pay their way by their industry, while in Prison. We are quite sure that any good business man would soon find a way to make their labor, if placed at his disposal, realize a round profit, and we believe that with proper management the Prison may continue to more than pay its own way, and, when some important and needed repairs have been made, prove a source of income, and contribute annually to the support of the State government.

The condition of the grounds and buildings is such that, for some time to come, all surplus earnings should be exclusively applied to repairs and improvements, of which they stand greatly in need. There are a number of small, temporary, buildings, used for storing tools and similar purposes, within the yard, which are not very prepossessing in appearance, and ought to be removed and a respectable building erected for such purposes.

The barns and sheds are old and dilapidated, and some of them just ready to tumble down. They are very unsightly, and a disgrace to the premises. The grounds, both inside and outside of the Prison walls, should be laid out, leveled, and graded.

The uninviting appearance of the grounds and the surround-

ings, we are aware is discreditable to the Prison, but we have not been able to give them such a remodeling as is desirable, on account of the disorder necessarily incident to the enlargement of the Prison inclosure and the re-construction of the walls. Besides, we have had no money for this purpose, as nearly all the earnings, beyond expenses, have gone toward the construction of the wall. Now that this matter of pressing necessity is completed, all the profits of the Prison should be faithfully applied to the purpose we have mentioned, and to the construction of a new and better barn.

The discipline of the Prison has been greatly modified and improved within the past year.

Kind, but decided and firm treatment has been employed as the principal means of control, and we think with decided success. Infractions of the rules have been less frequent, and there has been a gratifying decrease of the necessity for severe punishment. Good order has been maintained and punishment seldom required. No class of men appreciate kindness and human treatment more than convicts do. Shut out from the world and deprived of the ordinary privileges of life, they carefully note and remember every little kindness, and we believe are more easily and better governed thereby, than by the use of harsher means. We have seen discharged convicts, about to go from the Prison, recount the little kindnesses that had been extended to them, and with tears of gratitude in their eyes thank the officers for the interest they had manifested in their welfare. We have made it a point, as far as possible, to ascertain what we could with respect to the conduct of such as have gone out from the Prison, and we are happy to be able to state that the great majority have so conducted themselves as to give the assurance that they will in the future lead better lives. Only a very few have returned to their former practices.

We desire to call attention to the necessity for additional cells in the building appropriated to the confinement of the

insane, and of the need of some better and more humane system for the treatment of these lunatic criminals. There are several prisoners that ought to be speedily removed to the insane department, as their malady is of such a character as to make it unsafe for them to mingle with the other prisoners, and to confine them constantly in the small cells of the prison would be an act of inhumanity from which we must shrink. A tier of cells might be constructed in the same building, on the top of the present tier, with a balcony or platform for a passage way. This would give the required additional cell room without great expense.

There is no provision whatever for the treatment of these insane prisoners, and we submit, as a matter of humanity, whether they should be thus shut up without any of the means of healing.

Insanity is said to be a disease of the brain affecting the mind, susceptible of relief like any ill of the body. This being the case, it seems to us that to leave men thus without any provision for proper treatment, is akin to leaving the sick in the hospital without physician, medicine or nurses.

We think the suggestion of the Agent on this subject should be thoughtfully considered.

We trust that the law in regard to the letting of contracts may be changed in conformity to the suggestion of the Agent. We approve of the proposed change, and hope it may receive the early attention of the Legislature. We are satisfied that the labor of the prisoners ought to bring better prices.

The average rate now paid for convict labor is fifty-seven cents a day, and this while the common laborer in the streets receives two dollars a day.

The citizen laborer works no longer each day than the convict, and certainly does not produce more than twice as much. We are willing that the contractors should make liberal profits, but our observation has satisfied us that it is not well for men to become too suddenly rich.

We respectfully ask the aid of the Legislature to secure for the Prison work better pay.

Our experience in connection with the Prison has satisfied us that it would far better subserve the best interests of the convicts, generally, who are sentenced for a limited term of years, if the term of sentence could be so made as to expire at some period other than during the winter months.

It is a season of the year when it is quite difficult for men to readily procure work, and especially so for convicts, who bear with them the odium of having been in the State Prison.

Released at this unfavorable season of the year, without means or work, they are quite sure to be tempted to go back to their old haunts and resume their evil practices. If there is a period in a convict's life when he needs to be kept especially from evil influences, and encouraged to industry, it is when he leaves the Prison.

Some consideration on this subject by judges and officers, whose duty it is to sentence convicts to the Prison, might in a great measure remedy this difficulty.

In April last the Board appointed James Donough superintendent of the improvements then being made, and since nearly or quite completed. He has finished the work on the wall, and the economy and good judgment that he has displayed, during the time it has been in his charge, gives us great confidence in his capability to perform such work for the best interests of the State.

The entire wall, enclosing the Prison yard and buildings, is now completed in a solid and permanent manner; and we hope will last so long as we shall have any need for a Prison. The entire expense of constructing the wall, including the towers, gateway, and coping, is forty-four thousand dollars. To meet this expense twenty thousand dollars has been drawn from the State Treasury, out of the appropriation of eighty thousand dollars, made by the Legislature of 1869-71, for the construction of said wall and other improvements to the Prison. The

remainder of said appropriation remains in the State Treasury to the credit of the Prison. The other improvements contemplated and provided for in the passage of said appropriation, although much needed, have not been made.

The lowest bids that we could obtain from responsible parties to do the work, were so largely in excess of the estimates of cost made by the architects, partly, we presume, in consequence of the large advance in the price of iron, that we found the appropriation would be entirely inadequate to cover the expense, and, with your advice and approval, we reluctantly determined to take no further steps toward completing the improvements until the whole subject could be submitted to the Legislature for such action, with respect to an increased appropriation, as that body might deem proper.

In order to complete the improvements in accordance with the plans and specifications already made and adopted, it will require an additional appropriation of the sum of eighty thousand dollars.

There is not another Prison in America but has a chapel in which convicts may gather on the Sabbath day for moral and religious instruction and the worship of Almighty God. We hold that religious influences are among the most potent for the reclamation of fallen men. How long shall we deprive those thus shut up of the full benefit of privileges of this kind? Shall the convict rise up in the great day to say of us, "I was sick and in Prison, and ye visited me not?"

We have no suitable hospital accommodation, the room used for that purpose being poorly adapted for the comfort and care of the sick.

Our means for cooking are antiquated and quite worn out.

We heat the entire premises by stoves, and the cost of our fuel annually reaches the enormous sum of six thousand dollars, indicating most clearly that we need a radical change in the heating and cooking apparatus of the Prison.

We have thus briefly stated the most pressing needs and

wants of the Prison. In view of these considerations we trust the additional appropriation, so requisite to put the Prison in a condition to successfully accomplish the object of its creation, may be speedily provided by the Legislature.

To the Agent, we take occasion to return our sincere thanks for his active efforts and cordial co-operation in all measures for the good of the Prison and the welfare of its inmates.

And to your Excellency, we feel that the Prison, and all connected with it, are under a deep debt of obligation for the interest you have taken in all that pertained to its management; for your careful oversight; your wise and prudent counsel, and your valuable aid in the suggestion of such measures as have advanced the Prison to its present prosperous condition, as well as for your pains-taking, kind consideration, and good judgment in the discharge of the delicate duty so intimately connected with the interests of the Prison, the exercise of the pardoning power.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

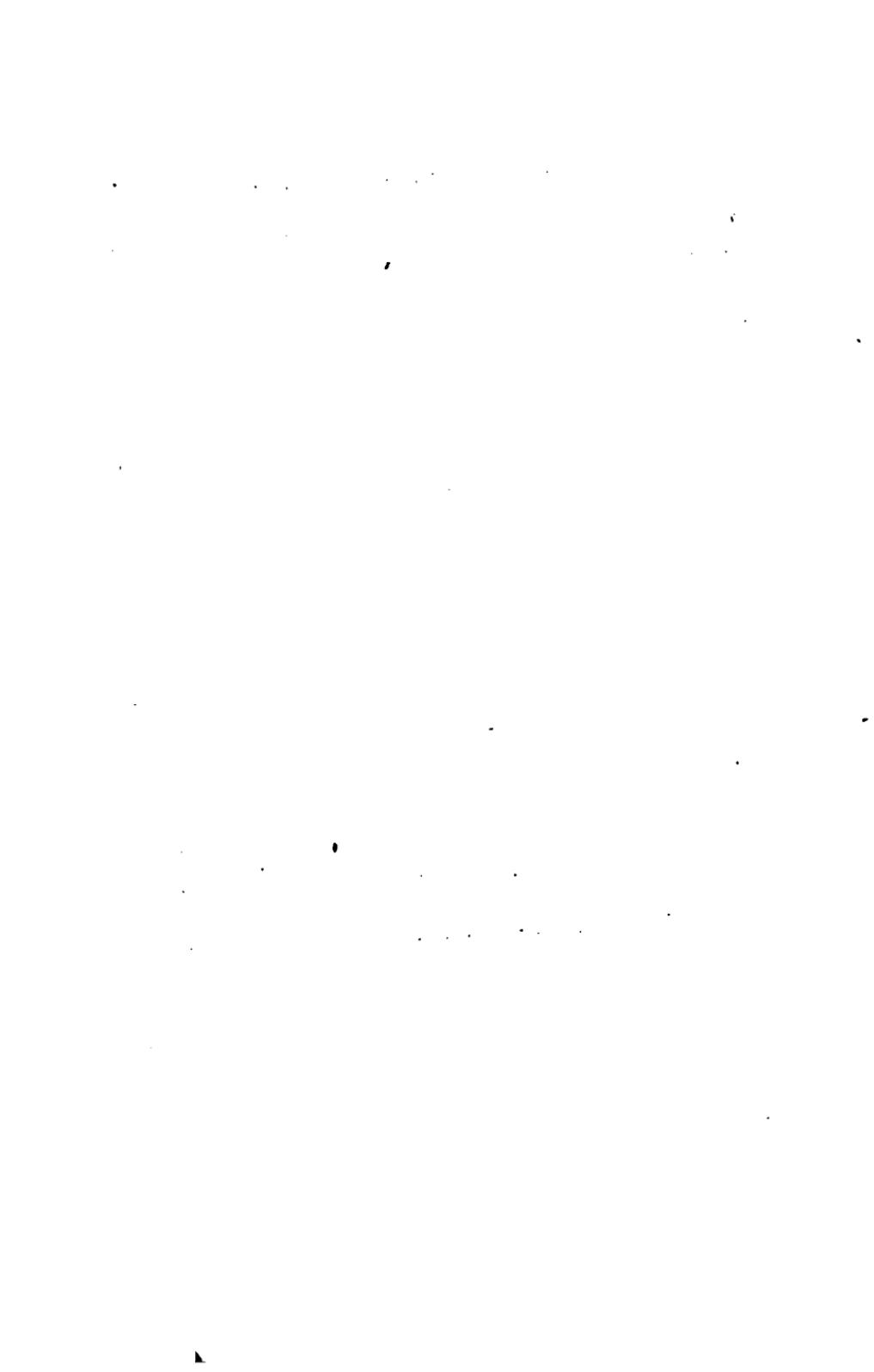
WM. S. WILCOX,

L. W. LOVELL,

JOHN R. STEWART,

Inspectors.

STATE PRISON, JACKSON, MICH., September 30, 1872.



A G E N T ' S R E P O R T .

To the Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit my Second Annual Report of the affairs of the Michigan State Prison, with customary tables for the year ending September 30, 1872. In doing so, it may be proper to remark that the policy pursued for the year past has been identical with that adopted from the beginning of my administration, and upon which I commented at length in my last report.

Although the establishment has not contributed much to the repletion of the State purse, it has sustained itself handsomely, humanely, and efficiently. Nothing worth saving has been allowed to deteriorate or run down, but on the contrary, the general condition of the premises has been greatly improved, while our inmates have been well warmed, well fed, well clothed, and kept scrupulously clean, with plenty of "hard labor," plenty of rest, and an occasional meal of intellectual food.

Number of convicts in Prison Sept. 30, 1871.....	627
" " " " " Sept. 30, 1872.....	589
Number less than at commencement of year.....	38
Average daily number during 1871.....	642.7
" " " " 1872.....	619.6
Decrease.....	23.1

Number in Prison Sept. 30, 1871.....	627
" received during the year on commitment.....	222
Whole number in Prison during the year.....	849
Number discharged by expiration of sentence.....	230
" " reversal " "	02
" pardoned by the Governor.....	15
" died (including two suicides).....	07
" escaped	06
	230
Leaving now in Prison.....	589
Whole number of days spent in Prison.....	227,001
No. days productive labor on contracts.....	133,243
" for State on building wall, etc.....	2,997
" lost by sickness in hospital.....	18,681
" lost by men charged as half-time.....	4,975
" lost by being locked in cells for punishment, and lost before being put on contracts.....	632
No. days lost by lumpers, aged, infirm	4,911
" in Insane Prison.....	4,100
" in dining-room, kitchen, and halls.....	8,753
" in wash-house and wood-house.....	5,580
" by hospital helpers in barn and Agent's house.....	2,430
" in tailor, barber, and shoe shops.....	3,723
" in knitting and darning stockings.....	590
" in carpenter, cooper, blacksmith, and paint shops.....	1,673
No. days in Sundays.....	32,218
" in tobacco shop.....	542
" in Female Prison.....	1,973
	227,001

The number of convicts employed on contracts is as follows :

NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	BUSINESS.	PRICE PER DAY.	FULL TIME.	HALF TIME.
Washington, Cooley & Co.....	Farming tools.....	30 50	102	8
Austin, Tomlinson & Webster.....	Wagons.....	76	80	2
Austin, Tomlinson & Webster.....	Wagons.....	50	93	2
Henry Gilbert & Sons.....	Furniture.....	50	70	5
Henry Gilbert & Sons.....	Furniture.....	71	19	4
C. Hollingsworth.....	Cigars.....	50	69	1
Hatch & Clafin.....	Boots and shoes.....	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	5
			412	27

Highest price paid for convict labor..... 76c.

Lowest " " " " " 50c.

Average " " " " " 57c.

Number of convicts employed on contracts..... 440

"	"	"	in dining-room and kitchen	15
"	"	"	halls	11
"	"	"	wash-house	7
"	"	"	wood-sheds	10
"	"	"	soap-house	2
"	"	"	tailor-shop	6
"	"	"	barber-shop	3
"	"	"	shoe-shop	3

Number of convicts employed in blacksmith and cooper-shop

2

Number of convicts employed in carpenter-shop.....

2

"	"	"	paint-shop	1
"	"	"	tobacco-shop	1
"	"	"	as lumpers on contracts	9

Number of convicts employed as helpers in kitchen, halls, Insane Asylum, and Hospital.....

12

Number of convicts employed about stables, yards, Agent's house, and driving teams.....

10

Number of convicts in hospital.....	16
" " aged and infirm.....	4
" " insane.....	13
" " employed on new wall.....	14
" " " knitting socks.....	8
	—
Total number in Prison.....	589
	—
The amount due from contractors for convict-labor is.....	\$15,085 41
The amount due from United States for support of U. S. convicts is.....	1,299 30
The amount due from property sold is.....	91 81
	—
	\$16,476 53
Indebtedness of the Prison, Sept. 30, 1872.....	2,556 47
	—
Leaves the amount due the Prison over indebtedness.....	\$13,920 05
The amount expended on the new wall during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1872, of the Prison earnings, is.....	2,712 90
Which amount, if it had not been so applied, would leave a balance of cash on hand, and amount due over indebtedness, of.....	16,632 95
	—
Balance cash on hand Sept. 30, 1871.....	\$2,934 59
Cash overdrawn from bank.....	1,167 76
Cash received from all other sources.....	87,855 18
	—
Total cash receipts.....	\$91,957 47
Total cash expended.....	91,957 47
	—

The earnings of the Prison for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1872, are as follows:

From convict labor.....	\$78,446 59
" support of United States convicts.....	6,023 99
" rent.....	123 57
" property sold.....	2,441 41
" visitors.....	1,983 25
" team work.....	377 20
	<hr/>
	\$89,396 01
	<hr/>

Total expenditure for the fiscal year ending Sept.	
30, 1872.....	\$91,957 57
Deduct amount paid on new wall.....	\$2,712 90
Deduct amount paid for tools used on new wall, but charged to building and repairs.....	122 10
	<hr/>
	2,835 00

Leaves amount expended for Prison proper.....	\$89,122 57
	<hr/>

Amount of inventory of movable property Sept. 30, 1872.....	\$28,546 73
Am't of indebtedness Sept. 30, 1871.....	5,114 83
	<hr/>
	33,661 56

Amount of inventory of movable property Sept. 30, 1871.....	\$29,655 38
Am't of indebtedness Sept. 30, 1872.....	2,556 47
	<hr/>
	32,211 85

Amount of inventory less this year than last, and decrease of indebtedness this year from last.....	\$1,449 71
Adding the difference in inventory, and deduct- ing the decrease of indebtedness this year from last, leaves the amount expended during the year for current expenses.....	87,672 76
	<hr/>

Net income.....	\$1,723 25
	<hr/>

Under the act of the Legislature of 1871, granting appropriations for building new wall, the expenditure during the year has been as follows:

For labor	\$6,555 90
stone	4,302 03
sand	484 00
lime	808 99
water-lime	194 24
team work	377 20
lumber	426 65
pay of guards	931 67
Superintendent	792 00
cement	71 91
brimstone	15 48
gates, and freight on same	874 71
hardware	752 73
Holly water-works	248 98
stone-boat, and stone-boat plank	15 00
plates for gate-house	15 00
hoisting machine	59 85
palm-leaf hats	7 50
printing	58 77
advertising for proposals	207 93
expense to Joliet for stone	8 60
expense for plans	2 55
expense of drawings	1 75
expense of patterns	2 50
plumbing and materials	8 98
	<hr/>
	\$17,224 91

There has been drawn to meet this
expenditure, from the State Treas. \$14,000 00

From Prison earnings	2,712 90
From stone sold	4 00
	<hr/>
	16,716 90

Leaving a balance due workmen, unpaid, of \$508 01

In addition to the above amount of \$17,224 91, there has been furnished by the Prison convict labor amounting to.....	\$2,344 68
Team work amounting to.....	377 20
Tools amounting to.....	122 10
Stone amounting to.....	106 50
Making the total amount expended this year.....	20,175 39
Amount previously expended (see Report, 1871), Making the total amount expended under the appropriation of 1871.....	24,230 62
Less amount of inventory of tools and material..	595 89
Leaves the am't expended on new wall.....	<u><u>\$43,810 12</u></u>

Of the small balance of \$1,723 25 in favor of the Prison, I have but little to say. My labors, and the labors of the entire Prison for the year are before you in detail. Had the balance been still greater or still less, I did not mean that one fraction of it should have been secured at the expense of the convicts, by depriving them of a good and sufficient quantity of coarse, but wholesome, well-cooked food, or a necessary supply of clothing and bedding. The State has nothing but cash to pay for its supplies, and in purchasing food, I have never sought an inferior article of fish, flour or meat because I could get it at less figures. By careful watching of the market, and making my own purchases, I think every item of expenditure will show that I have endeavored to practice the most rigid economy. The articles of wood, flour, beef, and potatoes; also, woolen cloth and woolen yarn, have ruled high during the year, while with us they are the staples of life, and we must have them every day regardless of prices, "if we do not lay up a cent."

The average days of sickness has been low.

The average of mortality has been very low.

The number of convicts discharged has been large, which,

of course, increases the item for clothing, and the item of cash paid discharged convicts. I have given every man the full amount of money and clothing upon his discharge allowed by the statute, which is quite too low at the best. The average number of men confined has been lower throughout the year than it has since 1866. The average price of contract labor for the year has been reduced ; and right here let me advise

CHANGES IN THE LAW.

Under the present law, if the Agent of the Prison desires to receive bids for the labor of a certain number of men at contract labor, he must set forth in his notice for proposals the kind of labor the men are to perform, and he can receive no bids for any other kind of labor than is advertised for. This has the effect to bar out competition for Prison labor, and the old contractor has the State entirely at his own disposition.

The law should be changed or so modified in this particular, that bids could be received for labor in any branch that would inure to the advantage of the State as well as the contractor.

I hope this question will receive the early attention of our Legislature, as two of our largest contracts expire within the fiscal year ; and in justice to the State, and contractors too, the men should be advertised at once. It is manifest to me that the large number of adult men now here on long sentences perform valuable and skillful labor enough not only to support the whole Prison, but to give a handsome net profit to the State ; and any failure to do so would imply very poor management or downright dishonesty. With anything like adequate pay for the labor performed, this Prison ought to clear not less than twenty thousand dollars per annum. The Prison is a stubborn and restive animal, to be well fed, kept in good condition, and held by the State steadily by the horns while the contractors quietly milk it. Convicts are not

all fools, and they understand perfectly well that their labor is worth from one to three dollars per day, while the State gets only fifty or sixty cents, and the contractors four or five times that, while the convicts get not a cent, though their families may be scattered and starving.

This unequal dividend is unjust, and the moral effect upon the convict is anything but good.

The question of giving to a prisoner a percentage of his earnings is a delicate and difficult one, but it ought to be a principle of our prison system, for the good of society and the improvement of the criminal, especially when there is once a steady and reliable surplus gain from the earnings of convicts.

Another change I would ask is that all convicts whose terms of sentence expire on Sunday shall be allowed to discharge on the previous Saturday. Most parts of our State are accessible from Jackson in one day, while but few, or none can be reached on Sunday. If men were discharged on Saturday morning, most of them could reach their homes or friends during the day; but to turn men out on Sunday morning with the small amount of money we give them, leaves them with but little, or none, to get out of town with on Monday. In order to save their meager pittance, and keep them from trouble and temptation, the Prison officers often take them home and care for them until Monday. This question, it seems to me, admits of but little discussion.

THE PREMISES.

The Michigan State Prison is located upon the east bank of Grand River, some two hundred rods north of the city of Jackson, in the valley of the stream. This site was chosen on account of the abundance of quarry sandstone which this locality once seemed to offer for the erection of walls and buildings necessary to such an establishment. This, however, proved quite a mistake, for the strata here presented is of little value for such purposes, and will not pay for working.

The lands belonging to it include something over thirty acres in all; about ten and a-half acres of which, under the present enlargement, are within the walls. The buildings are quite primitive in style and architecture, and instead of occupying an airy and commanding elevation, are upon a depression of the general surface, and do not present a very imposing appearance. They comprise a central building three stories high without any basement, sixty feet front by seventy-five feet deep, and two wings, each two hundred and sixteen feet long and fifty-six feet wide. The interior of each wing forms a spacious hall two hundred and thirteen feet long, and thirty-eight feet high, in the center of which is a massive block of 320 cells in the east wing, and 328 in the west wing, four tiers in height, making in all 648 cells, with stairways at the farther end of each, and galleries on each side. The cells, inside, are each three and one-half feet wide, by eight and a-half feet long, and seven feet high, supplied with a cot bedstead made of heavy canvass extended on a frame, a stool or chair, a little shelf or two, a water mug and a night bucket.

Each cell has what is termed a separate ventilator, but in our estimation has but little to do with that object. The doors are made of flat bars of iron, which, when closed, very much obstruct the light, as well as the air. The same may be said of the windows to each wing. The roofs are of gravel and pitch, and are in a dilapidated and leaky condition. The floors to each wing are well laid, of Joliet flagging, but being from one to two feet below the outer surface, are damp and liable to be flooded, by heavy rains, from the outside. The lower portion of the front part of the central building is used for the offices of the Agent, the Inspectors, and the Chaplain. These were dingy, dirty, and dilapidated, but have been repainted, repapered, furnished with new mattings, and new stoves throughout. They need a little more furniture to make them just what they should be. The second and third stories are appropriated to the use of the Agent and family, and with

the exception of carpets on the first floor, and a few pieces of furniture, belonging to the State, are furnished by the Agent, under the law which provides "no other perquisites whatever."

The whole Prison front is antiquated in design, and bears sad marks of nearly forty years of time and decay. The wood-work was, doubtless, once familiar with a coat of paint, but this has long since faded from sight and memory.

The guard-room, the hall-master's office, the tailor and barber shops, occupy the rear of the second story. Above these is the hospital, with cots ranged around the entire room, for the halt, the maimed, the slightly sick, and the dying.

To this apartment there are attached a kitchen, a dining-room, and a dispensatory.

To the rear of the west wing is the dining room, seventy feet square, with a kitchen connected, devoted to all the baking and culinary operations of the Prison, all of which are performed by male convicts selected for their genius and adaption to the business.

The baking is done in an old style brick oven, while the cooking of all the other food is performed in kettles mounted upon what are called agricultural stoves. This whole business might be greatly facilitated and economized by the modern appliances of steam in ranges and furnaces, with a copious supply of water distributed wherever necessary.

THE WALL.

A substantial stone wall now surrounds the entire working yard of the Prison, extending one hundred and seventy-five feet east of the east wing, thence north six hundred feet, thence west seven hundred and sixty-five feet, thence south six hundred feet. This wall is twenty four feet high, with a smooth, unbroken face inside, and is surmounted with watch towers at the angles, and a heavy stone coping with six inches projection throughout, and is sufficiently wide for a sentry to walk upon in ordinary weather.

The old wall of six hundred feet on the north, and about five hundred feet on the west side, has been most thoroughly and substantially repaired from its foundation, and raised to an uniform height with the new wall. It was formerly only from fifteen to seventeen feet high, and was but a constant temptation to escape. Its present safe, solid, and substantial condition is an improvement long needed, and will contribute much to the subordination and good discipline of the Prison. The building of about one thousand feet of new wall for the extension and repairs of the yard, and raising the old wall to correspond in height and appearance with the new, with a new gate and gateway, and appropriate towers on the corners, has involved an expenditure of forty-three thousand eight hundred and ten dollars and twelve cents, including tools, fixtures, and some material still on hand, a list of which may be found in the inventory herewith appended. This improvement was imperative, and is one of the most valuable ever made to the institution, and both the Agent and the Board of Inspectors may congratulate themselves upon the grand object secured. A large amount of labor upon the wall and towers has been easily and cheaply secured by the working of convicts found in the Prison who were mechanics.

FEMALE PRISON.

Of the building called the Female Prison, I have hardly a thing to say in commendation. Its location is wrong, entirely wrong, standing as it does right in the middle of the yard, with the eyes of six hundred male convicts peering at it from all points of the compass. Nothing but a vigilant police on all sides of it can make it completely secluded and exclusive.

It is a poor, smoky, rickety, tumble-down concern, good for nothing except a few second-hand brick, and a little old iron. It is right in the way and a nuisance to the whole institution on account of its location, although its inmates do a vast amount of useful labor.

I should advise its removal outside the present walls to a lot adjoining the Insane Asylum, with a brick wall surrounding and separating each.

INSANE ASYLUM.

This building, except the cells, is a sham, and it were better for the State if the materials composing it lay in piles upon the ground it occupies. The mason work of the building is of the cheapest and roughest style. Its four chimneys are built within and as a part of the wall, but were never lined or faced up inside, so that they have but little or no draft, and in consequence the smoke issues from between every tier of brick, inside and out, from top to bottom of the chimneys. It has but ten cells, and those are heated by two large stoves in the hall, but very indifferently, particularly when the wind is at certain points in the West. In consequence of having no wall about the building, these poor beings, some of them innocent, no doubt, for want of accountability, are necessarily kept night and day in their cells, never getting a ray of God's sun-light, or a breath of that pure air which He so lavishly bestows upon the lowest of his creatures.

I hope the subject of removing the Female Prison to the grounds adjoining the asylum ; of improving the present inadequate condition of the Asylum, and of surrounding and separating each with a safe wall, will enlist the attention of the Board and the Legislature at once.

We have not less than half a dozen convict patients now, that should properly go to the Asylum for treatment and safety.

This department should have the attendance of a keeper of acknowledged skill and experience in the management of such institutions.

Patience, kindness, firmness, and tact, besides the qualifications of a good nurse, are necessary and indispensable. The duties of caring for the insane are always disagreeable in their

character, and always bestowed upon those who illy appreciate them, for want of reason.

Society should and must be protected from the ravages of men whose insanity prompts to deeds of arson and bloodshed.

They must be restrained from acts of lawlessness and violence, and no doubt the surest and safest means of relief is to hold them here at the expense of the State. It is a sad thought to punish a man for felony who is unaccountable for want of reason, and I would not do it; but I would see that while they were safely restrained, their physical wants were generously cared for by wholesome diet, pleasant surroundings, exercise in open air, some simple labor, and the soothing appliances of music, and any harmless amusement that would tend to keep them in a state of rest.

IMPROVEMENTS.

That we need a State Prison at all, results from the fact that every member of society, however degraded and depraved, has natural as well as civil rights, and when these are violated, taken away, or infringed upon, society feels justified in throwing out of its pale such an offender, and depriving him of its privileges until such time as he becomes penitent, or the nature and proper punishment of the offense may require.

If we must have a prison, and can afford it, let us have one in keeping with the progress, pride, and wealth of our State.

Let it be not only imposing in appearance, but vieing in superiority with institutions of the kind in other States; replete with everything conducive to the health and safe-keeping of its occupants. It should have not only good architectural finish, but an air of strength and solidity; all the light possible, unusual spaciousness in the width and height of its corridors, and other apartments; perfect ventilation, entire freedom from humidity, and a general air of cheerfulness, neatness, and comfort.

Meantime every precaution should be taken to preserve it

from fire. To this end nothing liable to combustion should be used in its construction.

Our wall, with the exception of another guard-house, is complete, and we are not ashamed of it, under the circumstances. With proper care it will stand while the next five generations need a prison, and that is as far down the stream of time as we need to provide for.

A strong necessity exists for the early completion, already contemplated by the Board of Inspectors, of changes to be made in the central building and the wings. By these internal changes, heretofore referred to, plans and drawings of which are already in your hands, the capacity of the Prison will not only be greatly enlarged, but its security and efficiency for self-support will be much enhanced.

All our facilities for cooking, washing, drying, and bathing, are very deficient. All of our out-buildings (I cannot call them even sheds), are old and disgraceful in appearance, besides being unfit for any of the purposes for which they are needed. We also labor under great disadvantage for want of store-rooms and cellars, wood-shed and soap-house. Our barns are a disgrace to the mules kept in them.

I do venture the hope that the next Legislature will adopt the recommendations of the Inspectors, and make ample provision to complete these additions and improvements so needed, especially since the institution labors under such great disadvantages in effectually and economically carrying out the objects and purposes for which it was established and contemplated.

Give the Prison these facilities for house-keeping once, and it will then take care of itself.

In these improvements asked and desired, the cook-room in the basement will be more than double in size, besides giving us ample room for storing supplies in immediate use.

In the second story the guard-room will be doubled in size, also possess a commanding view of both wings and all move-

ments therein, besides giving other rooms for the use of officers of the Prison. It will also give us a chapel of ample dimensions, light and airy, well ventilated, comfortably seated, and entirely safe at all times for convening the prisoners for secular, moral, or religious instruction.

PRISON OFFICERS.

These consist at present of an Agent, Deputy, Clerk, Chaplain, Physician, Hall Keeper, twenty-six Keepers, and eleven Guards.

Keepers have entire charge of the convicts from their cells to their shops, and during the day, till they are locked up for the night.

Guards perform the duties of watchman upon the walls in the day-time and in the Prison at night.

The salaries of these are quite too low, and in no other department can so good a class of men be found for the compensation they receive.

I do not want any man to help manage the Prison who has not a good degree of intelligence, a sympathetic heart, a firm disposition, and capacity enough to comprehend the high nature of his calling. The State has no right to subject a criminal to the keeping and contact of a coarse, rough officer, and expect him to do his task cheerfully, and to remain lamb-like in his disposition.

Nor can it expect to benefit him much with third or fourth rate preaching or instruction.

Few audiences in the country are more capable of measuring a speaker's mental capacity or his spiritual sincerity.

In this particular I am happy in being able to say that, whatever of success or glory we may have attained, a large measure of it belongs to my associates in the care of the Prison and its inmates. Without exception, they are men of good habits, high character, and of sufficient mental and moral qualifications. We have worked together cheerfully and harmoniously.

DISCIPLINE.

My policy has been before you and before the public for a year and a half, and is, I think, pretty well understood. I have endeavored to bear in mind every hour since I came here that I had in my care and keeping a State Prison ; and that men sent here were convicted of crime, and sent here for a purpose ; and that it was my duty to carry out the sentence of the law without abating it one jot or tittle. I have tried to remember constantly that I stood between two parties—an offended society and its offending members—and that the whole spirit of management and discipline of the Prison should keep in view the rights of these two parties ; and I might as well include another—a third party—the contractors. While I have endeavored to see that the punishment which the law imposes upon the convict should be carried out to the letter, I have tried to preserve the life and the health that belong to him ; also to see that while he worked industriously his bodily powers should not be impaired by overwork. In short it has been my aim that none of the consequences which the law attaches to the conviction of crime, should be increased or diminished by any action or lack of action on my part.

PUNISHMENT.

The authority to inflict punishment is confined to the Agent and the Deputy, and even the latter is not allowed to punish without the knowledge and approval of the Agent, when he is present. The ordinary and most frequent punishment is the bare cell and short rations. For more flagrant offenses, an addition of tying the hands behind the body and fastening them to the cell door. As a last resort, for personal violence or a deliberate outrage, the lash is still held in reserve, although the instances for its use are seldom found necessary. Whenever convicts have, or conceive that they have, cause of complaint against officers or any free-men, they are always at liberty to bring their complaint to the Agent ; these too, I am happy to say, are seldom.

The striped dress is still in use, although much modified of its glaring prominence by substituting gray for white in the stripe; also by widening the gray stripe and reducing the width of the black stripe.

The lock step is also observed in movements to and from the shops. All are allowed to wear the hair of ordinary length, and six weeks beard is given to every man before his discharge.

Every convict, except those under sentence of solitary confinement for life, is allowed to write once in four weeks, and to receive letters every week, all subject to official inspection.

In a few cases, where the convict was to leave the Prison soon, overwork has been allowed; but this should be entirely under the control of the Agent, and not left to the caprice or self-interest of the contractor.

TOBACCO.

Since June, 1871, no new arrivals have been allowed the use of tobacco. At that time six hundred and twenty men were drawing weekly rations of it. In December following I offered every man who was using tobacco, and had a year to remain, a copy of any of the leading magazines, the cost of which, per annum, did not exceed that of 'Harpers', if he would abandon the use of tobacco. One hundred and seventy-five men accepted the proposition, threw up the weed and took the magazines, which were promptly furnished for the year. To-day not more than one hundred men are drawing tobacco, and these are generally life men and old men who have but little other solace left. Our item for tobacco for the present year is four hundred and forty-nine dollars and seventy-three cents, and for magazines five hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty-five cents.

In addition to the magazines purchased by the State, in exchange for tobacco, a large number of men are furnished with their own means or that of their friends. With this little movement we are well satisfied, and so are the convicts.

INSTRUCTION, RELIGION, ETC.

One hour is devoted every Sunday morning to the instruction of classes in reading, writing, and arithmetic. These labors are judiciously conducted in the dining-room, by the Chaplain and a few competent keepers, and are uniformly received by the prisoners with cheerfulness and gratitude. All the inmates are supplied with bibles, and those who desire and need them, are furnished with slates. They like the slates for preparing their correspondence.

We have well-conducted service, every Sabbath morning, with preaching by the Chaplain, and singing by a very good prison choir, with many of the prisoners joining in it.

We consider the influence of sacred songs, and any other sacred music upon these fallen men highly beneficial, and while it tends to soothe and soften their feelings, it elevates their moral tone, and thus co-operates in making them happier by making them better.

Mrs. B. Winship has ably presided at the organ with us for the past year.

Miss Marietta Baker has never failed us, in storm or sunshine, as an alto singer, and the impressive voices of these ladies have added much to the interest of our religious services.

The general demeanor of the men during divine service is good; every eye is fixed upon the speaker, and every ear is attentive to his utterances, as after conversation with them will show.

In addition, I have read to them for a few minutes, right after dinner, twice during each week, all sorts of well written articles, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe;" also on Sunday morning preceding service. Mark Twain, Benj. F. Taylor, Mary Clemmer Ames, and Will Carleton are especial favorites with them among authors.

However low an estimate some people may place upon these little matters, I have no desire to dispense with them, for I

regard them as essential elements of kindly and effective discipline.

In this connection, I have not a shadow of doubt as to the feasibility of admitting to the Prison well-conducted newspapers, such as shall be approved at any monthly meeting of the Board, by a committee consisting of the Board of Inspectors, the Chaplain, and the Agent.

I do not make this recommend as one of charity, comfort, or luxury, but I would give to the convict news and intelligence from the outside world, for the life, strength, and nourishment of his mental capacity, just the same as I would give him a liberal supply of wholesome food, a warm blanket, and a dry cell for his physical needs.

Ten-twelfths of these men will soon be abroad in society again, with increased capacities for good or for evil, as they may incline, and to shut out from them all light, knowledge, and progress of the exterior world, only dwarfs, rusts, and weakens their mental faculties by reason of inaction and disuse. If he is allowed to correspond and keep alive his identity with his family and kindred, why not maintain his relations and familiarity with the society of which he is soon to become a living and active member. It is a pleasant thing to see a copy of some well-known magazine or paper lying in a convict's cell, cheerful, wholesome, and amusing in its character. It is indeed merciful; yes, more than this, it is just, when we count the weary hours in which the evil-doer is obliged to wait in his cell for the approach of his keeper to march him to his labor.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

In what manner convict labor can be conducted and applied to the best advantage, has long been an open question.

One system is, for the State to furnish all its material, and work them on its own account, doing the entire business of purchasing the raw material, manufacturing it, and disposing of the articles or wares manufactured, by agents.

Another, is the letting of the entire Prison labor, in all its departments, for a specified amount per annum, to parties who manage it to suit themselves, under certain rules and restrictions.

Third, and last, is the system now in vogue in this Prison, of hiring the labor of a certain number of men to contractors at a specified price per day, the State reserving the control and discipline of the men, to the Agent and his subordinates.

The system of the State furnishing all the material, working it up, and then disposing of its own productions through agents, broad-cast over the land, so far as my observation has extended, in all large institutions has proved a failure. The history of the Illinois Penitentiary is an instance. With smaller bodies of not more than 300 or 400 convicts only, and then, under peculiar advantages of locality for disposing of their products, can it be made advantageous.

The second system has always proved disastrous. It is placing the entire labor of the Prison and its products into the hands of one man, or one firm, instead of several, and if he fails, the support of the institution fails.

Our system combines and secures all the advantages of every other, I think, and is quite simple in its operations. It is the plan now in favor with all the largest Prisons in this country. The strongest objection to this system is, that in some instances it admits to the yard and shops a class of foremen who have but little regard for the discipline of the Prison, or the general welfare of its inmates.

In many instances they are placed in charge of the work simply on account of their mechanical skill, and submit with great reluctance to any restraint or Prison authority.

I am happy to note that several of the contractors here have shown much regard to the present and future welfare of the men, treating them kindly while here, and taking much pains to secure situations for them when they left. This has been especially true of the Boot and Shoe, and Cigar contracts.

Since my connection with the institution I have seen much to admire in the generous and humane disposition of the Cabinet contractors and their foremen, toward the men employed by them. This they have manifested in a practical way, rewarding industry and fidelity in some instances with sums of money from \$5 to \$20, \$40, \$60, \$80, and in one instance that I remember, \$100. Very few men are reported from their shops, and cases of severe punishment are very rare among their men.

HOLIDAYS.

The annual recurrence of our National Thanksgiving, as appointed by the President of the United States and the Governor of our State, also New Years and the Fourth of July, were each observed by a cessation of labor in the shops at noon, with something unusual, substantial, and agreeable to the palate, provided for dinner. Some of the most respected ladies and gentlemen, residents of the city of Jackson, have always honored our audience with their presence on these occasions, and I am deeply indebted to them for the graces of oratory, the humors of anecdote, as well as the charms of music contributed to the interest of these occasions. I believe the contractors will agree with me that these little extended kindnesses increase rather than diminish the product of labor. It is very gratifying to witness with what hope and thankfulness many of our old long-time men look forward to the return of these anniversaries, and I cannot do better than to repeat an idea of a former report about these pleasant days. To them they are like oases, few and far between, in their long desert of silence and monotony, or like the bow of promise that gives hope of better days yet in store for them when they shall have passed the clouds and gloom of their present confinement.

I am satisfied that in the manner we have conducted them they have in no way impaired or relaxed the general discipline, while on the contrary the presence of good men and women, reading, talking, and singing, assures them they are not entirely cut off

from all human sympathy. The whole tendency of these hospitalities is to engender and enliven the kindlier feelings and sympathies. I am happy to believe that the honorable Board, as well as my subordinates and some of the contractors, sympathize and accord with me in these views.

LECTURES.

It is with pleasure that I mention the names of several gentlemen, of good repute in clerical, social, and official positions, who have been pleased, in the warmth and philanthropy of their hearts, to visit and address our motley audience for an hour on different occasions: Rev. Joseph Jones, Rev. J. W. Hough, Rev. J. T. McGrath, Hon. I. M. Crane, C. H. Denison, Esq., Hon. G. T. Gridley, Prof. A. A. Griffith, Prof. B. F. Cocker, and Prof. Moses Coit Tyler.

Their names, with these kind offices, will long be held in grateful remembrance.

In conclusion I am happy to express my thanks to the Prison Clerk, Frank S. Clark, an intelligent, able, and conscientious officer, who is ever ready to render me every possible aid in fulfillment of my duties.

Also to Dr. J. B. Tuttle, with whom my relations, business and social, have been of the most agreeable nature. Under his care and treatment the sanitary condition of the Prison never was better than for the year.

Deputy John R. Martin, with whom my duties have led me into immediate connection, is a prompt, thorough, and obliging officer, and has aided me much in the discipline and success of the institution; for which I extend my sincere thanks.

To David Lane, for his untiring industry, economy, quiet, and reliable counsel in all matters of management and discipline, I shall always feel indebted.

To all my subordinates I am indebted for valuable assistance and uniform courtesy.

To James Donough, Superintendent of Improvements, I am happy to acknowledge my appreciation of him as a man, in

every sense of the word. He has used great care and discretion in managing the men, the material, and the work, for the interest of the State. Frank, cheerful, and thorough, he secures the respect and obedience of the men without apparent effort. His experience here for the past year will be of great advantage to him in completing the work.

To Gov. H. P. Baldwin, for frequent visits, for confidence, kindness, and courtesy received during my official career, I tender my warmest thanks.

To you, gentlemen, for your hearty co-operation in all that tends to the welfare and interest of the Prison and its inmates, I am in a great measure indebted for all that has been accomplished in the way of physical care and comfort, or improvement of the premises. I trust that your watchful guardianship of the interests of this Institution will meet with a merited reward in the appreciation of the good and intelligent people of the Peninsular State, and that our mutual efforts will tend in some degree to the good of those in our keeping.

Appended will be found a report, in detail, of the receipts and expenditures of the Prison; also the reports of the Chaplain, Matron, and Physician.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORRIS,

Agent.

ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY STATEMENTS.

OCTOBER, 1871.

Cash on hand Sept. 30, brought forward.....	\$2,934 59
received for convict labor.....	\$5,813 86
" " convicts' deposit.....	71 90
" " property sold.....	43 70
" " from United States.....	76 00
" " visitors.....	202 75

	6,807 71
Total cash received.....	\$9,142 80

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers.....	\$1,977 23
pay of guards.....	664 88
rations.....	5,428 17
clothing and bedding.....	185 03
building and repairs.....	827 92
discharged convicts.....	105 00
fugitive convicts.....	109 00
convicts' deposits.....	21 44
oil, candles, and gas.....	69 87
printing.....	9 75
stationery.....	1 00
forage.....	41 43
hospital.....	102 87
education.....	17 00
Hulin embezzlement.....	55
Agent's traveling expenses.....	10 00
appropriation.....	626 13

Total cash expended.....	9,646 76

NOVEMBER, 1871.

Cash received in Oct., brought forward.....	\$9,149 80
received for convict labor.....	\$7,043 21
" " convicts' deposits.....	89 15
" " property sold.....	1,011 19
" " from visitors.....	171 50

Total cash received in November.....	8,265 05

Total cash received in October and November.....	\$17,407 85

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers.....	\$2,377 76
pay of guards.....	555 83
rations.....	3,170 91
clothing and bedding.....	5 40
building and repairs.....	216 00
discharged convicts.....	108 50
convicts' deposits.....	4 60
tobacco.....	75
forage.....	108 99
oil, candles, and gas.....	21 46
hospital.....	24 49
education.....	68 00
postage.....	72 49
appropriations.....	1,081 06

Total cash expended in November.....	\$7,661 24
Cash expended in October, brought forward..	9,646 75

Total cash expended in October and November.	\$17,307 99
Balance cash on hand.....	99 86

	17,407 85

DECEMBER, 1871.

Cash on hand Nov. 30, brought forward.....	\$99 86
received for convict labor.....	\$6,527 71
" convicts' deposits.....	86 20
" " property sold.....	888 96
" " rent.....	18 00
" from United States.....	788 66
" " visitors.....	187 25
	—————
	7,886 98
Total cash received.....	\$7,986 84

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers.....	\$2,408 14
pay of guards.....	645 88
rations.....	2,751 27
clothing and bedding.....	420 48
building and repairs.....	447 68
discharged convicts.....	92 50
convicts' deposits.....	88 05
tobacco.....	115 24
forage.....	74 04
oil, candles, and gas.....	181 05
library.....	4 00
hospital.....	70 97
education.....	24 00
fugitive convicts.....	105 85
miscellaneous expenses.....	16 86
appropriations.....	884 97
	—————
Total cash expended.....	\$7,780 43
Balance cash on hand.....	205 91
	—————
	7,986 84

JANUARY, 1873.

Cash on hand Dec. 31, brought forward.....	\$205 91
received for convict labor.....	\$8,653 43
" " convicts' deposits.....	42 82
" " property sold.....	133 76
" " interest.....	28 00
" from United States.....	1,623 49
" " visitors	106 00
	<hr/>
	10,580 49
Total cash received	\$10,786 40

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers.....	\$2,840 09
pay of guards	553 88
rations.....	2,707 40
clothing and bedding.....	1,042 93
building and repairs.....	490 51
discharged convicts.....	125 50
convicts' deposits.....	37 75
printing	88 70
tobacco	373 78
forage	184 52
oil, candles, and gas.....	20 25
swine	3 55
hospital	55 88
education.....	38 80
fuel.....	25 00
postage.....	52 99
stationery	16 00
magazine account.....	500 00
water rates.....	243 44
Agent's traveling expenses.....	10 60
miscellaneous expenses.....	5 24
library	5 50
appropriations.....	648 98
	<hr/>
Total cash expended.....	\$9,570 88
Balance cash on hand.....	1,215 57
	<hr/>
	10,786 40

FEBRUARY, 1873.

Cash on hand Jan. 31, brought forward.....	\$1,915 57
received for convict labor.....	5,017 86
" " convicts' deposits.....	80 17
" " property sold.....	840 85
" " from visitors.....	153 00
	5,591 88
Total cash received.....	\$6,806 95

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers.....	\$2,168 43
pay of guards.....	609 16
rations.....	2,793 59
clothing and bedding.....	221 99
building and repairs.....	78 80
discharged convicts.....	93 50
convicts' deposits.....	34 66
printing.....	25 75
tobacco.....	1 00
forage.....	79 04
oil, candles, and gas.....	148 99
swine.....	8 00
hospital.....	12 00
education.....	6 00
fuel.....	1,613 83
miscellaneous expenses.....	92
library.....	3 88
appropriations.....	21 76
Total cash expended.....	7,917 80

MARCH, 1872.

Cash received in Feb., brought forward.....	\$8,808 95
received for convict labor.....	8,513 98
" " convicts' deposits.....	159 88
" " property sold.....	135 82
" " from visitors.....	149 00
 Total cash received in March	 8,958 63
 Total cash received in February and March.....	 \$15,765 58

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers.....	\$2,808 55
pay of guards.....	550 00
rations.....	986 51
clothing and bedding.....	86 27
building and repairs.....	43 73
discharged convicts.....	67 00
convicts' deposits.....	66 48
printing.....	23 00
forage.....	39 17
oil, candles, and gas.....	10 38
hospital	8 51
education	6 00
fuel.....	2,577 55
stationery.....	75
miscellaneous expenses.....	26
Agent's traveling expenses.....	14 90
 Total cash expended in March.....	 \$7,281 98
Total cash expended in February, brought forward.....	7,919 80
 Total cash expended in February and March.....	 \$15,199 78
Balance cash on hand.....	565 80
	15,765 58

APRIL, 1873.

Cash on hand March 31, brought forward.....	\$565 80
received for convict labor.....	\$4,957 58
" " convicts' deposits.....	43 70
" " property sold.....	188 08
" " rent.....	24 67
" " from magazine account.....	14 00
" " United States.....	280 00
" " visitors.....	132 00
	5,584 96
Total cash received.....	\$6,150 76

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers.....	\$2,241 75
pay of guards.....	680 00
rations.....	2,001 67
clothing and bedding.....	2,211 04
building and repairs.....	216 04
discharged convicts.....	132 00
convicts' deposits.....	45 77
forage.....	7 00
oil, candles, and gas.....	69 81
hospital.....	206 56
education.....	33 50
fuel.....	180 62
postage.....	60 29
stationery.....	90
magazine account.....	27 85
miscellaneous expenses.....	95
	8,084 65
Total cash expended.....	8,084 65

MAY, 1872.

Cash received in April, brought forward..... \$8,150 76

received for convict labor.....	\$7,505 21
" " convicts' deposits'.....	320 06
" " property sold.....	33 19
" " rent.....	14 58
" from United States.....	1,271 83
" " visitors.....	194 00

Total cash received..... 9,337 87

Total cash received in April and May..... \$15,488 63

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers.....	\$2,288 14
pay of guards.....	587 49
rations.....	2,280 60
clothing and bedding.....	285 61
building and repairs.....	10 80
discharged convicts.....	143 00
convicts' deposits.....	14 85
forage.....	45 60
oil, candles, and gas.....	14 88
hospital.....	45 51
education.....	3 00
fuel.....	11 00
library.....	6 65
stationery.....	92 28
Agent's traveling expenses.....	1 00
miscellaneous expenses.....	124 58

Total cash expended in May..... \$5,904 49

Total cash expended in April, brought forward. 8,084 65

Total cash expended in April and May..... \$13,989 14

Balance cash on hand..... 1,549 49

15,488 63

JUNE, 1872.

Cash on hand May 31, brought forward.....	\$1,549 49
received for convict labor.....	\$6,868 13
" " property sold.....	76 15
" " convicts' deposits.....	59 20
" " rent.....	14 58
" from visitors.....	208 00
	—————
	6,726 06
Total cash received.....	\$8,245 55

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers.....	\$2,835 09
pay of guards.....	640 80
meat.....	1,063 81
flour.....	992 68
meal.....	64 50
grain.....	34 88
building.....	155 41
repairs.....	887 92
discharged convicts.....	120 50
convicts' deposits.....	64 79
groceries, etc.....	80 96
clothing.....	1,466 16
bedding.....	127 10
hospital stores.....	21 00
medicine.....	79 14
lights.....	59 74
printing and stationery.....	68 45
fugitive convicts.....	8 00
education.....	18 50
hay.....	20 64
straw.....	5 00
miscellaneous expenses.....	10 00
	—————
Total cash expended.....	\$7,708 57
Balance cash on hand.....	566 98
	—————
	8,275 55

JULY, 1873.

Cash on hand June 30, brought forward.....	\$566 98
received for convict labor.....	\$5,506 78
" " convicts' deposits.....	408 99
" " property sold.....	27 58
" " interest.....	80 00
" " rent.....	27 58
" from United States.....	1,500 93
" " visitors.....	149 75

	7,651 58
Total cash received.....	\$8,218 54

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers.....	\$2,274 84
pay of guards.....	550 00
meat.....	1,144 27
flour.....	941 44
grain.....	10 88
repairs.....	252 16
discharged convicts.....	155 00
convicts' deposits.....	98 43
groceries.....	164 96
clothing.....	169 79
hospital stores.....	25 58
medicines.....	51 44
printing and stationery.....	38 00
fugitive convicts.....	138 73
education.....	86 10
postage.....	60 75
fish.....	254 55
water rates.....	190 50
tobacco.....	29 96
barber-shop.....	4 50
miscellaneous expenses.....	1 31
fuel.....	528 00

Total cash expended.....	\$7,161 18
Balance cash on hand.....	1,057 86

	8,218 54

AUGUST, 1872.

Cash on hand July 31, brought forward.....	\$1,057 86
received for convict labor.....	\$8,434 23
" convicts' deposits.....	884 25
" property sold.....	6 20
" rent.....	14 58
" from United States.....	10 00
" visitors.....	208 50
" land.....	450 00
	4,507 75

Total cash received.....	\$5,565 11
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CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers.....	\$2,255 74
pay of guards.....	571 00
flour.....	650 66
repairs.....	119 04
discharged convicts.....	135 00
convicts' deposits.....	517 29
groceries.....	184 02
clothing.....	644 94
hospital stores.....	35
medicines.....	20 00
printing and stationery.....	112 27
fugitive convicts.....	8 75
education.....	7 50
water rates.....	95 25
interest.....	20 46
vegetables.....	8 75
Agent's traveling expenses.....	26 80
miscellaneous expenses.....	5 10
potatoes.....	828 25

Total cash expended.....	5,661 77
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SEPTEMBER, 1872.

Cash received in August, brought forward	<u>\$5,565 11</u>
" from bank.....	<u>\$1,167 76</u>
" for convict labor.....	<u>\$6,307 87</u>
" " convicts' deposits.....	<u>48 97</u>
" " property sold.....	<u>68 76</u>
" " rent.....	<u>14 58</u>
" from visitors.....	<u>171 50</u>
Total cash received in September.....	<u>7,774 44</u>
Total cash received in August and September.....	<u>\$18,339 55</u>

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers.....	<u>\$2,274 81</u>
pay of guards.....	<u>549 18</u>
flour.....	<u>870 97</u>
repairs.....	<u>675 85</u>
discharged convicts.....	<u>125 00</u>
convicts' deposits.....	<u>144 63</u>
groceries.....	<u>400 76</u>
clothing.....	<u>231 21</u>
hospital stores.....	<u>75 76</u>
medicines.....	<u>20 00</u>
printing and stationery.....	<u>2 61</u>
fugitive convicts.....	<u>61 43</u>
potatoes.....	<u>75 88</u>
meat.....	<u>1,768 79</u>
vegetables.....	<u>79 46</u>
fuel.....	<u>23 00</u>
fish.....	<u>84 80</u>
barber-shop.....	<u>85</u>
hay.....	<u>41 44</u>
grain.....	<u>33 50</u>
straw.....	<u>8 00</u>
education.....	<u>45 00</u>
miscellaneous expenses.....	<u>1 35</u>
Agent's traveling expenses.....	<u>95 50</u>
Total cash expended in September.....	<u>\$7,677 78</u>
Total cash expended in August, bro't forward	<u>5,661 77</u>
Total cash expended in August and September.....	<u>18,339 55</u>

RECAPITULATION.

CASH RECEIVED.

Balance cash on hand Sept. 30, 1871.....	\$2,934 59
Cash received for convict labor.....	\$75,648 46
" " " convicts' deposits.....	1,695 24
" " " rent.....	128 57
" " " property sold.....	2,401 19
" " from United States.....	5,500 91
" " " visitors.....	1,983 25
" " for interest.....	52 50
" " " land.....	450 00
" " from bank.....	1,167 76
	<hr/>
	89,022 88

Total cash received for the year ending Sept. 30, 1872.....\$91,957.47

CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers.....	\$27,645 56
pay of guards.....	7,187 40
rations.....	31,167 63
clothing and bedding.....	6,997 94
building and repairs.....	3,875 21
discharged convicts.....	1,891 50
fugitive convicts.....	421 75
convicts' deposits.....	1,088 79
education.....	342 40
printing and stationery.....	468 86
hospital.....	820 26
forage.....	738 13
fuel.....	4,907 50
oil, candles, and gas.....	546 41
tobacco.....	520 73
swine.....	11 55
Agent's traveling expenses.....	158 80
postage.....	246 53
library.....	19 53
miscellaneous expenses.....	166 06
Hulin embezzlement.....	55
magazine account.....	527 85
water rates.....	529 19
interest.....	20 46
appropriations.....	2,712 90

Total cash expended during the year ending September

30, 1872.....\$91,957 47

TABLE I.

STATEMENT showing the number of Convicts in the Michigan State Prison at the beginning of the undermentioned fiscal years, the number received, and the average in the Prison for the year:

YEARS.	Number at Beginning.	Average Number.	Number Received.
1846.....	119	120.0	40
1847.....	122	120.0	40
1848.....	119	124.5	83
1849.....	128	117.0	81
1850.....	110	119.5	50
1851.....	181	141.0	84
1852.....	176	186.5	87
1853.....	209	210.0	71
1854.....	205	219.1	108
1855.....	246	278.8	141
1856.....	304	316.5	186
1857.....	349	378.8	170
1858.....	411	448.6	195
1859.....	478	484.8	213
1860.....	585	597.5	272
1861.....	621	573.6	160
1862.....	581	458.6	110
1863.....	410	358.9	104
1864.....	388	319.15	105
1865.....	292	280.3	161
1866.....	315	412.2	205
1867.....	502	581.1	254
1868.....	582	600.7	256
1869.....	623	635.8	250
1870.....	644	645.7	264
1871.....	668	649.7	207
1872.....	627	619.6	222

TABLE II.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of Disbursements for Rations during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, the average expense for the Provisions of each Convict during each year, for each week and day in the year:

YEARS.	Aggregate Amount.	EXPENSES OF EACH CONVICT.		
		Annually.	Weekly.	Daily.
1846.....	\$2,818 85	\$23 50	\$0 45 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0 06.5
1847.....	2,951 41	22 71	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	06.2
1848.....	2,885 55	22 17	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	06.8
1849.....	2,858 46	24 48	47	06.7
1850.....	2,970 88	24 86	48	06.8
1851.....	3,484 17	24 71	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	06.8
1852.....	4,085 64	34 85	48	06.8
1853.....	7,151 05	84 05	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	09.4
1854.....	8,781 00	89 85	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.9
1855.....	11,198 16	89 98	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.9
1856.....	12,911 01	40 79	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.1
1857.....	16,828 85	48 10	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.7
1858.....	17,824 89	89 05 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	10.7
1859.....	17,190 80	35 44	68	09.9
1860.....	18,888 70	80 68	59	08.4
1861.....	19,620 11	88 90	65	09.4
1862.....	15,071 91	82 79	65	09.0
1863.....	18,097 07	88 26	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.5
1864.....	18,961 06	48 48	60	11.4
1865.....	18,156 73	64 84 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.4
1866.....	30,564 12	74 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	20.8
1867.....	35,232 22	66 85	1 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	18.1
1868.....	42,499 06	* 58 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	* 1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16.1
1869.....	37,826 88	50 60.8	1 14.8	16.4
1870.....	30,486 70	47 26.6	90.9	12.9
1871.....	25,495 84	39 66.9	92.9	13.0
1872.....	29,909 88	48 81.9	92.9	13.8

* The aggregate disbursements, as shown in the first column, would amount to a little more than the annual and weekly amounts given. This is the actual cost, as \$6,700 of the aggregate amount was not consumed by convicts this year; \$3,500 being "property sold," \$2,000 paid on last year's account, and \$1,200 worth of supplies on hand.

\$15,81

5,01

15,01

5,41

4,81

2,81

8

1,5

6

2

2

8

81

4

224

64

88

102

867

\$54,064

TABLE III.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of Disbursements for the Prison during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, for all purposes except for Building and Repairs, the average amount for each Convict, and the amount expended for Building and Repairs:

YEARS.	Except for Building and Repairs.	To Each Convict Annually.	For Building and Repairs.
1846.....	\$9,602 58	\$80 03	\$4,885 86
1847.....	17,000 52	180 78	1,050 90
1848.....	12,257 09	98 45	8,886 98
1849.....	16,447 68	140 57	4,887 52
1850.....	14,776 71	128 65	2,191 61
1851.....	16,927 21	120 17	1,504 33
1852.....	17,685 97	98 85	6,808 87
1853.....	20,444 72	97 50	4,597 85
1854.....	25,229 69	115 15	8,502 84
1855.....	34,619 97	124 87	9,804 53
1856.....	37,074 59	117 14	5,720 50
1857.....	45,698 92	120 00	3,206 24
1858.....	49,665 69	111 96	4,005 77
1859.....	42,288 04	87 29	4,611 77
1860.....	47,684 50	79 81	1,849 36
1861.....	48,298 04	88 44	1,456 02
1862.....	46,056 69	100 21	5,489 27
1863.....	41,979 79	117 26	2,928 04
1864.....	45,818 03	148 00	1,517 26
1865.....	56,616 81	208 30	19,365 71
1866.....	91,855 64	231 73	14,568 55
1867.....	76,242 50	148 00	4,025 79
1868.....	90,298 89	148 00	8,942 68
1869.....	86,105 01	187 70	8,114 78
1870.....	84,807 01	181 48	6,429 28
1871.....	81,658 89	127 05	5,407 54
1872.....	88,582 26	148 11	8,875 21

186

\$15,81

5,01

15,01

5,41

4,81

2,81

8

1,5

6

2

2

8

34

4

224

64

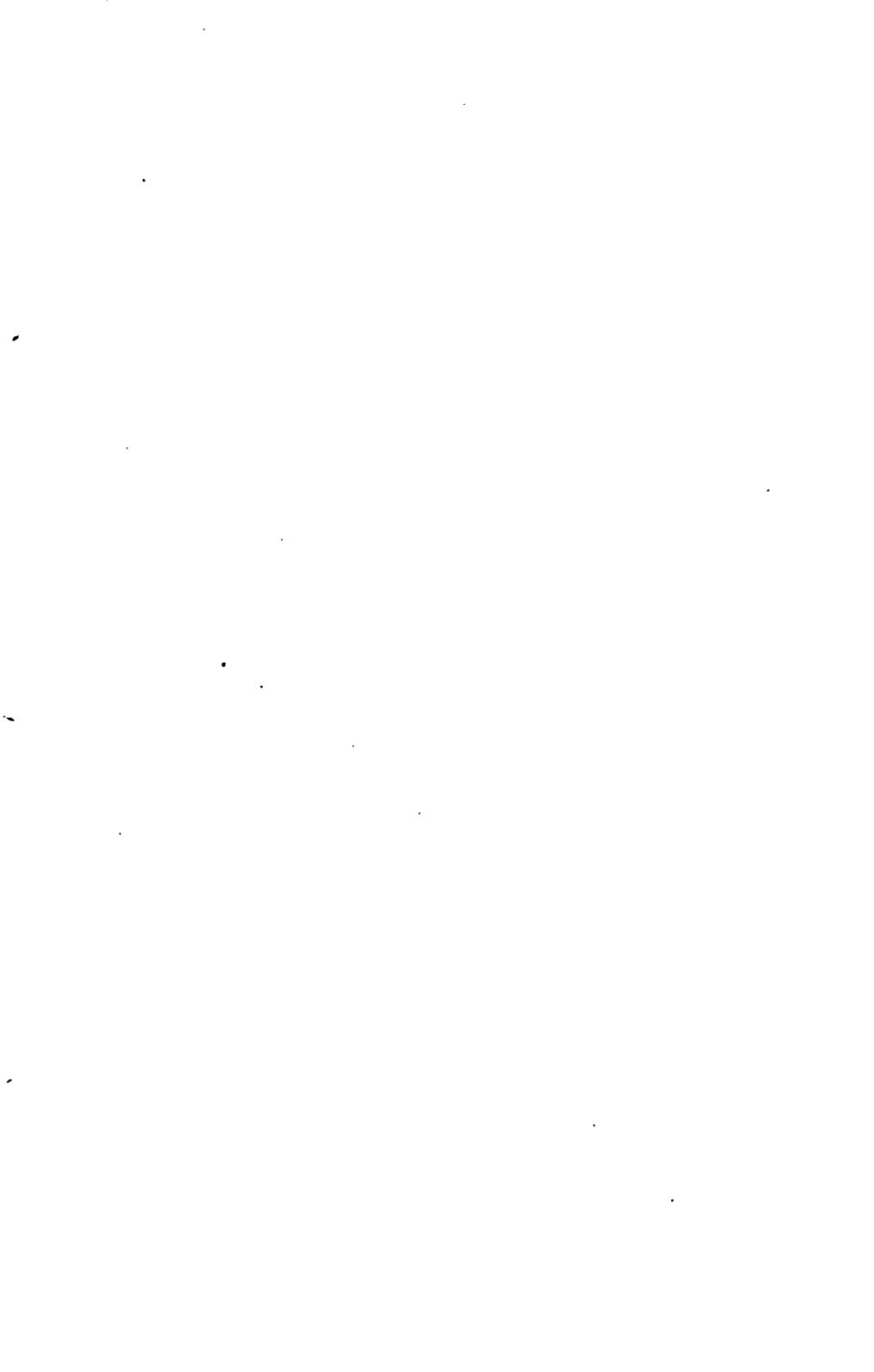
84

104

867

\$54,064





*TABLE showing the Crimes of Convicts received in this
Prison during the year ending Sept. 30, 1872:*

Attempting to obtain money under false pretenses.....	1
Arson.....	3
Adultery.....	5
Assault with attempt to commit murder.....	11
Assault with attempt to commit rape.....	2
Abduction	1
Assaulting and beating an officer.....	1
Attempt to commit burglary.....	1
Bigamy.....	4
Burglary.....	16
Burglary and larceny.....	13
Breaking and entering with intent to commit larceny.....	9
Burning property insured with intent to defraud insurance companies.....	2
Breaking jail.....	1
Embezzlement.....	1
Embezzling letters.....	1
Endeavoring to incite another to commit perjury.....	1
Forgery	14
False pretenses.....	3
Fraudulent disposition of goods and chattels.....	1
Incest.....	2
Larceny.....	56
Larceny, grand.....	13
Larceny, compound	2
Larceny from the person.....	10
Larceny from dwellings, stores and shops.....	14
Malicious trespass.....	1
Manslaughter.....	2
Murder.....	3

INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON. 55

Murder, second degree	4
Obtaining goods and money under false pretenses	6
Polygamy	1
Rape	4
Receiving stolen property	1
Robbery	6
Resisting an officer	2
Seduction and debauchery	1
Seduction	2
Uttering and publishing a false and counterfeit note	1
Total	222

*TABLE showing the terms of sentences of Convicts received
during the year ending Sept. 30, 1872:*

Four months.....	1
Six months.....	14
Seven months.....	1
Eight months.....	1
Nine months.....	2
Ten months.....	1
One year.....	34
One year and three months.....	1
One year and six months.....	15
One year and eight months.....	1
One year and nine months.....	4
Two years.....	34
Two years and six months.....	9
Two years and eight months.....	1
Three years.....	42
Three years and six months.....	5
Four years.....	8
Four years and six months.....	1
Five years.....	17
Five years and six months.....	1
Six years.....	1
Six years and six months.....	1
Seven years.....	5
Eight years.....	1
Ten years.....	8
Fifteen years.....	3
Seventeen years.....	1
Twenty years.....	2
Twenty-five years.....	3
Thirty years.....	1

INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.

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Life.....	1
Life, solitary.....	2
Total.....	222
First conviction.....	198
Second conviction.....	23
Fifth conviction.....	1
Total.....	222

TABLE showing the average number of years Convicts were sentenced in each year since the commencement of the Prison, to and including Sept. 30, 1871, Life Convicts not included:

1839, average number of years-----	3.5
1840, " " " -----	3.8
1841, " " " -----	3.0
1842, " " " -----	2.3
1843, " " " -----	3.7
1844, " " " -----	4.0
1845, " " " -----	4.2
1846, " " " -----	3.7
1847, " " " -----	3.6
1848, " " " -----	3.2
1849, " " " -----	4.0
1850, " " " -----	3.9
1851, " " " -----	4.3
1852, " " " -----	4.6
1853, " " " -----	3.6
1854, " " " -----	4.0
1855, " " " -----	3.1
1856, " " " -----	4.2
1857, " " " -----	4.3
1858, " " " -----	4.1
1859, " " " -----	3.3
1860, " " " -----	3.1
1861, " " " -----	3.1
1862, " " " -----	2.9
1863, " " " -----	2.2
1864, " " " -----	3.3
1865, " " " -----	3.0
1866, " " " -----	3.2

1867, average number of years-----	3.2
1868, " " "	3.2
1869, " " "	3.1
1870, " " "	3.0
1871, " " "	3.3
1872, " " "	3.7

TABLE showing the Counties from which Convicts have been sent during the year ending Sept. 30, 1872, and the number from each :

Alcona	1
Allegan	2
Barry	9
Bay	2
Berrien	5
Branch	4
Benzie	1
Calhoun	11
Clinton	3
Chippewa	1
Cass	4
Delta	1
Eaton	4
Genesee	4
Gratiot	2
Hillsdale	4
Houghton	4
Ingham	9
Ionia	4
Iosco	1
Isabella	1
Jackson	5
Kalamazoo	16
Kent	17
Lapeer	1
Lenawee	4
Livingston	1
Manistee	3
Marquette	1

INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.

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Midland	2
Monroe	1
Muskegon	2
Mecosta	2
Montcalm	1
Oakland	5
Ottawa	6
Recorder's Court, Detroit	30
Saginaw	11
Shiawassee	3
St. Joseph	12
Sanilac	2
Sheboygan	1
United States Court, Eastern District	2
United States Court, Western District	1
Van Buren	9
Wayne	2
Washtenaw	4
Wexford	1
Total	222

TABLE showing the Ages of Convicts received during the year ending Sept. 30, 1872:

15 years	1
16 "	4
17 "	10
18 "	7
19 "	11
20 "	8
21 "	15
22 "	18
23 "	16
24 "	7
25 "	5
26 "	13
27 "	6
28 "	18
29 "	5
30 "	5
31 "	4
32 "	2
33 "	9
35 "	4
36 "	7
37 "	7
38 "	5
39 "	2
40 "	2
41 "	5
44 "	2
46 "	3
47 "	2
48 "	6

INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.

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49 years	2
50 "	1
51 "	1
52 "	2
53 "	1
55 "	1
56 "	2
60 "	1
61 "	1
65 "	1
Total	222

*TABLE showing the Nativity of Convicts received during the
year ending Sept. 30, 1872:*

Australia.....	1
Atlantic Ocean.....	1
Canada.....	23
England.....	6
France.....	1
Florida.....	1
Germany.....	5
Holland.....	1
Illinois.....	3
Indiana.....	15
Ireland.....	12
India.....	1
Iowa.....	1
Kentucky.....	3
Louisiana.....	2
Maine.....	1
Massachusetts.....	2
Michigan.....	36
Missouri.....	1
New Brunswick.....	1
New Jersey.....	1
New York.....	72
Ohio.....	15
Pennsylvania.....	11
Prussia.....	4
Rhode Island.....	1
Scotland.....	1
Sweden.....	1
Sandwich Islands.....	1

INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.

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South Carolina.....	1
Tennessee	1
Unknown.....	1
Vermont	3
Wisconsin.....	1
Washington, D. C.	1
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 222
	<hr/> <hr/>

TABLE showing the number of Convicts received, discharged, deceased, pardoned, and escaped, since the establishment of the Prison, to and including Sept. 30, 1872:

YEARS.	No. Received.	No. Disch'gd.	No. Pardoned	No. Escaped.	No. Deceased.	Reversal of Sentence.
1839.....	56	8	-----	6	-----	
1840.....	45	27	7	11	-----	
1841.....	52	18	11	-----		
1842.....	44	12	8	4	1	-----
1843.....	57	25	7	3	1	-----
1844.....	42	87	9	1	9	-----
1845.....	48	15	8	2	2	-----
1846.....	40	15	6	1	-----	
1847.....	48	24	14	3	8	-----
1848.....	38	21	15	4	-----	
1849.....	30	30	16	2	1	-----
1850.....	50	22	9	3	2	-----
1851.....	58	41	9	1	3	-----
1852.....	87	39	9	1	8	2
1853.....	71	42	24	-----	9	1
1854.....	106	49	9	1	8	-----
1855.....	141	47	21	6	9	-----
1856.....	186	63	20	5	8	-----
1857.....	170	68	24	8	18	2
1858.....	195	90	40	3	10	1
1859.....	913	99	41	1	11	5
1860.....	273	180	88	3	6	1
1861.....	140	177	44	-----	9	-----
1862.....	110	180	30	4	8	-----
1863.....	106	189	30	4	9	1
1864.....	106	108	86	2	5	-----
1865.....	161	104	12	13	10	-----
1866.....	805	105	6	3	5	-----
1867.....	254	161	9	9	9	-----

TABLE—Continued.

YEARS.	No. Received.	No. Disch'gd.	No. Pardoned	No. Escaped.	No. Deceased.	Reversal of Sentence.
1868.....	256	190	8	6	11	—
1869.....	250	195	9	11	10	8
1870.....	304	236	18	4	24	1
1871.....	207	205	19	4	15	2
1872.....	232	260	15	6	7	2
Total	4,425	2,941	550	124	200	21

TABLE showing the names of Convicts sentenced to Solitary Confinement, age when received, County from which sent, and year in which received:

NAME.	AGE.	County.	Year.	Remarks.
Wm. Henry Anderson.	21	Wayne.....	1848	Died, 1858.
John Findlay.....	39	Oakland.....	1848	Died, 1868.
John Winters.....	47	Calhoun.....	1848	Escaped, 1867.
John Marsh.....	31	Wayne.....	1848	Insane.
Harvey Billington.....	33	Wayne.....	1849	Died, 1859.
Mary Eno.....	28	Genesee.....	1851	Died, 1856.
Joseph Rabedean.....	19	Wayne.....	1851	
William Eastman.....	27	Genesee.....	1851	
Gabriel Lapham.....	35	Wayne.....	1852	Died, 1870.
James Hitchcock.....	32	Ingham.....	1858	
John M. Reynolds.....	26	Van Buren...	1858	Died, 1871.
Amos White.....	60	St. Joseph...	1854	Died, 1858.
James J. R. Clement...	34	Allegan.....	1854	Died, 1864.
John R. Webster.....	44	Macomb.....	1854	Died, 1871.
David Foster.....	36	Oakland.....	1854	Insane.
John F. Myer.....	29	Oakland.....	1854	Died, 1869.
Amasa Kenyon.....	55	Shiawassee ..	1855	Died, 1866.
Samuel Ulum.....	44	Kalamazoo ..	1855	
James E. Cromwell.....	24	Monroe.....	1855	Died, 1868.
Jordon Turpin.....	45	Ottawa.....	1855	Died, 1868.
Mary Brooks.....	24	Eaton.....	1856	Pardoned, 1870.
DeWitt C. Horton.....	33	Calhoun	1856	Pardoned, 1859.
Frederick Haynes.....	29	Wayne.....	1856	Escaped, 1867.
William Young.....	27	Ottawa.....	1857	Died, 1870.
John Powers.....	21	Ottawa.....	1857	Pardoned, 1864.
William Potter.....	30	Wayne.....	1857	Disch'd by Hab. Corp., 1858.
Joseph Ducatt.....	28	Sanilac	1858	
John Dillon.....	26	Barry	1858	Disch'd for new trial, 1860.
Robert Fuller.....	18	Washtenaw ..	1858	Discharged by reversal of sentence, 1869.
Wm. J. Merritt.....	31	Newaygo	1859	

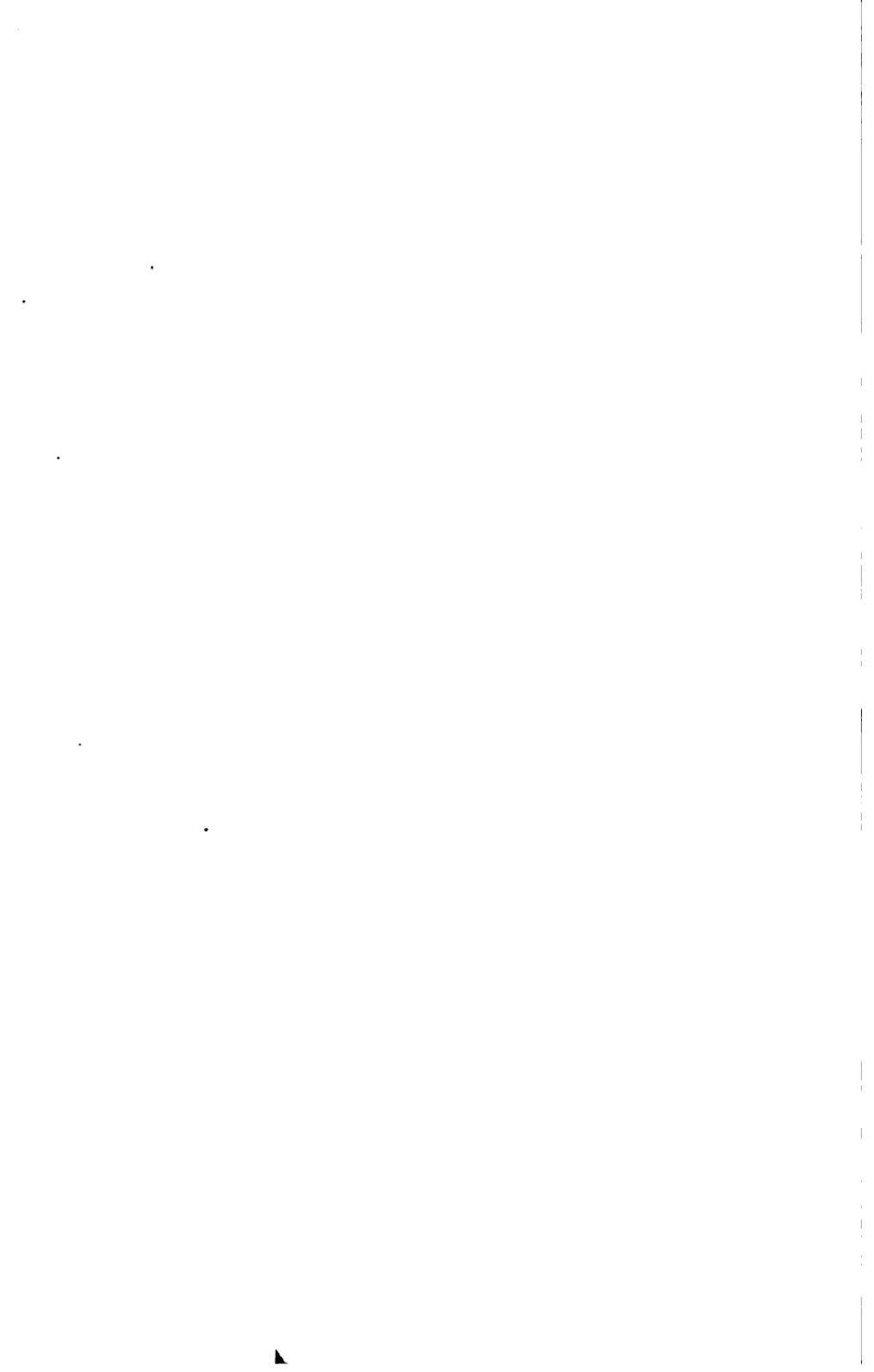
TABLE—Continued.

NAME.	Age.	County.	Year.	Remarks.
Peter Van Gastel	24	Bay	1850	Died, 1870.
George Lovely.....	40	Calhoun	1860	Died, 1861.
Edward Murphy.....	45	Mackinac	1860	Pardoned, 1868.
William D. Kingin.....	35	Kent	1861	
Goodwin Bates.....	23	Lapeer	1862	
Henry B. Cleveland.....	33	Washtenaw	1864	Pardoned, 1867.
James H. Allen.....	48	St. Joseph	1864	Died, 1872.
Calvin R. Hillie.....	31	Bay	1865	Died, 1870.
William Holt.....	29	Wayne	1865	
David F. Bivins.....	28	Lenawee	1865	Died, 1870.
Horace N. Durfee.....	25	Kent	1866	Died, 1869.
Sarah Haviland.....	38	Calhoun	1866	
Daniel J. Baker.....	44	Calhoun	1866	Died, 1870.
John Hanley, <i>alias</i> Cooper.....	36	Wayne	1866	
Isaac Van Auken	40	Lenawee	1866	
Orrin Hunter.....	25	Berrien	1866	
Louis Contol.....	56	Iliongton	1866	
William Walker.....	34	Wayne	1867	
Abraham Piney.....	25	Wayne	1867	Died, 1869.
Susan Shultz.....	21	Wayne	1867	
Dennis Driecoll.....	24	Shiawassee	1867	Pardoned, 1870.
Ebin O. Leach.....	46	Branch	1867	Died, 1872.
William Hill.....	49	Alpena	1867	Disch'd for new trial, 1868.
William Brown.....	21	Ionia	1868	Pardoned, 1870.
Harlow Tappan.....	25	Cass	1868	Died, 1870.
Rosa Schweistahl.....	56	R. C. Detroit	1869	
Amanda Simons.....	18	Allegan	1869	
Henry Stewart.....	20	R. C. Detroit	1869	
James Daggett.....	82	Mecosta	1870	
Henry Hawkins.....	20	Eaton	1870	

TABLE—Continued.

NAME.	AGE.	County.	YR.	Remarks.
George Vanderpool.....	29	Manistee.....	1870	Disch'd for new trial, 1870.
Michael Costello.....	30	R. C. Detroit.....	1870	
Edward Hoag.....	54	R. C. Detroit.....	1870	
Thos. Kidd.....	19	Sanilac.....	1870	
Rufus McOmber.....	44	Berrien.....	1871	Judgment set aside and new trial ordered.
William McLaughlin...	48	Berrien.....	1871	
James Stewart.....	55	Bay.....	1871	
Henry Wagner.....	25	Washtenaw...	1872	

~~1~~ Pages 71 to 98, inclusive, are omitted. They contain the inventory and are not of general interest.



CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—The time having come for me to make my third and last annual report, I exceedingly regret that circumstances have transpired, since I left Jackson, which has rendered it quite impracticable, and almost impossible, for me to spend any time in the work of preparing it. And situated as I am at present, I have but little time to spare for this purpose; and being so far from the prison as to be unable to have access to its records, therefore I apprehend that my report will necessarily be brief, and perhaps of but little interest to you, or any others who may chance to read it when it is presented to the public, with your own report, and those of the other officers of the prison. As you are aware, I have just closed a term of three years' service as chaplain of the prison, my resignation to take effect on the first day of October, proximo, when I start, with my family, for my new field of labor which had just been assigned me on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, whose mighty waves send up their majestic roar, reminding the student of the bible, of the voice which John the Revelator heard behind him, as he stood upon the rock-bound coast of Patmos and gazed upon the soil to which he had been banished for life.

My views in regard to prison discipline, and the end to be sought by all parties having charge of criminals in any prison, jail, penitentiary, or house of correction, are the same as they have been for many years; and it would afford me great pleas-

ure if I could have an opportunity of presenting my thoughts upon this subject to those whose business it is to make our laws; and I would try to so express them as to make those men feel that more thorough legislation, with an eye to the reformation of men and women (even though they are criminals), as well as the protection of society, is necessary, and demands immediate action on their part; and the whole criminal code should be so amended and arranged that sentences should be just and uniform throughout the State, so that two men, sent from two distinct judicial circuits for the same kind of offense, both in quality and magnitude, should be sent for the same length of term, and not, as is now so often the case, one for *two* and the other for *ten* years, and quite often one for three and the other for five years; also in regard to the government of the prison, and the treatment and employment of the convicts, so as to bring the greatest possible influence to bear upon them for their reformation, while serving out the term of their sentences. I believe in the possibility of a complete and radical reformation of man, however low he may have fallen, where proper means are brought to bear upon his mind and heart; and I would use all such means while such a grand opportunity presents itself for leading such persons to Christ.

In order to this I would so frame the law that party politics should be utterly ignored in the appointment of the officers of the Prison, and instead of inquiring for a man's political character, I would ask for his morals, and, while I would not insist that he should be a professing Christian, and a member of some Christian church, in order to eligibility to an official position, I would insist upon his being able, from *reliable witnesses*, to show that his moral character stands above reproach; and I would make this apply to all, from the Agent, as the head, to the man who stands upon the wall by day and guards the cells by night; and I must here say that I do not expect any general reformation inside of prison walls until such prison is officered

with men of pure moral character, and who manifest a deep interest in the work of reforming bad men.

During the past year we have held religious services every Sabbath morning at ten o'clock, which have consisted of singing, prayer, and a short sermon. These exercises have been rendered as interesting and impressive as our facilities would allow. The old dining-room for our chapel, with nothing in our surroundings to impress one with the thought that we were gathered for religious worship until the announcement was made by the Chaplain, "Let us join in the worship of God by singing to his praise," after having listened for fifteen minutes and upwards to some select readings by the Agent. But we have done the best we could under the circumstances, and although I may have failed to interest *some* who fancied themselves wise above what is written, still I am persuaded there were some, yea many, who were edified and benefited by my efforts, however feeble and inefficient they may have appeared to others. But how much of good shall come out of it all eternity alone shall reveal to us finite creatures.

Our Sabbath-school has been held regularly, and the same branches of education taught as the year before: orthography, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the average number in attendance (about one hundred and twenty or thirty). Most of these have made good use of the little time allowed them for laying in store a small stock of learning, to which they intend to keep adding, until they may be able to possess a fair business education, in the use of which they hope to gain for themselves, and those dependent upon them, a comfortable living when they regain their freedom.

But, two hours in a week for instructing a man who has little or no education to start with, is but a meager portion of time to be devoted to such purposes, especially in view of the fact, that the law makes it the duty of the Agent to cause all such as have no education when they enter the Prison, to be furnished with such while they are under his charge.

My judgment is, that there should be at least one hour every day in the week (Sabbaths excepted) devoted to the instruction of the illiterate and uneducated; and such an arrangement would do away with the necessity of a secular school upon the Sabbath day.

Our library is badly used up, as I was unable to secure any addition to it in the form of new books during the past fiscal year, except a few scattering volumes purchased by the Agent; therefore, the number of volumes will not vary much from our last year's report; but in average value will fall considerably short, as very many of the books that were then comparatively new, are now in a very dilapidated condition, and of but very little worth. Books in the hands of some of the men go to pieces with tremendous rapidity, and I have no doubt but in many instances they are purposely destroyed. Still, it is a very difficult matter to determine, and therefore we are under the necessity of enduring what we cannot cure.

During the past year a large number of magazines have been introduced into the Prison by order and permission of the Agent; and, notwithstanding the rule which prescribes the duties of the Chaplain in the matter of furnishing reading for the convicts (see printed rules under heading, "Duties of Chaplain"), my work in that direction has been greatly lessened by the constant flow of magazine and other literature, sent by friends from without, and distributed by other hands than mine, by order of the Agent; so that really all I have had to do in the matter of furnishing reading to the convicts, for the past year, has been in the weekly changes of books I continued to make.

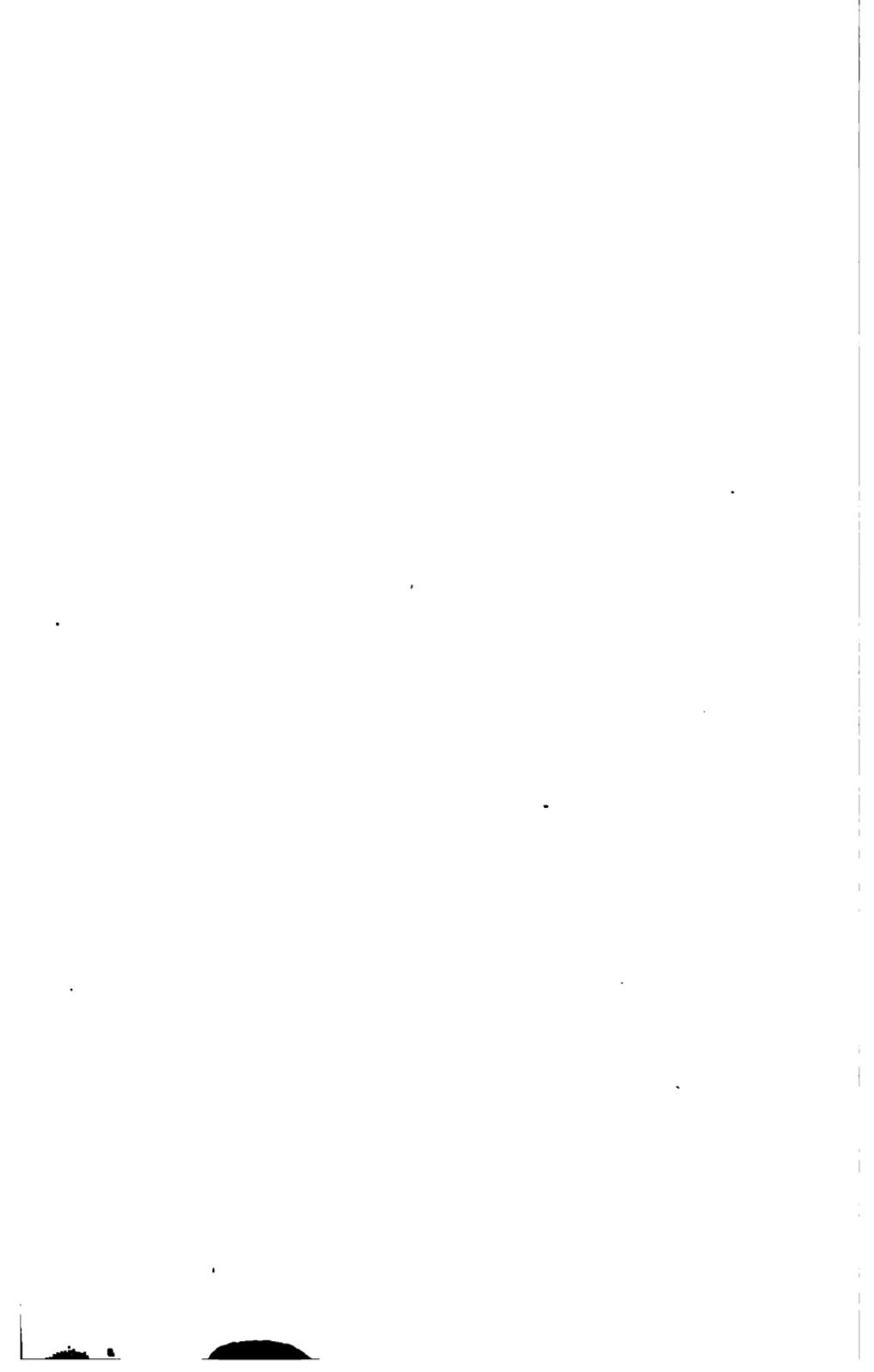
For statistical information I must necessarily refer you to the Agent's report, as I have no records within my reach which will enable me to furnish you with anything of interest in addition to what he will give.

And now, gentlemen, in concluding this, my last annual report, I have this to say, that I am truly grateful to you for the uniform kindness with which you have treated me, and

your manifested sympathy with me in my work, and wishing you prosperity and every needed blessing, for yourselves personally and your families, and the institution under your charge (known as the Michigan State Prison); and I now take my leave of you, as well as the institution, officers, and inmates, assuring you that I am still as deeply interested in your welfare now, as I was when more intimately associated with you, in our mutual efforts for the reformation of those over whom we were placed; and I do hope that we may so conduct ourselves through the balance of our day of trial, that when our day of earthly labor shall draw to a close, we may, each of us, with gladness of heart, hear the welcome plaudit, direct from the lips of our own dear Saviour Jesus Christ: "Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Respectfully,

R. C. CRAWFORD,
Chaplain State Prison.



MATRON'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following Report for the year ending September 30, 1872:

Number of convicts in this department Sept. 30, 1871..	8
Number received during the year.....	0
Number discharged by expiration of sentence.....	2
Whole number in Prison.....	6
Pardoned	0
Escaped.....	0
Leaving in Prison September 30, 1872.....	6
Number of days spent in Prison (except Sundays).....	1,928
" " labor " ".....	1,909
" " sick " ".....	19
	1,928

There have been made in this department:

152 white shirts,
289 sheets,
758 towels,
599 striped shirts,
90 flannel shirts,
622 pairs suspenders,
291 pillow slips,
213 bed ticks;
3,018 pieces mended.

FLORA E. LANE,

Matron.

FEMALE PRISON, October 1, 1872.



PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit to you the report of the Hospital for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1872.

There has been seven deaths during the year, two by suicide and five by disease, viz.:

Robert Morgan died Oct. 28th, 1871.

H. J. Allen died Feb. 27th, 1872.

Both of these were suicides by hanging.

William Sampson died Oct. 3d, 1871, of consumption.

Edward Kellogg died Oct. 3d, 1871, of typhoid fever.

Alexander Robinson died Nov. 16th, 1871, of scrofula.

E. O. Leach died Jan. 23d, 1872, of consumption.

Obadiah Barker died June 24th, 1872, of typhoid fever.

Five of these deaths occurred previous to the first of May, and one since I took charge of the hospital; and although there has been an unusual amount of dysentery during the months of July and August, not one death occurred in consequence.

Bilious, remittent, and intermittent fevers have prevailed to some considerable extent, and also rheumatism; and added to these we have had the usual amount of accidents, such as bruises, sprains, lacerations, etc., incidental to the employment of such a multitude of men and machinery. Taken together it has been sufficient to keep more or less men in the hospital most of the time.

At the present time there is but little sickness and but few

in the hospital, and but one or two who are seriously ill. As there has been so much said by other physicians, in their reports, in regard to some improvement in the hospital, and as I am aware that it is the intention of your honorable board to construct a new one as soon as practicable, I will say nothing on that subject, only that such an improvement would add very much to the convenience and facility for taking care of the sick of the prison.

There are now in the asylum for the insane ten convicts, who are suffering to a greater or less degree from aberration of the mind.

David Foster, John Marsh and John Cooper, *alias* Haley—these three are life men and are hopelessly insane, and have been in the asylum since June 1872.

George Anderson, a twelve-year man, has been in the asylum from the time of its completion, and is hopelessly insane.

N. Fritz, a ten-year man, has been in the asylum since June, 1870. He is no doubt past all possible hope of restoration.

David Pettice, a ten-year man, came into the asylum in May, 1872, for the second time, and there is very little probability of his being restored to a sound mind.

David Smith (colored), a fifteen-year man, came into the asylum the 3d of September, 1872. This man is not much deranged, but quite vicious, and has an idea that every one is against him, and that he must defend himself; and hence he is very dangerous, and in the present state of the asylum it is necessary to keep him in close confinement.

Charles Hopkins, a ten-year man, came into the asylum in July, 1872. He is not much deranged, peaceable and quiet, but has an idea that some one is going to kill him.

John McCarthney came into the asylum September, 1872; was somewhat deranged, but is improving, and probably will soon be able to take his place in the shops.

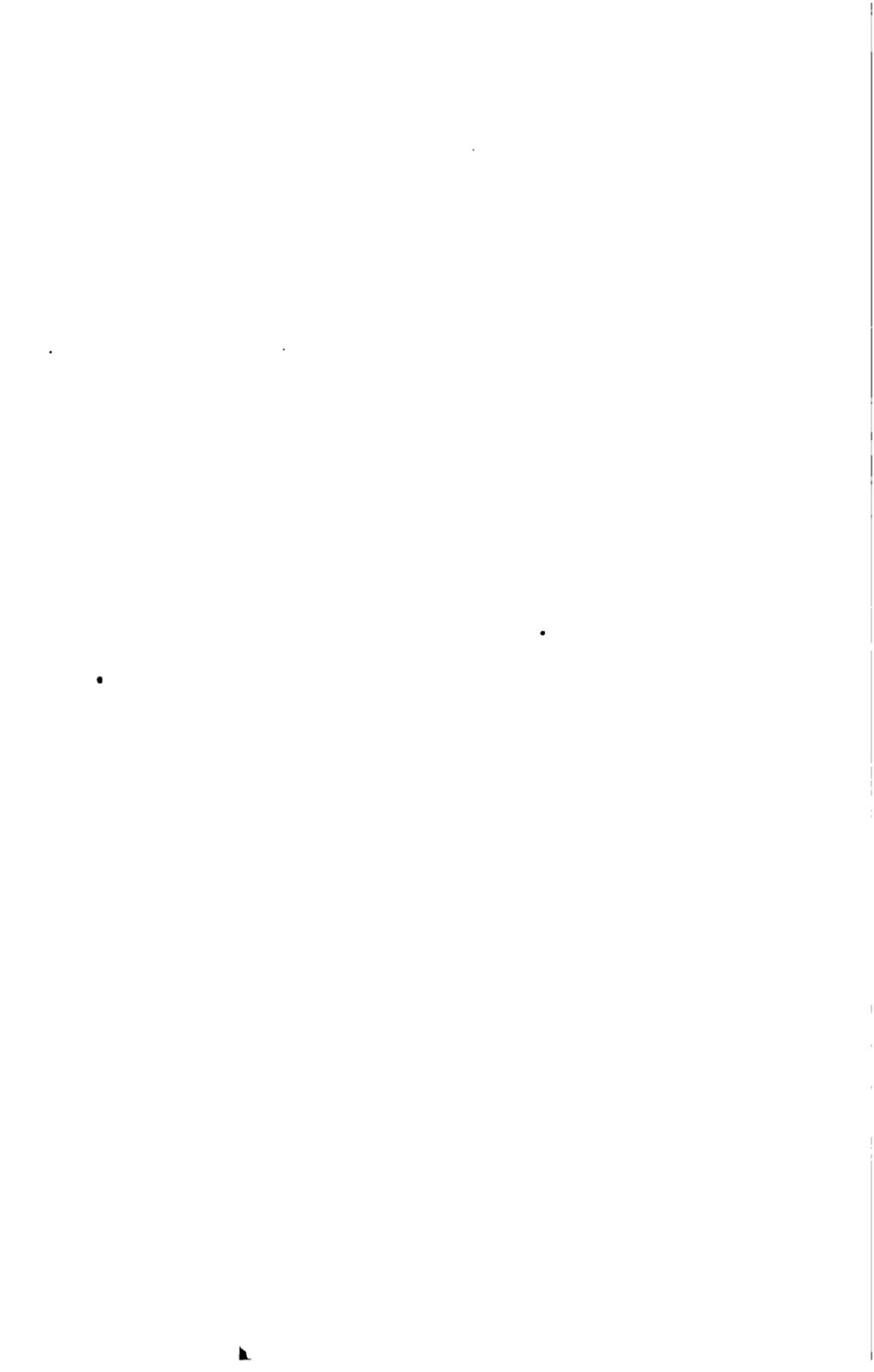
Paul Herwarth, a German, not bad, and at times seems quite sane.

These four last men, and perhaps some others, might be very much benefited, and some no doubt entirely cured, if they could enjoy occasionally out-door air and exercise. But situated as the asylum is, without a sufficient wall for protection around the grounds, they are necessarily kept in close confinement. If we are expected to benefit them, there should be facilities for giving them the open sunlight and the fresh breezes of heaven's balmy air, without endangering the life of a keeper or tempting the convict to escape.

I am happy to say that since I have been attached to the prison, in my efforts in administering to wants of the sick, I have had the hearty support of our worthy agent and deputy, and the cordial co-operation of all the officers of the prison.

The above is most respectfully submitted, by your obedient servant,

J. B. TUTTLE,
Prison Physician.



ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE OFFICERS

OF THE

DETROIT HOUSE OF CORRECTION

TO THE

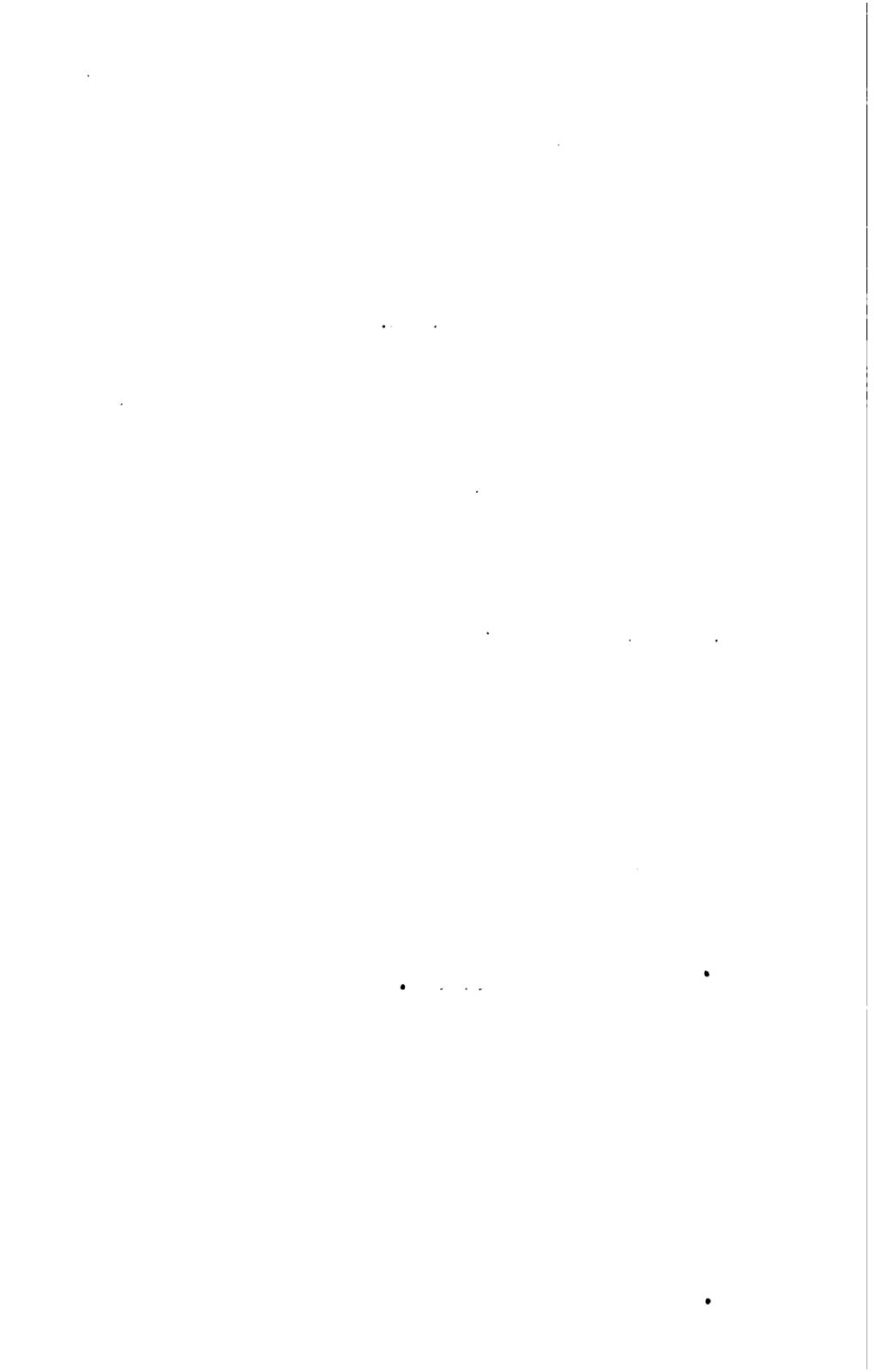
COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DETROIT,

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

DETROIT:

FREE PRESS BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

1878.



REPORT
OR
INSPECTORS OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION
TO THE
COMMON COUNCIL.

DETROIT, December 31, 1872.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Detroit:

GENTLEMEN—As required by law, the Inspectors of the House of Correction respectfully submit their own and the reports of the Superintendent, Teachers, Chaplain, Physician, and that of the Matron of the House of Shelter, constituting, altogether, "The Eleventh Annual Report of the House of Correction."

The members of the present Board of Inspectors having all been appointed, as you are aware, but a comparatively short time ago, do not assume in this report to speak from that full knowledge which only a long experience, and intimate acquaintance with the whole detail of the various departments of the Institution, can give.

While, however, an elaborate report cannot be expected from them, they will touch upon such points affecting the interests of the institution, as their brief official life enables them properly to present to you for your consideration.

They desire to express their sincere gratification that the prosperity which has heretofore so preëminently characterized the institution is still vouchsafed to it; and, also, to record their conviction that the methods and aids to reform, initiated and employed by its Superintendent, conceived, as they believe them to be, in a wise, humane and christian spirit, should be fostered and maintained, having as their object the mental and moral improvement

of the inmates of the institution, making it indeed a *House of Correction*, and not a mere place of punishment.

The satisfaction the Inspectors take in recording the success of the Institution for the past year, is greatly marred by the consciousness that it is to lose the most efficient services and labors of Z. R. Brockway, Esq., its Superintendent. They sincerely regret his withdrawal, and the cause that has led to it. To his large and elevated policy the House of Correction is indebted for its success hitherto. To it he has devoted his best thought, and his unremitting labor.

His loss marks a crisis in the life of the Institution which your wise action alone, in the choice of his successor, will enable it to pass in safety.

They desire to make no invidious distinction in the mention of the valuable and faithful services of the other officers of the Institution, but they cannot refrain from recording the noble devotion and untiring zeal of the Matron of the House of Shelter, Miss Emma A. Hall. She may truly be said to have consecrated her life to the noble work she has undertaken. The undeniable evidences of real improvement of those intrusted to her guidance and instruction, not only greatly encourage her in the discharge of her various and arduous duties, but are abundant proof of the wisdom that created this department of the House of Correction.

The late Board of Inspectors, in their report for 1871, state that an examination of the books of the institution, for ten years, was then in progress in the hands of competent experts. The result of that examination, so satisfactory to all concerned, it seems proper to insert in this report, both for the vindication of the management, and that the published reports of the House of Correction shall contain its complete history.

REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION COMMITTEE TO THE COMMON COUNCIL, JUNE, 1872.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN.—Your committee, to whom was referred the report of Wm. Wiley and B. Franklin Baker, expert accountants, employed by the committee appointed by the Mayor and Board of Inspectors, in January 1872, to examine the books and accounts of the Detroit House of Correc-

tion, would respectfully report that they have examined the same, and would herewith report that the examination is for the first four years of the business of the House of Correction, covering the years 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865. These gentlemen say, "We have found errors in these accounts as detailed in Schedule A, sent herewith. We also notice in the books some informalities, which have prolonged the examination, although *not affecting the accuracy of the accounts*. But all these informalities disappear in subsequent books. The whole number of errors, as set forth in Schedule A, is twenty-three (23), varying from two (2) cents to twelve dollars and fifteen cents (\$12 $\frac{15}{100}$). The errors occur on both sides of the ledger, and are stated to be errors from vouchers to day book, and from day book to journal, there being a difference in loss and gain, if there be any, of four dollars and twenty-four cents in favor of the House of Correction."

Your committee submit it as their opinion that the report of these gentlemen is all that could be expected; that it could not be expected that the Superintendent, with the various duties he must necessarily perform, in the first four years of his superintendency of the House of Correction, could detect these small and unimportant informalities and errors, as in their opinion, very few, if any, business houses pass that period of time without more errors occurring in their books.

Your committee feel it to be obligatory upon them to say that it is to be looked upon as a remarkable occurrence in public institutions, to have a thorough examination of the books and accounts made, and found as accurate as have been found the books of the House of Correction, for the first four years of its existence.

(Signed)

SMITH R. WOOLLEY,
P. PARSONS,
CHAS. STANGE,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION COMMITTEE OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, NOVEMBER 8, 1872.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee, who were instructed to employ two expert accountants to examine the books and accounts of the House of Correction, from the first of January, 1866, to the first of January, 1872, would respectfully report that they have complied with said instructions, and herewith submit to your honorable body the report of said gentlemen, which is the result of five months' labor. Their report is accompanied by the book in which many of their computations are made, and in which they took the trial balances of the business ledger, and seventy-nine pages of manuscript, containing almost a complete history of the business of that institution.

The report is so complete and explicit, your committee do not deem it necessary to make any extended comments upon it, and beg leave to submit the same, with saying that it furnishes the following facts, viz:

1. That the books have been systematically and properly kept.
2. It is a complete vindication of the integrity and business arrangement of the institution, and with the exception of the small errors mentioned, verifies the accuracy of the published reports of the Superintendent. The errors that were found by the examination were committed by *one* of several accountants employed during the six years covered by the report, and, being in favor of and against the House of Correction, resulted in a gain of a trifle over \$100.

Your committee have ascertained the fact that the various vouchers said to be missing, have been used for the purpose as stated by the experts, and that the payments were actually made, as charged in the books of the House of Correction.

Respectfully submitted.

SMITH R. WOOLLEY,
P. PARSONS,
CHAS. STANGE,
Committee.

As has been previously said, the business of the House of Correction for 1872 has been conducted with the usual gratifying success. The earnings exceed all the expenses by \$17,669.17. The profit thus shown is chiefly invested in chairs and material on hand, *fairly appraised*, and is an absolute and tangible increase of valuable assets. It is expected that no further increase of the necessary manufacturing stock of chair material will be needed, and that the surplus earnings for 1873 may be applied to reduce the balance of current indebtedness; thus supplying some portion of the added capital required.

But the immediate necessities of the institution, in this particular, cannot, of course, be so met, and the Inspectors beg leave to once more urge upon the Council that they provide a small additional operating capital, say twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars.

The Inspectors wish to call the attention of the Council to the fact that this request for funds from the public resources has become necessary solely through the calamity by fire, December 31, 1870, which necessitated the withdrawal and investment in buildings, to replace those burned, of a large sum over insurance; that it is only a *loan* that is asked for successful business purposes.

It is in no sense a subsidy to the current expenses. It is proper to add, also, that there is especial need of this aid now, because the funds hitherto supplied by Mr. Brockway, through his personal friends, have been withdrawn, in view of his retirement from the Superintendency.

The Inspectors do not feel called upon at this, the close of their first year, to comment upon the interesting reports of the several officers herewith submitted.

Believing the matters and methods of which they treat to be of the greatest importance to the future welfare of the House of Correction, to this department of public interest throughout the State, and that they should enlist the thoughtful examination and active sympathy of every citizen, the Inspectors cordially commend them to your careful consideration.

The Inspectors, as they have already said, deem it of vital consequence that the school and educational system, now in operation, be maintained. They believe that the present plan of employing the prisoners, generally without the intervention of contractors, should be maintained; that the policy of receiving prisoners as boarders from the whole State and elsewhere, is a sound one, and, if discontinued entirely, would, ultimately, destroy the institution. They refrain from discussing in this public manner the above propositions, in the exercise of that prudence which hides within one's own mind his private business, plans and prospects; but they are abundantly prepared to verify them on all proper occasions.

The business success of the House of Correction, and the mental and moral improvement of the prisoners are dependent, more than can well be expressed, upon the spirit of the general management.

Its intent and its motto should be in the future, as it has been in the past, "Integrity and intelligent benevolence."

Respectfully submitted.

JEFFERSON WILEY.
EDWARD KANTER.
JAMES E. PITTMAN.

Superintendent's Report.

To the Board of Inspectors:

GENTLEMEN—This eleventh annual report, with accompanying documents, is respectfully submitted, as required by law.

FINANCES.

The result of the year's business shows a surplus of profit carried to stock account of \$17,669.17. But this is not all; I have taken the liberty to withhold from stock account \$10,000 of the profits for 1872, by placing it to the credit of *reserved fund account*, my object being to afford my successor a margin to supply possible losses or diminution of earnings for 1873, without reducing the usual reported amount of surplus profits, or absorbing any of the assets represented by stock account.

I have not been able to appropriate the profits of this year's work to reducing indebtedness, because from the destruction of dry cut stock by the fire in 1871, and the addition of several new styles of chairs, it has become necessary to accumulate this again, and for the new styles as well. Besides, I have hoped for some aid from the Common Council. It is hardly necessary to add that the relative value of cut chair stock, dried and piled in our sheds, is, to the business of this year, what the piles of bank bills in the vaults of a national bank are to the prospective business of the bank. Further, the large chair business of the institution, from which its chief income is derived—which income is the basis of all other benefits to be derived by the city—requires and is entitled to adequate capital. I have not felt it my duty to cripple the business by scrimping the investment, even though compelled to supply it upon individual obligations.

The chair business here needs a year's dry stock of material, which is now nearly or quite supplied—enough to manufacture

\$200,000 worth of chairs in the year—and possibly in our efforts to accumulate this there may be over a year's stock of some kinds. There will be no further necessity to increase this investment in material, and the earnings for 1873 may avail for operating capital. The wants of the institution for the next three months cannot be thus supplied, however, and reliance must be had upon borrowing, or upon legislative action by the Common Council. Authority to borrow for the business exigencies of the House of Correction should be lodged somewhere, for the fluctuations of trade will frequently demand temporary aid over and above a reasonable capital.

THE BUSINESS MANAGEMENT.

The business department of the House of Correction management is that of a large manufactory, employing from 400 to 600 hands, as the case may be. The business of chair making is one of very great detail, requiring on the part of the general manager promptness of action and scope for discretionary decisions in a great variety of matters, the same as in private concerns. The proposition to put these details through one of the departmental offices in the City Hall is impracticable, as is also the plan to divide the industrial from the disciplinary interests, placing each under a separate officer of equal authority or rank. The high design of the institution is to produce improved conditions of mind or character among the prisoners, which is at best a difficult and delicate process, only possible where wisdom and firmness guide, and opportunity is offered for the uninterrupted application of the required means. The control of the prisoners while at work would be soon demanded by the financial manager, and if accorded to him would be likely to destroy that harmony of control so essential to the improvement of the prisoners, and if denied him, would breed discord, also destructive to the interests of all. These and other propositions that have been made to alter the organization of the management, are made by uninformed or unfriendly persons, and would be disastrous if adopted. It is as essential to the success of the House of Correction enterprise, in all its departments, that some competent governing mind shall administer its current affairs, as it is to any private business, whether it be mercantile, manu-

facturing, or the management of a ship upon the ocean. It may be worthy of serious inquiry whether there is not now so much of importance attached to the interests centered here as to warrant their being placed upon a similar footing with other departments of municipal government, such as the water works, the fire department, etc.

I have deemed the foregoing remarks appropriate, in view of my early prospective retirement from the institution.

THE SCHOOL,

under the special control of Dr. Yemans and Miss Hall, has steadily progressed in interest and usefulness the past year. A full and interesting account of their work is found in their reports. I am of opinion that this agency may be made of still greater value by providing a more suitable room, and by essentially modified methods. The former cannot be provided at present, and the latter are somewhat dependent upon it. The teachers are awake to the opportunity of improvement, and, with proper assistance, will doubtless introduce gradually the requisite changes.

THE HOUSE OF SHELTER

has wrought more good, and reached a better reformatory basis this year than ever before. The advance is attributable to some minor causes, but mainly to the added wisdom of Miss Hall, the Matron, derived from her longer experience, and the strengthened affection between the girls and herself, resulting from their continued association, and her self-sacrificing assistance so constantly and freely offered them. It is the most interesting and successful experiment of the kind that I have ever observed, but rests too exclusively on the individual peculiarities and excellencies of Miss Hall, to be generally and successfully copied. The wear of her work, though uncomplainingly endured, is altogether too much to be long sustained, and since it is largely occasioned by the *voluntary* feature of the system, it is believed to be unnecessary. To confer upon the Matron, by law, such control over voluntary residents as parents may exercise over their children, would not diminish the usefulness of this department, but would simplify the man-

agement, and afford relief to the anxiety of the Matron so exhaustive of her vitality. The most perplexing problem connected with the House of Shelter work is the restoration of the girls to good society, so that they shall continue in the right way. The exalted ambition of some to secure a thorough education, which has, mainly, appeared in the House this year, and the encouragement afforded to all, by the more remunerative employment quite lately introduced, are favorable indications for its better solution by and by.

We are under obligations to Mr. Lewis Allen, Mrs. Dr. Clark and Mrs. Lothrop, for their aid in the evening literary exercises of the year.

THE THREE YEAR LAW.

The connection of Sec. 10, Comp. L., 1871, pg. 2232, with the act of 1869, popularly known as the "Three Year Law," seems to anticipate a more particular report of the prisoners confined under that law than is contained in the statistical portion of my returns; therefore I insert here the following information: There are now in confinement, of those committed under this law, *ten* juvenile girls sentenced until they reach the age of twenty-one years, and *eleven* girls and women sentenced for three years.*

Seven of the ten juveniles are in the House of Shelter, and the three others have each been there for a time, but were returned to the House of Correction for training that could not be had at the Shelter. The eleven under sentence of three years are retained to protect society from their vicious influence, and to carry forward, as far as may be, their education and moral improvement, though the whole three years afford insufficient time for their reformation, inasmuch as they are types of the very lowest class of abandoned women, six of the eleven having served repeated terms here previous to the present committal. Four of the prisoners of this class, in confinement at the beginning of the year, have been released. Three of them by limitation of sentence, each having been previously sent to service on conditional release. One of them has since returned to the Shelter an invalid, to the only

* These sentences are not absolute, but may be modified or annulled by the Board of Inspectors at will.

home she has on earth ; one is still at service doing well, and one is with her relations in this city, but of doubtful character. The fourth was conditionally released on the 21st of November, being taken in charge by her mother.

I have only to add that the principle of the law is found to be practically sound, and that it should be extended in its application to the classes it now includes not only, but to all prisoners of every grade who are committed with any design to effect for them reformatory changes.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

I wrote so fully upon the general subject of prison discipline, as it is illustrated at the House of Correction, in my report for 1871, that no extended remarks will be ventured upon this year. However, a statement from experience on a single point may be indulged.

Reformations, to be judged by the conduct of prisoners for long periods of time subsequent to their release, have not been, nor can they be generally, wrought by any known prison establishment in the world, and this statement includes, of course, the Detroit House of Correction. To *insure* right conduct in the various contact of social life requires a degree of moral rectitude such as the good of our race have sought for themselves, and religious systems have tried to produce, since the world began. The transformation of the criminals in our prisons, or in any prison, to such a standard, by any means, would solve a most important problem, and prove a harbinger of the millenium. Doubtless, persons of good character sometimes get into prison through chicanery or the press of unfortunate circumstances, and such as these swell the reported reformations under favorite systems, whereas they need no reformation, only a friendly hand to support them in their affliction, and to place them in the current of affairs again, but with better adjustments. It is these, and similar cases, that are used to mislead the public mind, giving rise to the absurd expectation that radically wrong character can be righted by rigorous treatment alone, amidst the degradation of imprisonment, for prescribed periods of time, ranging from ten days to any number of years. But fortunately for our feelings, such prisoners form but a tithe of the

prison population. The inmates of our prisons are, as the rule, positively bad, or lamentably weak, or both bad and weak, and are, in either case, unfitted for citizenship thereby. The reformation of prisoners, then, involves one or more of the following subjective changes. Vicious impulses must be supplanted by virtuous ones—the capabilities of the mind for right discrimination as to moral qualities must be developed, and the will be so trained as to maintain control according to its divine right. That good hygienic circumstances facilitate such culture none will deny, that suitable industrial occupation is essential will be admitted, that intellectual education is indispensable is now coming to be quite generally understood, and that religious influences rightly applied are valuable aids, is perfectly apparent. Further, it is agreed that the cheerful frame of mind maintained among prisoners by a kind manner on the part of their custodians, and by such indulgencies of diet, dress, or discourse, as all would desire to confer, is also a help to the other influences more definitely designed to produce changes of character. But that all these means, however skillfully applied, can, in any pre-determined period of time, work out, uniformly, reformations of character, is exceedingly improbable. That the fitful or accidental application of one or more of these means, as is done according to the impulse or opportunity of the officer in charge, can accomplish any general or permanent reformatory good, is in the nature of the case well nigh impossible. That good-natured indulgence, supplemented by only the pious performances of paid chaplains can accomplish such renovation of character as we are considering, is to those of us who have had opportunity to observe, most ridiculously absurd.

The Detroit House of Correction has become far famed as a Reformatory, but if judged by the standard first above mentioned, namely, the conduct of discharged prisoners for long periods of time, it would doubtless be found that the reputation exceeds the fact. Yet, notwithstanding this, I affirm that the high encomiums we have received from those best qualified to judge in this matter, have not been wholly undeserved.

The House of Correction has, for the past four years or more, undertaken to demonstrate that in proportion as the various

reformatory means are concentrated in a given establishment, skillfully and steadily applied to the prisoners, so will be made manifest to experienced observers, the unmistakable evidence of improvement among them. This has been done, and so delightful is it to behold their progress, that we are constantly prone to rejoice, as over a work accomplished. I can conceive of no spectacle more moving to our sympathies and our enthusiasm than the day-break of brightened faculties occurring in these darkened minds, sometimes, after a year of, apparently, bootless endeavor at the most primary processes of education, or when one whose whole life has been obedient to the animal instincts and impulses, is roused for the first time to the inward conflict, and achieves a victory over the hitherto ungoverned passions. Such mental and moral exercises on the part of the prisoners are full of encouragement to them and to us, though in the battle they frequently fail. They need the wise counsel of an experienced and sympathizing friend, and the guardianship of authoritative control, until by constant effort the higher faculties themselves become accustomed to control, and better habits are formed.

The objects of the undertaking were, the hope of imparting real benefits to some, and incidentally to contribute to the rational enjoyment of all. But, more especially, that there might be evolved an argument for such change in the system of sentences as shall contribute to better and more general reformatory results, and thus secure to society a better protection from crimes. It having been shown by this experiment that the concentration and wise application of suitable reformatory means upon a mixed company of prisoners, held under almost every variety of time sentences, does actually produce such observable changes of character, that the probabilities of their future good conduct are increased; it seems to follow that, with power properly lodged, to hold the prisoners thus for the required period of time, still stronger probability of their reformation might reasonably be predicated at the time of their release. I scarcely need to add, that no just judgment of the amount of time required to protect society from criminals by their restraint or reformation can be had save from those who have opportunity to observe them while under treatment, and to apply practical tests to apparent progress.

Under the reformed system of disciplinary management, incident to the experiment above mentioned, and indeed, under the old *regime*, many prisoners committed here for a single offense, and youth, whose unfortunate social surroundings or exuberance of animal life have led them into crime, are released, resuming and retaining respectability. This is known from my own observation and from the testimony of sheriffs from the thirty-six contracting counties. While this is true and gratifying, it should be stated, on the other hand, that the rowdies and habitual offenders from the larger cities, and the professional thieves and confidence operators, who sometimes, though rarely, experience imprisonment, very generally continue their criminal course. The best system of prison management possible to plan is powerless to prevent it under the present system of sentences. This report might be extended almost indefinitely with the history of prisoners who have been repeatedly committed here—some of them as many as *fifteen* times. I trust the time is not far distant when the utter inefficiency of the law of imprisonment as it now stands, either for the protection of society or for the reformation of prisoners, will be made apparent to the public, and when a better system, based upon the principle of complete protection by detention of the criminal, or his reformation, a system void of any element of vindictive punishment, and free from sickly sentimentality, shall be supplied in its place. After twenty-five years unremitting official contact with prisoners in four several prison establishments, I am confirmed in the opinion that the principle of punitive time sentences does not, and cannot afford to society adequate protection from crimes, and that in, and of itself, it interposes inseparable obstacles to the general reformation of prisoners. On the other hand, being about to retire from the House of Correction, and probably from the particular management of any prison establishment for the rest of my life, having been providentially saved from the common skepticism as to the possibility of reforming criminals, I am gratified to state that a review of my whole prison experience serves to confirm my confidence, that under a proper system, with suitable facilities and skillful administration, a very large proportion of prisoners may be restored to society as

respectable and useful citizens, and that the remainder may be certainly restrained.

MY RETIREMENT FROM THE SUPERINTENDENCY.

The determination to retire from the superintendency of the House of Correction at the expiration of my term, or as soon thereafter as is consistent with the interests of the institution, having been previously communicated, I deem it proper, if not incumbent upon me, to state in this report the reasons more fully.

I have not been driven to this act by the attacks made upon me the past few years, nor by considerations of personal health or income, though all these have, doubtless, had their weight in the final decision. But, chiefly, because the uncertainty of my position, arising from the avowed opposition of Mayor Moffat to the House of Correction as an industrial reformatory, and his personal animosity towards myself, are deemed destructive to my special usefulness here, at least for the next two or three years.

The great want of the House of Correction is legislation in relation to sentences; and since, from my peculiar situation, as indicated above, I could not, consistently, move in the matter with any reasonable probability of success, my retirement but fulfills the declaration contained in the closing sentence, on page twenty, of the Report for 1871.

Having been intimately connected with the House of Correction from its earliest inception, having devoted to its interests and development eleven of the best years of my life, I shall naturally retain a deep interest in its true success, and shall always hold myself in readiness to aid this object so far as is possible and consistent with other engagements. The personal friendship felt for many of my assistants, and my deep interest in some of the prisoners, conspire to render painful the severing of official relations, but having acted deliberately, the mature judgment confirms my course.

CONCLUSION.

I cannot close this, my last, report, without mentioning my enduring attachment to the memory of Hon. L. M. Mason and N. W. Brooks, deceased members of the late Board of Inspectors, and to Mr. Lothrop as well, who of the late Board alone survives.

For the generous confidence and social support in all our official relations, and for the personal friendship of the members of the present Board, I return my heartfelt thanks.

To the whole list of lecturers appended to this report, who have gratuitously contributed most valuable aid to our educational effort, to the pastors and laymen who have aided in the religious services, I feel under great obligations.

Recognizing, reverently, the Divine guidance in all the progress of the House of Correction hitherto, having in my own personal relations good ground for full confidence in His fatherly protection, I shall resign to my successor the reins of administration, with the wish and the expectation that the reforms here so well begun may be carried to better perfection, and that the influence of the House of Correction for reform in prison discipline throughout our own State and elsewhere may be greatly increased.

Z. R. BROCKWAY,
Superintendent.

December 31, 1872

THE LECTURE COURSE FOR 1872.

(38 LECTURES.)

Jan.	6.....	REV. A. T. PIERSON, <i>The Genius of Hard Work.</i>
	18.....	PROF. D. P. MAYHEW, <i>The Cognitions.</i>
	20.....	MR CHAS. WETMORE and friends, <i>A Musical Entertainment.</i>
	27.....	PROF. D. P. MAYHEW, <i>The Philosophy of Feeling.</i>
Feb.	10.....	PROF. D. P. MAYHEW, <i>Classification of Feeling.</i>
	17.....	REV. J. W. BROWN, <i>Mental Development.</i>
	24.....	PROF. D. P. MAYHEW, <i>Discriminations in Feeling.</i>
March	3.....	PROF. C. A. KENT, <i>Labor vs. Capital.</i>
	16.....	PROF. D. P. MAYHEW, <i>Some Definitions of Sensation.</i>
	30.....	SUPERINTENDENT, <i>Reading.</i>
April	6.....	PROF. D. P. MAYHEW, <i>Mental Phenomena.</i>
	13.....	B. FRANKLIN BAKER, <i>Shakspearean Reading.</i>
	20.....	PROF. D. P. MAYHEW, <i>Further on the Subject of Sensation.</i>
	27.....	PROF. D. P. MAYHEW, <i>The Malevolent Feelings.</i>
May	4.....	REV. WM. HOGARTH, D. D., <i>Happiness.</i>
	11.....	HON. MOSES W. FIELD, <i>The Principle of Tariff Protection.</i>
	18.....	DR. STEPHEN MATTOON, <i>Siam.</i>
June	8.....	W. E. CHEEVER, Esq., <i>Fiction, with an Analysis of Dickens.</i>
	15.....	PROF. C. A. KENT, <i>Petitions and their Art.</i>

June 22..... HON. W. P. WELLS,
Rhetoric.

29..... HON. W. P. WELLS,
Rhetoric.

July 18..... REV. WM. HOGARTH, D. D.,
The Relations of the Citizen to the State.

20..... SUPERINTENDENT,
Reads a Letter from E. G. Holden, Esq., Editor Daily Post.

Aug. 10..... REV. J. M. ARNOLD,
Some Evidences of Design Gleaned from Natural Science.

17..... G. B. STEBBINS, Esq.,
The Relation of Work to Self-development.

24..... REV. WM. HOGARTH, D. D.,
The True Place of Principle among Human Motives.

31..... REV. W. E. McLAREN,
Historical Sketch of Sault Ste. Marie.

Sept. 7..... REV. ALFRED OWEN,
Modern Civilization.

28..... REV. THOMAS C. PITKIN,
Japanese Literature.

Oct. 8..... REV. W. X. NINDE,
What I Saw in Egypt.

19..... REV. J. W. BROWN,
Saul.

26..... REV. J. M. ARNOLD,
Order in Nature.

Nov. 2..... REV. W. B. MACWILLIAM, Manchester, Eng.,
Lessons from the Life of Livingstone.

9..... REV. THOMAS H. PITKIN,
Japanese Society.

16..... PROF. D. P. MAYHEW,
Control of the Emotions by the Will.

23..... PRES. E. O. HAVEN,
Anthropology.

30..... REV. J. W. BROWN,
Saul.

Dec. 7..... REV. E. A. WETMORE,
The Voyage to Constantinople, and Turkish Customs.

INCOME.CHAIR ACCOUNT.

Property on hand as per inventory January 1, 1872:

Chair frame department.....	\$56,985 72
Chair finishing department.....	1,978 02
Chair seating department.....	4,821 00
Bending department	1,242 88
Chairs finished, in store	18,691 06

\$83,718 18

Amount charged this account in 1872

158,486 19

Amount charged the several divisions of this account, for foremen and overseers, and for stock, tools, etc., namely:

Chair frame dep'tment	\$63,646 87
Chair finishing	" 15,281 96
Chair seating	" 15,177 95
Bending	" 1,698 44

95,785 22

\$337,989 59

Amount received for chairs sold.. \$154,561 10

Amount credited the different departments, for work furnished by them..... 152,837 78

Stock, tools and machinery on hand Dec. 31, 1872, as appraised by inspectors and citizens

108,623 66

416,022 54

Balance to the credit of chair account..... \$78,032 95

SHOE SHOP ACCOUNT.

Amount received and charged for labor of prisoners per diem .. \$5,792 75

BOARD ACCOUNT.

Received and charged for board of prisoners from Wayne County.. \$4,728 93

Less for 75 per cent of the amount as above charged to board acc't now credited to stock account, that being the approximate ratio of the County taxes for 1872, assessed upon the wards of the City

3,546 69

\$1,182 24

Received and charged for board of prisoners other than those from Wayne County..... 14,398 64

\$15,580 88

Total income..... \$99,406 58

EXPENDITURE.

GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Property on hand January 1, 1872,	\$2,756 06
Total expended during the year for salaries, fuel, lights and other general expenses.....	27,756 55
	<hr/>
	\$30,512 61
Amount credited this account for sundries sold	\$408 07
Property on hand Dec. 31, 1872, as inventoried and appraised by inspectors and citizens.....	2,963 88
	<hr/>
	8,371 90
Leaving for amount expended	\$37,140 71

CLOTHING AND BEDDING ACCOUNT.

Property on hand January 1, 1872,	\$5,269 55
Amount purchased since.....	6,718 22
	<hr/>
Amount credited this account	\$75 90
Property on hand Dec. 31, 1872, as inventoried and appraised by inspectors and citizens	5,577 53
	<hr/>
	5,653 48
Leaving for amount expended	6,384 34

PROVISION ACCOUNT

Provision on hand January 1, 1872,	\$1,808 76	.
Amount purchased since	24,992 30	
	<hr/>	\$26,801 06
Amount credited this account....	\$752 78	
Property on hand Dec. 31, 1872, as inventoried and appraised by inspectors and citizens	1,551 73	
	<hr/>	2,304 51
Leaving for amount expended.....		\$24,498 55

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES ACCOUNT.

REPAIRS ACCOUNT.

Property on hand January 1, 1872,	\$98 75
Amount expended since	<u>8,798 53</u>
	\$3,897 28
Amount credited this account.....	\$40 90
Property on hand Dec. 31, 1872, as inventoried and appraised by inspectors and citizens	<u>78 00</u>
	<u>118 90</u>
Leaving for amount expended	<u>3,778 38</u>

HOUSE OF SHELTER ACCOUNT.

Property on hand January 1, 1872,	\$1,968 40
Since expended for maintenance, repairs and sewing machines ...	<u>3,504 22</u>
	\$5,472 62
Amount credited this account, for work done, ashes sold, and ser- vices of teacher.....	\$1,689 43
Property on hand Dec. 31, 1872, as inventoried and appraised by inspectors and citizens	<u>3,261 94</u>
	<u>4,951 37</u>
Leaving for amount expended	<u>9521 25</u>

DISCHARGED PRISONERS ACCOUNT.

Paid to railroads for fares of discharged prisoners,	\$598 20
Gratuities to prisoners on their release, to aid in procuring temporary subsistence, disbursed in sums from 25 cents to \$10	<u>1,083 71</u>
	1,631 91
Amount paid for insurance	2,641 12
Amount paid for interest.....	2,673 00
Balance of library account.....	109 27
Doubtful accounts from suspense account	1,934 88
That portion of the gain for 1872 credited to <i>Reserve Fund</i> <i>Account</i>	<u>10,000 00</u>
Total expenditure	<u>\$81,737 41</u>

RECAPITULATION.

INCOME.

Chair account	\$78,032 95
Board account	15,580 88
Shoe account	5,792 75
	<hr/>
	\$99,406 58

EXPENDITURE.

General expense account	\$27,140 71
Clothing and bedding account	6,884 84
Provision account	24,496 55
Furniture and fixtures account	476 05
Repairs account	8,778 38
House of Shelter account	521 25
Discharged prisoners account	1,681 91
Insurance account	2,641 12
Interest account	2,673 00
Suspense account	1,984 88
Library account	109 27
That portion of the gain for 1872 to <i>Reserved Fund</i>	
<i>Account</i>	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	81,787 41
Amount gained to the Institution during the year	\$17,669 17

STATEMENT OF PROPERTY.

JANUARY 1, 1872.

Furniture and Fixtures.....	\$10,320 73
Clothing and Bedding	5,269 55
General Expenses.....	2,756 06
Provision Account	1,808 76
Chair Account.....	83,718 18
House of Shelter	1,968 40
Repairs	98 75
	<hr/> \$105,940 48

DECEMBER 31, 1872.

Furniture and Fixtures.....	\$11,984 46
Clothing and Bedding	5,577 58
General Expenses.....	2,968 83
Provision Account.....	1,551 78
Chair Account.....	108,628 66
House of Shelter	8,261 94
Repairs	78 00
	<hr/> 184,041 15
Increase.....	<hr/> \$28,100 73

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CASH, DEBTS AND PROPERTY.

Cash on hand January 1, 1872	\$1,328 23
Cash on hand December 31, 1872.....	<u>2,493 56</u>
Increase.....	\$1,165 34
Property on hand January 1, 1872.....	\$105,940 43
Property on hand December 31, 1872.....	<u>134,041 15</u>
Increase	28,100 73
Construction account in 1872, consisting of library offices, stairs, lumber shed, garden houses and hitching posts....	888 69
Balance of debts January 1, 1872	\$31,698 47
Balance of debts December 31, 1872	<u>30,637 86</u>
Increment.....	1,061 11
Total.....	<u>\$31,215 86</u>
Credited Stock Account and charged Board Account, 75 per cent of the amount received and charged for board of prisoners from Wayne County during the year	\$3,546 69
That portion of the earnings for 1872 carried to <i>Reserved Fund Account</i>	10,000 00
Net profit for the year carried to Stock Account	<u>17,669 17</u>
Total	<u>31,215 86</u>

SUMMARY.

Balance to the credit of Stock Account.....	\$95,897 85
Ledger balances and bills payable.....	73,858 53
Reserved Fund	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$179,755 88
Inventory of personal property as by inspectors and citizens.....	\$184,041 15
Bills and accounts receivable	43,221 17
Cash.....	2,493 56
	<hr/>
	179,755 88

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL RESULT FOR EACH YEAR OF THE INSTITUTION.

		Deficit.	Surplus.
For the sixteen months ending December 31, 1862,	\$9,242 34		
For the year ending December 31, 1863.....	2,237 80		
" " "	1864.....	\$2,011 80	
" " "	1865.....	10,097 27	
" " "	1866.....	20,108 83	
" " "	1867.....	20,027 50	
" " "	1868	15,208 37	
" " "	1869.....	13,869 71	
" " "	1870.....	*1,688 62	
" " "	1871.....	34,855 29	
" " "	1872.....	17,669 17	
	<hr/>	\$13,168 76	\$138,842 43
			18,168 76
Excess of surplus over deficit	<hr/>		\$120,673 67

* This deficit is occasioned by the fire December 31, 1870. The result excluding the effect of that calamity is surplus *profit* \$5,324.64.

DETROIT HOUSE OF CORRECTION—BALANCE SHEET.

Surplus or gain to stock account.

Balances
Surplus earnings to credit of stock account
Amount to credit of reserved fund

DETROIT HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

STATEMENT OF PRISONERS.

Number in confinement January 1, 1873.....	489
Number received from Jan. 1, 1872, to Dec. 31, 1873, inclusive....	1,720
Whole number in confinement during the year.....	2,159
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	1,024
Procured bail.....	50
Payment of penalty.....	589
Pardoned.....	11
Escaped.....	8
Died.....	18
On appeal.....	5
Order of court.....	20
Conditionally discharged.....	2
Total	1,717

REMAINING IN CONFINEMENT DECEMBER 31, 1873.

Male prisoners	305
Female prisoners	187
	442
	2,159

NUMBER RECEIVED EACH MONTH.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	114	28	142
February.....	79	28	107
March	85	20	105
April.....	99	17	116
May.....	109	36	145
June	110	48	158
July	164	56	220
August	181	35	166
September	112	25	137
October.....	102	40	142
November.....	100	17	117
December.....	180	40	170
Totals	1,385	385	1,720

NUMBER REMAINING AT THE END OF EACH MONTH.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	348	120	468
February.....	342	116	458
March.....	324	112	436
April.....	295	101	396
May.....	306	111	417
June.....	297	132	429
July.....	328	154	482
August.....	318	153	466
September.....	308	141	449
October.....	288	142	425
November.....	274	180	404
December.....	305	137	442
 Totals.....	 3,723	 1,549	 5,272

MONTHLY AVERAGE IN CONFINEMENT DURING THE YEAR.

Males	310 $\frac{1}{4}$
Females	129 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Total	 439 $\frac{1}{4}$

BY WHOM OR FROM WHERE THOSE RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR WERE COMMITTED.

Albert G. Boynton, City of Detroit	677
Florens Krecke, "	345
David E. Harbaugh, "	182
Recorder's Court, "	27
Circuit Court, "	1
United States Court, Nebraska.....	5
United States Court, Michigan.....	2
United States Court, Wyoming.....	2
United States Court, South Carolina	1
Wyoming Territory.....	4
Justices of the Peace of Wayne County.....	44
Allegan county	2
Alpena county	8
Barry county	2
Bay county.....	17
Berrien county	9
Branch county.....	12
Calhoun county.....	25

Cham county	8
Clinton county	3
Eaton county	3
Genesee county	13
Hillsdale county	17
Ingham county	3
Ionia county	4
Iosco county	4
Isabella county	3
Jackson county	65
Kalamazoo county	18
Kent county	2
Lenawee county	40
Livingston county	4
Macomb county	1
Mecosta county	4
Midland county	1
Monroe county	10
Montcalm county	2
Muskegon county	2
Newaygo county	1
Oakland county	16
Ottawa county	5
Saginaw county	45
St. Clair county	22
St. Joseph county	12
Van Buren	4
Washtenaw county	50
	— 1,720
Whole number received from the City of Detroit	1,232
Elsewhere	488
	— 1,720

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS RECEIVED IN 1872.

Life	1	Eight months	1
Ten years	2	Seven months	2
Seven years	1	Six months	33
Five years	1	Five months	8
Three years	6	One hundred and fifty days ...	1
Two and a half years	3	Four months	5
Two years	11	Three months, or ninety days ..	128
One and a half years	3	Eighty-two days	1
One year, or twelve months ...	50	Eighty days	1
Nine months	2	Seventy-five days	1

Seventy days	3	Ninety days to six months' im-
Sixty-five days	16	prisonment or a fine
Two months, or sixty days....	68	Thirty to ninety days' imprison-
Fifty days	1	ment or a fine
Forty-five days	2	Ten to thirty days' imprison-
Thirty days	5	ment or a fine
Twenty days.....	2	In default of bail for good be-
Nine months' imprisonment or a fine	1	havior
Eight months' imprisonment or a fine	1	Until twenty-one years of age..
Six months' imprisonment or a fine.....	85	

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.

Actor.....	1	Confectioner	1
Artist.....	1	Draymen	5
Auctioneers	4	Druggists	5
Bakers.....	6	Engineers.....	12
Basket maker	1	Engravers.....	4
Barbers.....	28	Farmers	91
Bellows maker	1	Finisher	1
Bar-tenders	6	Firemen	17
Billiard hall keeper	1	Fisherman	1
Bootblacks.....	3	Glaziers.....	5
Brewers	3	Gardeners.....	5
Block maker	1	Hostlers.....	43
Boiler makers	9	Hotel runners	2
Bookkeepers	9	Harness makers	5
Brass finisher.....	1	Hack drivers.....	6
Bricklayers	11	Hatter	1
Butchers.....	11	Hucksters	5
Blacksmiths.....	40	Laborers	403
Cane seaters.....	2	Lawyers	3
Cabinet makers.....	2	Lathers	2
Chair makers.....	3	Mail carrier	1
Clerks	21	Masons	21
Cigar makers.....	15	Machinists	16
Coopers.....	10	Miner.....	1
Carpenters	58	Moulders	21
Cooks	7	Merchants	3
Carver.....	1	Millers.....	2
Chimney sweep	1	News agents	2

No occupation	83	Sawyers	8
Painters	34	Saloon Keepers	13
Paper maker	1	Salt Boiler	1
Paper box maker	1	Showman	1
Pattern makers	2	Tanners	9
Plasterers	4	Teachers	2
Physicians	2	Tailors	10
Printers	25	Tinsmiths	6
Peddlers	18	Tobacconist	1
Pilot	1	Traveling Agents	7
Porters	2	Turner	1
Plumbers	7	Telegraph Operator	1
Polisher	1	Upholsterers	2
Railroad men	4	Varnisher	1
Roofer	1	Wagon Makers	4
Servants and housekeepers	297	Waiters	5
Sailors	150	Washerwomen	5
Soldiers	10	Watch Makers	2
Sempstresses	22	Whitewashers	4
Shoemakers	30	Wire Makers	2
Soap Makers	2		
Stone Cutters	7		
			1,720

NATIVITY.

Alabama	2	Kentucky	20
Asia	1	Louisiana	8
At sea	5	Michigan	296
Austria	8	Maine	12
Belgium	1	Maryland	10
Canada	186	Massachusetts	16
Connecticut	6	Missouri	3
Cuba	1	New Brunswick	8
District of Columbia	4	Nova Scotia	3
England	80	New Jersey	6
France	13	New Hampshire	4
Germany	86	Newfoundland	5
Holland	4	New York	278
Illinois	11	North Carolina	7
Indiana	11	Ohio	55
Ireland	406	Pennsylvania	37
Iowa	4	Poland	2
Kansas	1	Portugal	1

Prussia	7	Vermont	11
Scotland	60	Wales	1
Spain	1	Wisconsin	5
South Carolina	2	Total	1,720
Sweden	4	Foreign born	879
Switzerland	6	Natives	841
Tennessee	10		— 1,720
Virginia	23		

CRIME OR OFFENSE.

Adultery	3
Assault	88
Assault and Battery	49
Bigamy	2
Burglary	3
Burglary and Larceny	3
Disorderly	588
Drunkenness	695
Embezzlement	3
False Pretenses	4
Forgery	4
Jumping on cars	1
Keeping house of ill-fame	1
Larceny, simple	189
Larceny, compound	1
Larceny, grand	9
Lewdness	7
Malicious trespass	1
Manslaughter	3
Murder	1
Obstructing an officer	1
Perjury	1
Receiving stolen goods	1
Robbing U. S. Mail	2
Seduction	2
Selling spirituous liquors	1
Selling unstamped cigars	2
Threats	10
Vagrants	99
Violation of Hack Ordinance	2
	— 1,720

Offenses against the person.....	108
Offenses against property.....	219
Offenses against the peace	1,398
	<u>1,720</u>

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Married and having children.....	401
Married and having no children.....	163
Unmarried and having both parents.....	376
Unmarried and having only one parent.....	306
Widows or widowers with children	107
No relations.....	368
	<u>1,720</u>
Living in family relation	563
Living out of family relation.....	1,157
	<u>1,720</u>

EDUCATION.

Could read and write.....	1,187
Could read.....	197
Could neither read nor write	336
	<u>1,720</u>

AGE WHEN ADMITTED.

Under 20 years of age.....	277
From 20 to 25 years of age ..	368
From 25 to 30 years of age.....	253
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	389
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	253
Fifty years of age and over.....	180
	<u>1,720</u>

RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

Roman Catholics	760
Protestants.....	906
Jews	5
Without religious training	49
	<u>1,720</u>

HABITS OF LIFE.

Claim to be temperate	844
Admit themselves to be intemperate.....	1,876
	<u>1,720</u>

COLOR.

White	1,535
Black.....	185
	<u>1,720</u>

PREVIOUS CONVICTION.

Of the 1,720 received during the year there were:

Recommitted once.....	278
Recommitted twice.....	118
Recommitted three times.....	73
Recommitted four times.....	48
Recommitted five times.....	37
Recommitted six times.....	34
Recommitted seven times.....	16
Recommitted eight times.....	13
Recommitted nine times.....	1
Recommitted ten times.....	1
Recommitted eleven times.....	3
Recommitted twelve times.....	1
Recommitted fourteen times.....	1
Recommitted fifteen times.....	1
Received for the first time.....	1,095
	1,720
First commitments.....	68.6 per cent.

TABLE SHOWING THE LENGTH OF TIME THE INMATES WHO HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR 1873 ACTUALLY REMAINED IN THE INSTITUTION.

Between three and four years..	2	Between four and six months..	154
" two and three years..	6	" two and four months,	417
" one and two years....	15	" one and two months..	298
" eight months and one year.....	106	Less than one month.....	708
" six and eight months,	16	Total	1,717

Average time those discharged remained in confinement..... 83 $\frac{4}{5}$ days.

TABLE

Showing the Loss and Gain in the weight of Prisoners during their term of imprisonment under five classifications of sentence.

TIME IMPRISONED.	No. Weighed.	Increase.	Decrease.	Balance of increase over decrease.	Average increase over decrease.	lbe. oz	Largest single increase.	Largest single decrease.
MALES								
Less than thirty days.....	4	19	6	13	3. 4	8	8	6
From thirty to ninety days	282	1,989	87	1,852	6. 9	28	11	
From ninety days to six months.....	221	1,504	122	1,472	6.10%	34	10	
From six months to one year.....	134	840	174	666	4.15%	41	12	
More than one year.....	6	12	39	27	4. 8	12	21	
Total males	647	4,404	428	3,976	6. 2%	..	..
FEMALES								
Less than thirty days .....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..
From thirty to ninety days	59	475	36	439	7. 7	51	19	
From ninety days to six months.....	82	486	107	379	4.10	30	20	
From six months to one year	37	269	57	212	5.11%	28	18	
More than one year	3	12	9	3	1.	10	9	
Total females	181	1,242	200	1,083	5.11%	..	..
Grand total.....	828	5,646	637	5,009	6. 0%	..	..

Miss Emma A. Hall's Report.

To the Inspectors of the Detroit House of Correction:

GENTLEMEN—I would respectfully offer for your consideration the Annual Report of the school in the female department of the House of Correction, my report of the House of Shelter, and as religious instructor.

THE SCHOOL.

The school year 1872 had a very auspicious opening, and we have had a much more successful school than during either of the three previous years. The school had, early in the year, reached that mental altitude where many of the dullest pupils manifested an awakened intellectual consciousness which gave evidence that previous preparatory efforts were of avail, and the more intelligent applied themselves to their studies with a zeal and energy sufficient to stimulate any earnest teacher. Fortunately, the number of qualified teachers was increased, and I have this year had the assistance of three of the ladies in charge of other departments in the institution, together with that of the five pupils who have regularly taught classes.

— The number of pupils in the school has also been much greater. The whole have been well classified, and at each monthly examination some have been promoted from almost every class to a higher one.

In addition to the other regular lessons a class in grammar and composition has provided a healthful mental exercise, and proven a source of interest and profit. The following is a comparative statement of the condition and progress of the whole school during the four school years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Whole number in school during year	234	239	255	260
Per cent of the whole number of prisoners....	61.54	64.64	61.29	60.89
Belonging at close of each year	74	74	74	104
Average attendance per session, two and a half hours each	58	68	78	90
Average age of the pupils.....	24	24	24	24
Smallest number of sessions of any pupil, two and a half hours each	8	8	8	8
Largest number of sessions of any pupil, two and a half hours each.....	151	98	90	83
Average number of sessions of any pupil, two and a half hours each.....	86	81	88	89

CONDITION IN READING UPON ENTERING SCHOOL.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Could not read	per cent	46.00	28.03	26.09
Could read, but with difficulty.....	"	54.00	.....	.....
Began in Second Reader .....	"	.....	21.08	15.87
Began in Third Reader.....	"	.....	24.08	19.89
Began in Fourth Reader .....	"	.....	25.07	33.67
Began in Fifth Reader .....	"	.....	18.48	26.00

PROGRESS IN READING AT DATE OF REPORT OR ON LEAVING SCHOOL.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Reading readily in Fifth Reader.....	.....	20.65	29.41	34.38
Reading readily in Fourth Reader	29.00	37.56	36.15	22.81
Reading readily in Third Reader.....	31.25	17.00	13.00	12.64
Reading readily in Second Reader	36.61	16.24	13.00	18.15
Reading readily in Webb's Word Method...	3.14	8.55	7.24	12.57

CONDITION IN ARITHMETIC.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Could not add small numbers and many could not count	88.85	65.53	54.21	53.49
Could add and subtract a little, but not able to multiply.....	10.19	11.11	22.76	22.09
Began with Practical Arithmetic.....	.....	21.79	16.25	14.84
Had made some progress in fractions.....	1.46	1.67	3.86	6.59
Began Percentage.....	.....	.....	8.42	8.49

PROGRESS IN ARITHMETIC AT DATE OF REPORT OR ON LEAVING SCHOOL.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Finished Arithmetic.....	.....	.....	.....	1.20
In Percentage, Practical Arithmetic .....	.....	8.42	4.63	5.42
In Fractions, Practical Arithmetic.....	9.71	14.58	19.71	18.56

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
In Long Division	34.00	20.58	18.06	29.67
In Multiplication	18.59	34.19	20.70	22.25
In Addition	42.70	28.88	36.91	27.90

CONDITION IN WRITING.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Could not write at all on admission to school	82.11	61.11	80.01	71.09
Could write, but very poorly.....	17.89	23.50	18.83	17.82
Could conduct ordinary correspondence.....	15.89	6.66	11.09	

PROGRESS IN WRITING AT DATE OF THIS REPORT OR ON LEAVING SCHOOL.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Able to conduct ordinary correspondence ..	48.71	27.77	28.89	44.86
Able to write a fair copy	56.29	55.12	68.33	54.51
Pupils receiving no instruction in writing, because of short sentence or room being repaired.....		17.11	2.78	1.18

There are 33 pupils whose sentences were such that they have had the advantages the school affords during the entire year of eighty-two sessions ; hence a fair comparison may be made between the work they have done and that of pupils in the public schools pursuing the same studies.

1 has accomplished the school work of	1	year.
11 have accomplished the school work of	1	"
4 have accomplished the school work of	1½	"
8 have accomplished the school work of	2	"
4 have accomplished the school work of	2½	"
2 have accomplished the school work of	3	"
3 have accomplished the school work of	3½	"
<hr/>		
83 Average.....	1½	

The whole school have received, regularly, monthly examinations in their studies, and the standing of each pupil has been regularly recorded, and the average of each class taken.

The general average of the whole school by examination at the close of the first month, January, 1872, was 72.5 per cent.
The average of the whole school for the entire year is .. 86.44 "
Showing a gain of 18.94 "

HOUSE OF SHELTER DEPARTMENT.

So full a statement of the principles, methods, occupations and amusements of the Shelter was given one year ago, that it would be tedious to you to reiterate them. The same system prevails now as then, with slight variations and some improvements.

On January 1, 1872, the family numbered.....	18 members.
Received during the year	29 "
	<hr/> 47
Left our home.....	23
Of this 23 there were returned to the House of Correction for further discipline.....	8
Now at places of service	5
Returned to their homes or relatives.....	10
Sent away as incorrigible.....	5
Remaining at the Shelter	24
	<hr/> 47
The least number belonging at any date was.....	18
The greatest number was.....	27
The average number was	23
The average age of the family is.....	15

The three youngest, of ages respectively 9, 10 and 11 years, have attended the public school of the sixth ward regularly during the year (two of them being under sentence), and have been taught to assist in the housework morning and evening. Their presence in the family has seemed almost indispensable to our home life, and they are being trained to become useful women.

I have found that, in order to insure contentment of mind, and persistent, voluntary well doing, each member must have a clearly defined object of life, a definite aim in her own mind for which she puts forth her efforts. Hence, as soon as is practicable after one is received, an effort is made to discover for what sphere she has the greatest natural aptitude, that a definite course for the future may be determined upon.

We began the new year (1872) by rising three-fourths of an hour earlier in order to secure an hour without interruption, after breakfast, for study, before beginning work at 6 o'clock.

This practice of early rising has been voluntarily maintained by

the whole family throughout the entire year, and is, I think, sufficient evidence of the interest had in their own personal improvement.

Eight of the girls are studying, with commendable industry and perseverance, to prepare themselves for a regular course of study in some suitable high school or seminary. Others are preparing for various occupations likely to give an honorable self support.

I am convinced that the importance of remunerative industry in such homes as this has been underestimated by many. Unless the girls are trained to such employment as readily affords a comfortable and respectable living, with means enough to reasonably gratify the natural and proper desire for dress and amusement, they are certainly more susceptible to the temptations, wielded by unprincipled persons who shrewdly approach this side of their nature.

And being, as the rule, friendless as well as penniless, there is no other source but their own productive toil from which to carry forward the education so well begun. It is also of very great importance to the feeling of self-respect essential to an elevating growth of character, that the Home should be self-sustaining.

Entertaining these views, I have, with the advice and assistance afforded me, earnestly sought, within the limited range of occupations public sentiment allows our sex, for productive employment. Notwithstanding the best efforts possible to put forth in this direction, full *one-third* of the past year we have been without it, and when obtained, the supply has been so fitful and uncertain as to diminish the earnings, and greatly discourage exertion.

The employments which have engaged our energies are the making of pants and overalls for Messrs. Heineman, Butzel & Co.; ladies' dress suits, waterproofs and cloaks for Messrs. Newcomb, Endicott & Co., together with family sewing for individual customers. Quite recently an arrangement has been effected with Messrs. Foote & Donaldson, the shoe contractors at the House of Correction, to employ our whole force at *shoe fitting*. This has involved the purchase of more machines and fixtures, amounting to a considerable sum. The new business promises a sufficient support, and

is of a nature to meet the before-mentioned objects desired, more fully than anything else we have undertaken.

It also furnishes such a variety of employment as to engage every member of our household.

The spare moments from the regular employment, domestic work, and educational occupation of the family, have been most delightfully and advantageously devoted to various worsted work. It is surprising how much of this work has been thus accomplished. It includes an Afghan 6ft. by 6ft., with several smaller ones, and a great variety of smaller articles. While no great pecuniary profit is derived from this work, it has proved of much service as an educator, teaching these who are so deficient how to spend pleasantly the hours of leisure which, when spent in idleness so often, serve as an avenue of approach for the adversary; teaching them also to do delicate work as well as the coarser service essential to earn a living; educating them in discriminating among colors, and in the exercise of good taste in the arrangement and construction of ornamental and, sometimes, beautiful fabrics.

In this connection I must mention the joy with which we received the piano furnished us last April. It has dispelled many a dark hour of doubt, despondency, or more dangerous moods. It has proved a constant inspiration in the house, stimulating industry, affording amusement and instruction not only, but spiritualizing the tone of the family.

Twelve of the girls are practicing music lessons regularly.

Thus far I have only glanced at some of the appreciable facts of our work.

How can I convey any adequate perception of the myriad and subtle influences, social, mental, moral, both good and bad, which the conduct of such a home as this require to be discovered, destroyed, rallied and wielded as the case may be; I cannot—'tis impossible.

To know each girl, her temptable and susceptible side, to constantly guard the one, and encourage the other; to readjust the frequently disturbed relations, to hold the whole family up on a plain of cheerfulness under privations, to keep alive their hopes for better things in the future, and to render attractive the quiet, domestic life of the family, has demanded all my mind and heart.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

The work of a specially religious character which I have conducted among the women at the House of Correction has been maintained as usual, consisting of private personal conversations with individuals, the general prayer and conference meeting after preaching service once a fortnight, attended by nearly all the prisoners and the House of Shelter family as well, and the bible class exercise in the chapel every two weeks.

The latter is a new feature this year, and from its novelty and the opportunity for a better adaptation of instruction, which comes from the division of the women into three classes, according to a graduated scale of intelligence, it has proved of great interest and value. So, also, the substitution of pastors and laymen as preachers, each delivering but one discourse, in place of a regular chaplain, has served to sustain a better interest in the preaching service, and has more satisfactorily met the demands of their quickened intellectual faculties.

It is no exaggeration to say that in the conference meetings during the past year, and also in my communications with prisoners in private, there is a manifest growth of religious inquiry, of thoughtful seriousness, and with several this spirituality is betokened by sweetened tempers, a more cheerful mien, and increased tenderness of feeling. My experience in the religious work among prisoners impresses me with the importance of preliminary preparation requiring much time, involving improved physical health, and systematic educational exercises, and also, if permanent reformatory results are to be reached, subsequent social elevation and guardian care.

In view of the prospective retirement of the Superintendent, all departments of my work are somewhat disturbed, and the future of it is fraught with unusual anxiety. However, He who has brought us thus far is able to carry us through.

EMMA A. HALL,

Secular and Religious Teacher and Matron of the House of Shelter.

C. C. Yemans' Report.

To the Board of Inspectors:

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully submit my report concerning the School (male department), Library and Chapel Services for the year.

The School has continued with methods, interests and results very much the same as in former years. All prisoners having three months, or more, to serve, have been taught in the School.

The School year has been divided into two terms by a vacation of two months, July and August.

The School has two departments; in the first, writing and grammar are taught; in the second, reading, spelling, mental and practical arithmetic, geology and algebra. The first department meets in the basement Monday and Tuesday evenings. One hundred men attend this session; the room will accommodate no more at the writing desks.

The first hour is given to writing under the immediate instruction of four teachers selected from the prisoners, each tutor instructing twenty-five (25) men. Good penmanship has been acquired by many in this department. The second hour is given to the recitation of a lesson in English grammar, reading from English authors, and correction of "false Syntax," conducted by myself.

The second department assembles Tuesday and Friday evenings in the Chapel. This part of the school is separated into twenty-eight classes, taught by instructors selected from the best qualified men. These prisoners teach, with success, their separate classes. While I cannot designate teachers or scholars for approval, I may mention, in passing, three cases illustrating our work. (1.) A class of eight men was formed at our first session in September. These

men could neither read nor write. They were put under the instruction of an able and enthusiastic teacher. I selected "Webb's Word Method" as a text-book. This class has changed by dismissals and renewals, but of the original class, those who remain can write a fair hand, read in the fourth reader with facility, and calculate with slate and pencil simple examples in the four fundamental rules of arithmetic. All this in a little more than three months, with four recitations per week. (2.) A prisoner who knew but little of arithmetic when admitted to prison has gone thoroughly through Robinson's Algebra, and is now in Book Second of Robinson's Geometry. (3.) Another is becoming familiar with his Latin grammar. I could mention many more examples of industry worthy to be imitated by men out of prison.

On Tuesday evening Professor Jackson has taught vocal music for thirty minutes. Singing is a pleasant part of all our meetings, and Prof. Jackson has kept a good degree of enthusiasm in his department the whole year. Friday evening I have lectured upon some literary or scientific theme for from fifteen to thirty minutes. Other than this, the evenings are devoted to recitations, conducted by the several teachers. My time is given to the examination of new scholars, classification of the same, with general oversight. Since September 1st twenty-two have been admitted to school who could neither read nor write; of others received, all could read some, while a few were well educated. The attendance has been for

September, 184 men.

October, 143 "

November, 139 "

December, 170 "

I wish to commend the industry of the men who, after their day's labor, give hours to severe study, and especially of those teachers associated with me in conducting the school. They have cheerfully instructed their classes, which has involved preparation, and has required much patience, for nearly two hours of each session. I conclude my report, as teacher, believing much has been gained by the prisoners, and with confidence in the permanent reformation of some, the basis of which must be industry and education.

Dr. J. A. Brown's Report.

To the Honorable Board of Inspectors of the Detroit House of Correction:

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully submit the following report of the sanitary condition of the House of Correction for the year ending December 31st, 1872. During the year that has just terminated, the accustomed good health prevailed in both the male and female departments, until the twelfth of November, when a male prisoner, recently admitted, was found to have small-pox. He was at once sent to the City Hospital. Proper care was taken to prevent the spread of the disease in the prison. Soon, however, other prisoners were attacked, cases appearing in both male and female departments, most of them being of a mild character. Dr. C. C. Yemans was placed in charge of the cases, who, in his report, says: "Comfortable hospital apartments were improvised, where patients were treated. I vaccinated all prisoners who did not show marks of 'successful vaccination,' also those prisoners who were admitted after the first case appeared. Every means to secure the comfort and restoration of the patients has been cheerfully seconded by the officers of the prison, not one of whom left his post during the continuance of the disease, so much to be dreaded in prison life." In conclusion, he adds: "I am happy to report to you that we have no recent cases. All in hospital are convalescing and, so far as I can see, the hospitals may be abandoned very soon." I may state, that all who had the disease could exhibit, previous to the attack, marks of what is called a "successful" vaccination.

The number of deaths from all causes during the year is fifteen, as follows: Consumption, three; abdominal dropsey, two; general debility and old age, two; delirium tremens, two; small-pox, five; cerebro-spinal meningitis, one.

Number of births, five.

Number transferred to Wayne Asylum for insanity, three.

I am, gentlemen,

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES A. BROWN,

Physician to House of Correction.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF CONTROL
OF THE
STATE REFORM SCHOOL

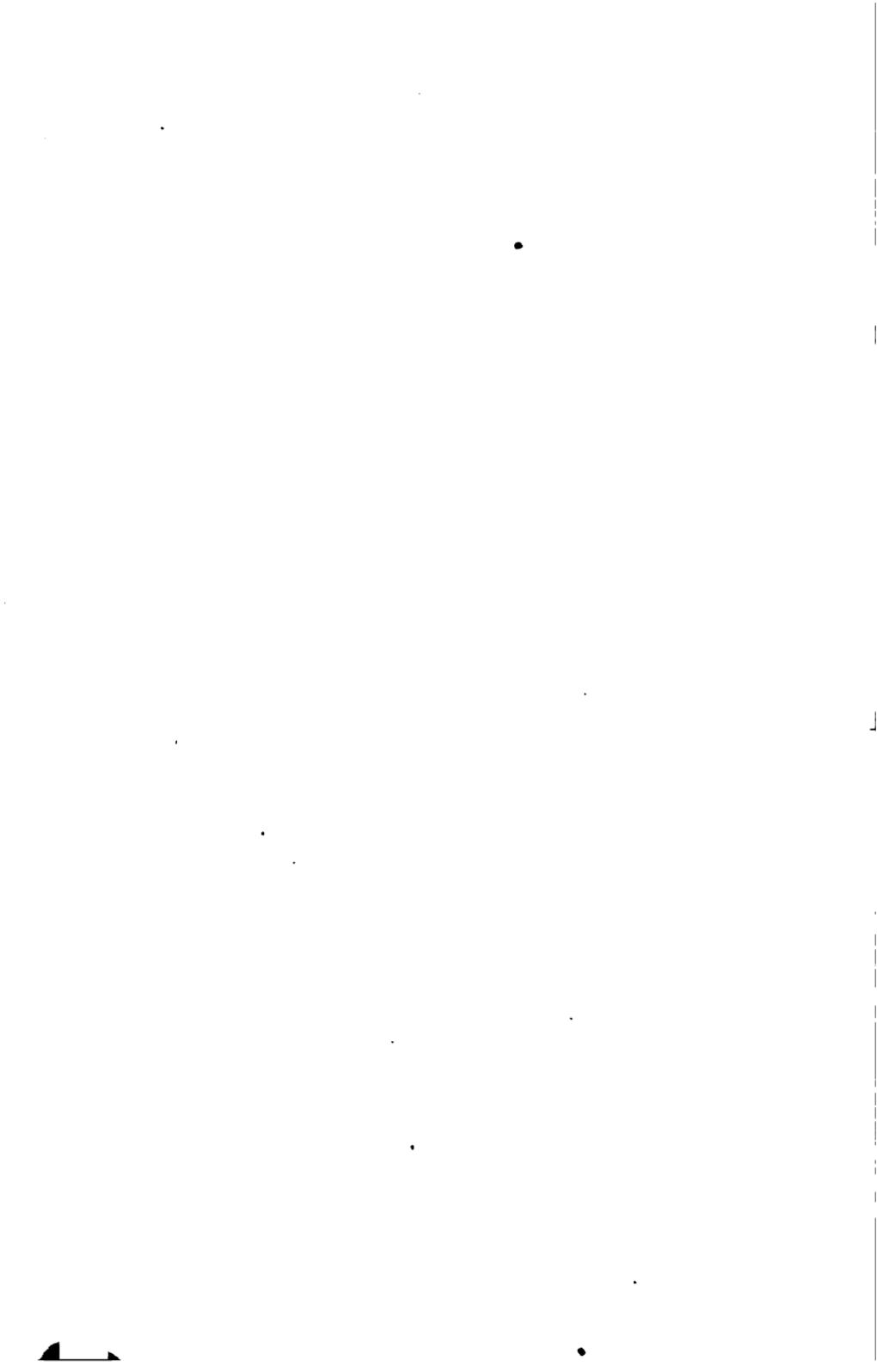
STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1872.



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Physician.



MICHIGAN STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

DESCRIPTION.

The Michigan State Reform School is pleasantly situated on a slight elevation, at the east end of Shiawassee street, about one mile north of east from Capital Square, city of Lansing.

A farm of one hundred and thirty-nine acres belongs to the Institution ; three acres of which are inclosed by a high board fence, and building in front, and the shops in the rear.

The yard in front of the building, containing five acres, is surrounded by a neat picket fence, and laid out in drives and walks, and ornamented with trees and shrubs.

The grounds enclosed by the high fence are devoted to the pleasure and comfort of the boys, on a portion of which a gymnasium is erected, which adds materially to their health and enjoyment.

The center building of the house proper fronts west, and is forty-eight feet wide, fifty-six feet deep, and four stories high. There are two wings, extending north and south, each ninety-five feet long, thirty-three feet deep, and three stories high, excepting the towers at the extremities, which are four stories high. One wing extending east eighty-three feet, thirty feet deep, three stories high. On the first or ground floor of the center building are a kitchen and dining-room for the Superintendent, a store-room and laundry. On the second floor are a reception room, parlor, Superintendent's office and private room. On the third floor are rooms for the officers and employés. On the fourth floor is the chapel, suitably arranged, and furnished for seating four hundred persons.

On the first floor of the north wing are the dining-rooms

for the boys. The second floor is used for dormitories and bedrooms, and all the upper portion is used for dormitories, arranged with separate sleeping apartments for the boys.

In the basement of south wing is the wash or bath room for the boys, where their daily ablutions are performed. On the first floor are school-rooms and tailor shop; on the second floor, school-rooms and library. The upper portion, as in the north wing, for sleeping apartments.

In the basement of the east wing are the laundry, store-room and cellar. On the first floor, the kitchen, bakery, shoe shop and ironing room. On the second, the hospital and bedrooms, and in the upper portion are sleeping apartments for the boys.

On the northeast part of the yard stand the shops, a three story brick building one hundred and forty-six feet long and fifty-three feet wide, suitably divided and provided with machinery for the employment of the boys.

On each side of the main building, facing the front yard, stand two family houses; two story brick edifices, forty-two by fifty-two feet, containing suitable apartments for an overseer and his family, together with a large number of inmates whose good conduct has merited this advancement.

The farm, all of which is now under cultivation and pasture except about twenty-five acres of wood-land, has for its use a large barn 48 x 60, with stone basement and cellar for the use of cattle, a horse-barn, wagon and tool sheds, etc., sufficient to shelter all the stock and tools necessary for carrying on its operations.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

To the Hon. Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Michigan:

SIR: The close of another fiscal year of the Reform School, brings us to a point where an account of our stewardship is required, and where we may well pause and consider whether the results of the year have been as satisfactory as we might expect, or as we should desire.

To this end we present for your consideration, and that of the public, a report of our transactions in the discharge of the duties devolving upon us, in the performance of the important trust confided to our care. The year has been one of unusual health and prosperity as a whole, with the School. The educational department has been in successful operation, and we have had no lack of useful employment for the boys, on the farm, in the shops, and the various duties in and about the institution; all of which have been as cheerfully and faithfully performed as the circumstances of the situation could admit us to expect.

The progress in the School has been fully up to that attained in former years. As this is deemed to be the primary object in sending these lads here, it has been our aim to make the educational department the most prominent and important occupation of their time. A reference to the tables accompanying the Superintendent's and Teachers' Reports herewith submitted, showing the low standard of education most of the inmates possess when admitted to the School, is, of itself, a

most conclusive argument of the fact, that ignorance and crime go hand in hand.

The importance of this subject has induced us to endeavor to make the educational department, if possible, more thorough than at any previous time, as our facilities for accomplishing this much-desired result are much improved and increased by the use of the Family House; which continues to afford evidence of its usefulness as a means of separating the younger and better class of boys from the society and influence of the older and more vile inmates of the School; and every day's observation tends to confirm our opinion of the superiority of this plan of management. Admission to its precincts is the reward of good conduct, and regarded as a mark of confidence as well as honor.

We have in process of erection, and approaching completion, another house similar to the one now occupied, which will be completed at an early day, so that we shall be able to make another grade of separation between those who are naturally vicious and adepts in crime, and those who are simply the victims of their former surroundings; requiring, oftentimes, only that kind parental care and kindness of which they have heretofore been deprived, to bring them to the path of rectitude and a virtuous life, and a fair prospect of becoming useful members of society. This is an object we hope to attain by the Family system. It is a source of much gratification to us, as it must be to all who appreciate the welfare of the commonwealth, to point to the fact, that although our population has increased full fifty per cent since 1864, the commitments to the School have diminished nearly twenty per cent, as the following extracts from former reports will show:

YEARS.	No. of commitments each year.	Whole number in school at the end of year.
1868.....	71	189
1864.....	114	217
1865.....	95	259
1866.....	117	278
1871.....	78	288
1872.....	91	217

Showing a great moral improvement in the community during the time, which is corroborated by the statistics of other penal institutions of the State; a pleasing subject of contemplation that the moral standing of our population is improving, and a high compliment to the political complexion of the government that has controlled in all departments of State during all these years, being so strikingly in contrast with that of New York City, which has about the same population, whose control has, during the same period, been under a different dynasty; and its criminal calendar shows a fearful increase of crime.

This may not be a proper time to ask an examination of this subject, but it is at least one which may well be considered as pertinent to our work, and worthy of consideration and reflection by political economists, whatever may be their creed.

We cannot too often repeat what has so often been referred to in the reports of this Board, of our faith in the beneficent work institutions of this character may accomplish, if well conducted; or their importance for juvenile delinquents; furnishing the means for supplying that education of which they have been deprived, and which will fit them for future usefulness. No truer axiom was ever uttered than "if society and

individuals do not tax themselves for the *virtue* of youth, they will be doubly taxed for the *vice* of the adult." If we would have noble, honorable manhood, we should see to it that the children and youth of our country are kept in the paths of rectitude and virtue.

We have already referred to the low standard of education of the boys when admitted, as shown by the reports of the officers of the School. This fact is often times a reason for detention for a period after a boy may, by good conduct, have attained that grade which would under other circumstances admit of his discharge; and it is the best answer we can give to many fond parents or interested friends, who urge an early release of those confided to our control, that we insist that our duty to the state and community from which they come, requires their detention until they receive some portion of that instruction which, through the neglect of those friends or other causes, they have been deprived.

The importance and expediency of public education have ceased to be topics of argument; the policy of our State upon this subject has become fixed and settled. But there are a large number, especially in our large towns and cities, who seldom, if ever, attend the public schools so bountifully provided for them. This is proverbially true of that *sect* who are clamoring for a division of the school fund, that they may use their portion to sustain their sectarian schools. They also demand the expulsion of the Bible from our schools. In both of these demands they have succeeded in the State of New York. As an evidence of the fruit of this particular class of education, we should fail to perform our duty if we did not especially invite attention to the Superintendent's table referring to this subject, showing the great disproportion of the Roman Catholic representation here, as compared with the population of our State.

It is notorious that a very small proportion of the Roman Catholic children attend our public schools.

That so many children in large towns do not attend school, may be in some degree attributable to the insubordination of the children, but to a much larger extent to the criminal viciousness, and often intemperate habits, of their parents or their pretended guardians. Shall these children be uneducated? A brief examination will show the appalling result to society of abandoning them to a career of idleness and vice. Not only is their own welfare involved, but the detrimental influence, upon those who attend the public schools, is great, both by example and corrupting associations. We are sanguine in the belief that if a large number of those who infest our cities, in the capacity of a majority of the boot-blacks and vagrants or common beggars, were compelled to serve an apprenticeship in a school of this character, until they acquired at least the rudiments of an education, and habits of life and industry, there would be a far less number committed for crime than at present.

We would most respectfully and earnestly request the attention of the Legislature to another subject intimately connected with that which we have been last considering,—one to which we have several times called attention,—particularly in our report of 1870, viz: The minimum age at which boys may be sent to this school. And we can do no better than to re-produce here the reasons then given why we would ask the passage of an act repealing the law of 1867, precluding boys of less than ten years of age from the Institution. As we have stated, there are in all our large towns and cities a greater or less number of children destitute of homes or natural protection, who live, no one can tell how or where. It is not surprising that these almost invariably fall into habits of vice and crime. Unless we have mistaken the object of this Institution, its primary design was the *reformation*, and not the *punishment*, of those entrusted to its care. These children above-named, under ten years of age, and say over seven,—Are they to be allowed to run on and practice petty crimes until more mature years? It would result in the formation of habits and incli-

nations hard to eradicate, while, by timely care and proper training during tender years, they might be saved for lives of useful and virtuous manhood,—become useful citizens and ornaments of society instead of criminals or inmates of a penitentiary.

If it be desirable to restrict the years of detention in the Institution, we would now, as formerly, suggest that the restriction be applied to the *later* rather than the *earlier* portion of their minority; because our experience is that very few youths who arrive at the age of eighteen, without giving evidence of reformation, are likely then to abandon their perverse natures. The reformatory power of the school, we say most unhesitatingly, would be far more striking upon a given number of youths between the ages of seven and eighteen years, than a like number between the ages of ten and twenty-one. Although the latter class would, by their labor, contribute more towards making the Institution self-supporting, we do not conceive *that* to be the object of its mission, but one far more philanthropic, viz: To educate and reclaim. As reformation instead of punishment is the design for which the School was founded, the confirmed culprit, matured in crime, and almost at the age of manhood, should not occupy the place designed for those whose tender years and unformed habits render them susceptible of moral impressions and industrial instruction. If such be the purpose, we feel there can be no divided opinion as to the Institution being intrusted, at an early age, with the vagrant and uncared-for children of our State; and in many instances we would *not insist* that they should only be liable to commitment for having been guilty of crime.

The question as to whether they can partially or entirely earn their support deserves comparatively little consideration; but rather, during what period of life do appliances brought to bear promise the richest results, in matured manhood, to the individual and to the community among whom he dwells?

Several changes have been made during the year among the

subordinate officers in the school, since our last report; some of whom were not pleased at the conclusion we were forced to arrive at—that their services were not beneficial to the best interests of the school,—and made charges of grave import against other officers, which made an investigation into its affairs necessary. The result has been made public, therefore it is unnecessary to refer to it here.

The work still goes on, each one aiming to contribute something towards the reclamation of these waifs of society, in training them for paths of usefulness and industry. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Superintendent and his assistants, for their faithful and unwearied devotion to the work of bringing these lads to realize the importance of pursuing lives of usefulness and industry.

The question of satisfactory employment has ever been a question of the greatest importance to the management of the School—one to which they have given much thought and consideration—to so employ them at some occupation within their capacity, which would be remunerative to as large a degree as possible, without a great outlay of capital, and at the same time be of service to them in earning a livelihood when discharged. So far, the caning and flagging of chair-seats has seemed to be the most available to this end of any which has presented itself to our notice; and yet, this is not a trade which they can rely upon to any great extent as an occupation, and very few indeed follow it when released from the School. As in former years, the Farm has received a large share of attention and given employment to a considerable portion of the larger and older boys.

The amount of labor expended in clearing, fencing, and ditching, thus bringing into successful cultivation a very unpromising and rough tract of land, has been a task of far greater magnitude than any one can comprehend who has not been familiar with it as it has been in progress. Yet, great and laborious as it has been, we trust in future years the insti-

tation will find a generous return by the productiveness of the soil thus improved, in contributing largely towards the support of the inmates of the institution.

Referring to the reports of the Superintendent and Treasurer, who have called attention to our wants for the next two years, we would say that all the money they have named will undoubtedly be required to carry us through the term named. Therefore we would respectfully suggest that the Legislature appropriate for the support of the institution for the years 1873 and 1874 thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000), for each year.

For the erection of a permanent wall around the yard and shops, in place of the dilapidated board fence, which was only erected as a temporary affair, and which has often been blown down, and caused much extra trouble and care in keeping the boys in subjection, we need at least five thousand dollars.

When the School was located here this ground was a forest, and the trees were removed and the surface put in as good condition as circumstances would then admit; since which little has been done, except the planting of a few trees and the construction of a plank walk to the entrance, towards adorning or improving the grounds around the buildings. The character of the State, and the general condition of other public institutions, require an improvement in this respect. We have made an arrangement for an exchange of grounds, as contemplated by an act of a previous Legislature, whereby we extend our frontage upon Pennsylvania Avenue, thus bringing the whole into a much more compact and desirable shape, while we obtain considerable more area than we give.

For the additional fence required, improvement of grounds, and painting of buildings, not less than three thousand five hundred dollars will be required. The suggestion of the Superintendent—that an addition of at least five hundred dollars' worth of books to our library is desirable,—we think is

worthy of attention, and should be also appropriated; making in all for those extraordinary appropriations the sum of nine thousand dollars, or only seventy-nine thousand dollars for the entire expense for two years.

During the last winter, the investigation to which we have heretofore referred was chiefly directed to the subject of discipline, which is indeed a matter of the highest importance in the management of the class with which we are intrusted; and while it has been our desire that the mildest treatment practicable, and consistent with the maintenance of order and decorum in the institution, should at all times be the rule, yet we find in dealing with some of those cases with which the officers are brought in contact, there seems to be nothing which they can be made to comprehend and realize but *stripes*. These are only tolerated in extreme cases, and never, except after a report to, and a full investigation by, the Superintendent, of the offense committed, and a record made of the complaint and punishment inflicted.

From what information we can derive from the reports and examination of the institutions of other States in charge of "juvenile delinquents," we find we are not the only ones who find it difficult to devise a perfect system of discipline, especially adapted to all the varied circumstances of the social, moral, and intellectual training which the various individuals have received or possess when they are committed to our charge. We have made it our endeavor to devise and avail ourselves of every suggestion which experience or observation can afford, to obtain obedience to wholesome rules, and at the same time that those who are intrusted with their care and instruction shall both command and receive their respect; so that all may become co-workers in the disciplinary training and improvement of these youths. We have aimed to employ no person who cannot sympathize with the great work to be accomplished, or who has no *faith* in the methods and instrumentalities we expect to bring into requisition for the most

thorough and successful reformation of those entrusted to their care.

We have continued encouraging reports, so far as we have been able through our officers to obtain communication with those who have from time to time been dismissed from the School, and feel encouraged by these to renewed effort, to reclaim from their former surroundings those intrusted to the care of the institution, and place them in paths of honorable and useful life in the future. If only in a moiety of the number of these youths the efforts of those in charge are successful, and but a few are saved from the career of vice and crime, we shall feel our labor has not been in vain, and the State has been rewarded for all its outlay and expense in establishing and sustaining this noble charity, for which every citizen may feel an honest pride.

In conclusion we would especially speak of the continued satisfactory condition of the general healthiness of all the inmates. Only one death has occurred within the year, as shown by the physician's report, and very few have been in hospital; which has to a great extent been attributable to the careful watchfulness of the Matron and her assistants, as well as the thorough order and cleanliness maintained throughout the entire institution in all its departments.

Trusting that with the experience of the past, and the deep interest felt by all connected with the School to promote its interests in the future, and a firm reliance upon the direction of a kind Providence, the School may meet the fullest anticipations of that broad philanthropy of its founders, in its practical results of benefiting the unfortunate class for whom it was established, we submit the foregoing.

GEO. W. LEE,
JAMES I. MEAD,
D. L. CROSSMAN,
Board of Control.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER
OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL, FOR THE YEAR ENDING
SEPT. 30, 1872.

TREASURER DEBIT.

1871.

Oct.	2.	To cash from Detroit Chair Factory.....	\$226 18
	2.	" " " D. W. Buck.....	215 16
	3.	" " " Toledo Chair Factory.....	69 03
	4.	" " " O. Keith.....	18 90
	5.	" " " error wheat receipts.....	10 18
	5.	" " " Toledo Chair Factory.....	537 18
	7.	" " " Mead Bros.....	200 00
	7.	" " " A. M. Ingersoll.....	50
	16.	" " " Toledo Chair Factory.....	194 80
Nov.	6.	" " " Z. R. Brockway.....	11 70
Dec.	2.	" " " Toledo Chair Factory.....	176 28
	2.	" " " Detroit Chair Factory.....	198 00
	2.	" " " Interest \$3.21 ; O. Keith \$19.08...	22 29
	2.	" " " Return freight.....	15 25
	10.	" " " Detroit Chair Factory.....	153 33
	10.	" " " Toledo Chair Factory.....	151 95
	21.	" " " Detroit Chair Factory.....	408 14

1872.

Jan.	12.	" " " Z. R. Brockway.....	368 70
	12.	" " " H. D. Pugh, for a hide.....	2 70
	12.	" " " Z. R. Brockway.....	345 37
	12.	" " " Toledo Chair Factory.....	61 60
	22.	" " " Toledo Chair Factory.....	181 10
	27.	" " " Detroit Chair Factory.....	250 00
	27.	" " " Mrs. Adams.....	1 44
Feb.	20.	" " " Toledo Chair Factory.....	161 37
	27.	" " " Oil barrels sold.....	4 00
	27.	" " for elbow 13 cents ; R. Nixon \$1 85..	1 48

Feb.	29.	To cash for elbow 15 cents ; Murch, 2 chairs caned, 63 cents.....	\$0 78
Mar.	2.	" " " flag, \$1 86 ; 16th, O. Keith, \$31 60	33 46
	19.	" " " from Detroit Chair Factory.....	36 79
	21.	" " " shoe shop.....	1 20
	26.	" " " Toledo Chair Factory.....	115 31
April	17.	" " " Toledo Chair Factory.....	129 00
	17.	" " " Detroit Chair Factory.....	103 00
	19.	" " " School Board, city of Lansing.....	5 70
	20.	" " " I. C. Fox \$15 00 ; shoe shop \$2 50	17 50
May	18.	" " " Detroit Chair Factory.....	593 83
	25.	" " " Toledo Chair Factory.....	117 95
	25.	" " " Detroit Chair Factory.....	96 99
June	3.	" " " E. Bement & Son, old iron.....	17 03
	12.	" " " Detroit Chair Factory.....	852 08
	17.	" " " O. Keith \$25 40 ; shoe shop 85 cents	26 25
July	1.	" " " Toledo Chair Factory.....	103 45
	18.	" " " J. I. Mead.....	1,100 00
Aug.	14.	" " " Detroit Chair Factory.....	1,060 23
	14.	" " " Detroit Chair Factory.....	109 17
	14.	" " " O. Keith.....	28 18
	20.	" " " Toledo Chair Factory.....	61 90
	26.	" " " A. B. Stuart.....	24 00
	30.	" " " J. I. Mead.....	100 00
Sept.	17.	" " " J. I. Mead.....	100 00
	18.	" " " Toledo Chair Factory.....	109 70
	18.	" " " services of bull.....	9 00
	30.	" " " shoe shop \$6 95 ; O. Keith \$37 00 ; lumber \$12 50.....	56 45
			\$8,939 43

To amount in hand of State Treasurer as per report Sept. 30, 1871, and paid.....	\$16,000 00
To amount of paid bills not recorded in report.....	17,724 65
To cash in bank bal.....	2,798 85
To amount of appropriation for 1872.....	35,000 00
	\$80,462 93

TREASURER CREDIT.

1872.

Sept. 30.

By amounts paid for provisions.....	\$15,819 39
" " " clothing.....	3,788 47
" " " fuel.....	1,805 02
" " " lights.....	218 18
" " " bedding.....	513 84

Sept. 30.		
By amounts paid for books, printing, and sta-		
tionery-----	\$443 17	
" " postage-----	43 69	
" " hospital-----	482 64	
" " domestic help-----	774 79	
" " night watch-----	858 07	
" " officers and employes-----	15,700 59	
" " Board of Control-----	895 94	
" " * improvement and repairs-----	10,868 24	
" " furniture and table-ware-----	505 52	
" " farm expenses-----	823 19	
" " discharge of inmates-----	189 30	
" " † incidentals-----	6,779 96	
	-----	\$59,000 00
By cash in bank-----	21,462 98	

		\$80,462 98

* Includes not only all ordinary and endless repairs, but all amounts expended to date upon new building; also ditching and tiling the farm—not properly chargeable to farm expenses.

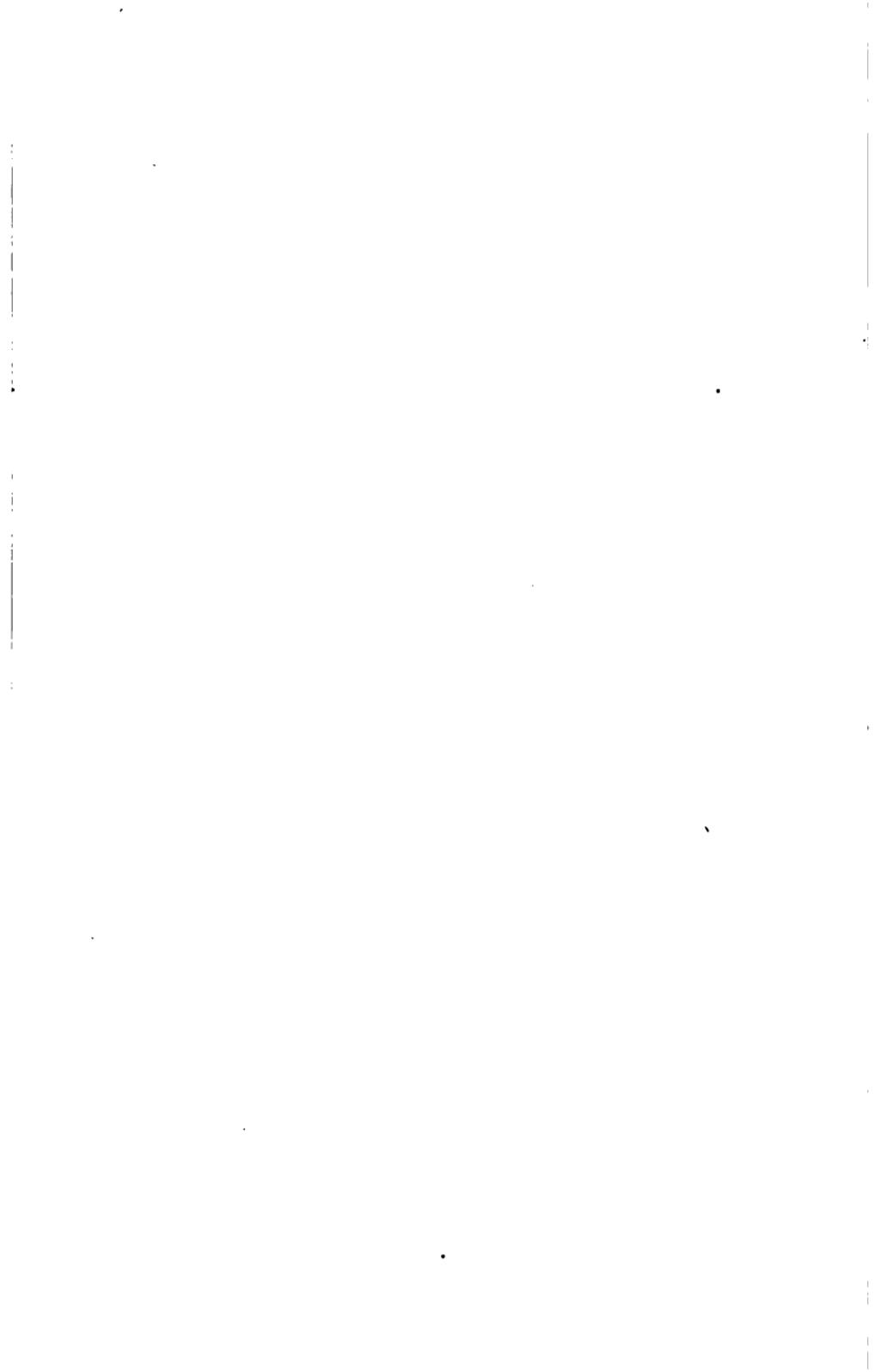
† Includes freight, telegrams, soap, brooms, cane, flag, lumber for shops, expense for escaped inmates, rewards, blacksmith bills, harness repairs, hay, and grain, for house, team, etc., etc., etc.

The amount deemed necessary for the current expenses of 1873, is \$35,000, and a like amount for the current expenses of 1874. The balance now on hand will be entirely exhausted before we can reach the appropriation to be made for the next year.

The fence around the play-ground is rapidly going to decay; the larger portion is old and must be rebuilt next summer. True economy requires that a permanent fence be built of hard brick and cement, and \$5,000 00 will be required for this purpose.

Respectfully submitted.

J. I. MEAD, *Treasurer.*



SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

MICHIGAN STATE REFORM SCHOOL, }
Lansing, Sept. 30, 1872, }

To the Honorable Board of Control of the Michigan State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN—Allow me to present the sixteenth annual statement of the management, condition, and statistics of of the school. You will find presented in

TABLE I.

The number of children admitted since the opening of the Institution, Sept. 2, 1856, the number in the House at the date of the last Report, the number admitted and released during the year, and the present number in the School:

	No. Committments since opening.	No. as reported in House Sep. 30, '71.	No. admitted during year.	No. released during year.	Present No. in House.
White Boys.....	1,211	216	57	102	201
Colored Boys	66	22	5	10	17
Girls.....	8	—	—	—	—
Indians.....	1	—	—	—	—
Total.....	1,306	238	93	112	218

Of the number released one was returned for violating the conditions of his parole.

TABLE II.

The Counties from whence the boys were received.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previous Years.	Total.
Allegan.....	8	10	18
Bay.....	1	9	10
Branch.....	3	29	32
Berrien.....		25	25
Barry.....	1	3	4
Calhoun.....		56	56
Cass.....	1	18	14
Clinton.....	2	18	20
Eaton.....	2	27	29
Gratiot.....		6	6
Genesee.....	1	33	34
Hillsdale.....		23	23
Houghton.....		8	8
Ionia.....	4	19	23
Ingham.....	3	51	54
Isabella.....		2	2
Jackeon.....	4	65	69
Kalamazoo.....		64	64
Kent.....	4	43	47
Keweenaw.....		1	1
Lenawee.....	5	55	60
Lapeer.....	1	11	12
Livingston.....		11	11
Midland.....	2		2
Monroe.....	1	16	17
Macomb.....	4	16	20
Montcalm.....	1	3	4
Marquette.....		4	4
Muskegon.....		3	3
Mecosta.....	1	2	3
Newaygo.....		1	1

TABLE II—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previous Years.	Total.
Oakland.....	1	48	44
Oceana.....	1	.....	1
Ottawa.....	4	21	25
Ontonagon.....	.....	1	1
St. Clair.....	3	27	30
St. Joseph.....	.....	28	28
Shiawassee.....	.....	17	17
Sanilac.....	1	2	3
Saginaw.....	4	22	26
Tuscola.....	.....	2	2
Van Buren.....	1	11	12
Washtenaw.....	12	48	50
Wayne.....	21	371	891*
Total.....	92	1,215	1,806

* The one returned.

TABLE III.
The Courts by which the Commitments were made.

COURTS.	Past Year.	Previous Years.	Total.
Justices of the Peace.....	61	701	762
Police Justices.....	15	218	228
Circuit Courts.....	12	215	227
Recorders' Courts.....	3	86	89
Returned.....	1	14	15
Total.....	92	1,215	1,806*

* Less the one returned.

TABLE IV.

The Causes of Commitment during the year.

CRIME.	NUMBER.
Petit larceny.....	77
Burglary and larceny.....	5
Assault and battery.....	4
Breaking locks.....	1
Forgery.....	1
Arson.....	1
Malicious trespass.....	1
Vagrancy and profanity.....	1
Total.....	91

TABLE V.

Nativity of the Boys received, and of their Parents.

UNITED STATES.	NUMBER.	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	NUMBER.
Michigan.....	51	Canada.....	17
New York.....	8	Germany.....	8
Vermont.....	1	Holland.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	2	England.....	1
Massachusetts.....	1	Ireland.....	2
Virginia.....	1	Unknown.....	1
Missouri.....	1		
Wisconsin.....	1		
Total.....	66	Total.....	25

PARENTS.	NUMBER.
America.....	35
England.....	5
Ireland.....	19
Germany.....	8
Colored, born in America.....	5
Canada.....	10
Holland.....	1
Unknown.....	8
Total.....	91

TABLE VI.
The Age of the Boys Committed.

AGE.	NUMBER.	AGE.	NUMBER.
Ten years old.....	6	Fourteen years old.....	14
Eleven ".....	16	Fifteen ".....	14
Twelve ".....	12	Sixteen ".....	9
Thirteen ".....	20		
Total.....			91

Average age, about 13 years and 1 month.

TABLE VII.

The Domestic Condition and Religious Training of the Boys previous to their Commitment, as given by themselves and the Officers bringing them.

TABLE VIII.

The Admission, Discharges, Number in School at the end of each Month, and the Average during the year.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	No. in Sch'l at close of each month.
October.....	6	11	283
November.....	7	14	226
December.....	7	3	280
January.....	6	11	225
February.....	11	5	281
March.....	2	8	225
April.....	8	14	219
May.....	8	16	211
June.....	7	18	205
July.....	6	10	201
August.....	15	5	211
September.....	9	2	218
 Total.....	92	112	.....

Average during the year, 219.

TABLE IX.

Shows the Disposition of the boys who have been Released.

DISPOSITION.	NUMBER.
Number discharged as reformed.....	58
" " to go out of State to reside with parents.....	10
" " granted leave of absence for one year.....	23
" " reached majority.....	2
" " remanded.....	4
" " escaped.....	1
Total.....	112

Average time of detention, 3 years, 9 months, and 19 days.

TABLE X.
Employment of the Boys.

EMPLOYMENT.	NUMBER.
Cane Shop No. 1.....	86
Cane Shop No. 2.....	60
Tailoring.....	14
Shoe-making.....	2
Kitchen department.....	11
Washing and ironing.....	5
Engine-room.....	2
Attending school-rooms.....	4
Attending dormitory and halls.....	8
Hospital and Matron's department.....	1
Night watch.....	3
Bath-room.....	1
Family house.....	8
Farming.....	18
Employed in Superintendent's department.....	3
Door-keeper.....	1
Teamster.....	1
 Total.....	 218

TABLE XI.

Number of Officers and Employés in the School.

OFFICERS.	EMPLOYÉS.
Superintendent,	Overseer of Tailor Shop.
Assistant Superintendent,	Overseer of Shoe Shop.
Six Teachers,	Watchman,
Matron,	Farmer and Teamster,
Assistant Matron,	Cook and Laundress,
Overseer of Family House,	Dining-room Girl.
Physician.	Overseer of Washing Department.
	Three Overseers of Chair Shops,
	Engineer.

TABLE XII.

Work performed and Produce raised by Boys.

TAILOR SHOP.

Caps made for boys.....	300	Socks knit for boys, pairs.....	50
Jackets ".....	229	Sheets made ".....	100
Pants ".....	250	Pillow-slips ".....	195
Overalls ".....	200	Bedticks ".....	40
Suspenders pairs.....	300	Towels ".....	122
Shirts ".....	400	Aprons ".....	45
Vests ".....	55	Pieces repaired ".....	7,399
Mittens pairs.....	75	Bedspreads, mattresses, curtains, table-cloths, etc.....	48

SHOE SHOP.

Shoes made for boys.....	100	Boots and shoes, pairs repaired.....	500
Boots " "	15		

CHAIR SHOP.

Chair-seats matted.....	5,356	Backs woven.....	10,584
Chair-seats woven.....	64,000		

LAUNDRY.

Pieces Washed and Ironed.

ARTICLES.	NUMBER.	ARTICLES.	NUMBER.
Shirts.....	18,722	Pants and coats.....	818
Sheets.....	15,053	Spreads.....	949
Cases.....	19,852	Blankets.....	251
Towels.....	18,862	Ticks.....	449
Table-cloths.....	5,484	Curtains.....	301
Aprons.....	2,720	Socks, pairs.....	4,575
Total.....			77,036

GARDEN AND FARM.

Bushels of potatoes.....	400	Bushels of apples.....	300
" onions.....	80	" tomatoes.....	50
" corn.....	700	" rhubarb.....	20
" beans.....	13	" cucumbers.....	20
" peas.....	15	" green corn.....	50
" barley.....	75	" green peas and beans.....	20
" oats.....	600	Heads cabbage.....	2,000
" beets.....	580	Tons of hay.....	4
" turnips.....	120	Tons of corn-stalks.....	50
" parsnips.....	120	Pounds of pork.....	4,585
" carrots.....	388	Veal.....	86
" strawberries.....	7	Currents, cherries, and asparagus for table use only.	

These statistical tables present as favorable results as those of any preceding year. The present work of the school will bear investigation, and will sustain whatever may appear in favor of its progress and success. A word or two at this time may not be out of place in relation to the work here and its difficulties. Many of the boys admitted, according to the testimony of the officers, the parents, and the boys themselves, have not been under a healthful parental restraint.

Neglect, over-indulgence, unhappy marital relations, drunkenness, and in many cases positive willfulness on the part of the child, have opened the door for these delinquencies, and once opened, it has been beyond the power of the parent or guardian to close it.

The boy became master of the situation, and follows the inclinations of his own mind, or falls into the hands of the more crafty and experienced criminal. He soon becomes an adept in the ways of vice, or falls into the power of the law. In many instances the surroundings of home, tended to pro-

duce the first impulses to error, and fostered and matured those criminal acts which make both parent and child amenable.

It is lamentable that the sources of this criminal training cannot be cut off. The occasional commitment of its victims, whether juvenile or matured, exercises little or no restraint to the onward progress of crime. The causes are not touched. The work goes on. A few thousand children, restrained and instructed with the best facilities the organized charities of the State can devise, is a very small portion of the work. It reaches a very little way in affecting the influences and actions of this class. These children meet on their release the same causes and motives, often with more wary positive instruction. The earnest work of months and years comes to the severest tests as it meets the wayward passions and designs of dishonest and libidinous associates. It is more extraordinary that so many show the benefit of this special effort of restraint and training, than of the number who fall again with the temptation meeting them.

It is well in seeking the permanent results of these special labors, to consider the contagious effects of crime, of drunkenness, of the want of the principles of industry and integrity: how its power affects more mature persons, persons of respectable standing and early restraining advantages, turning them aside from the paths of virtue and rectitude, as momentary self-interest or the gratification of passion shall persuade. How much more easily, then, should these waifs, with inherited vicious tendencies, special exposure, and daily training, yield to the allurements which entice them astray.

Children take quick lessons in acts of deceit, dishonesty, and secretiveness, when practiced in their presence and often upon them.

The daily published record of political, business, social and religious life, in their delinquencies, is not hopeful in refer-

ence to training up from the present generation, a race of sterling integrity and unblemished virtue.

It is clear, no matter what may be the rhapsodies of the impractical enthusiast, that the millenium, as understood in its character and results, is yet prospective, and a long and severe struggle must take place with error and crime before that much-desired period shall come. To check even the progress of error and wrong-doing, to say nothing about eradicating its germs, the efforts and work of the best influences of society will be taxed to the utmost.

The struggle will be yet more severe on the part of those who have fallen into error, in striving to attain that standing which is needful to secure their own self-respect, and the intelligent mastery of those tendencies which have became almost innate. The experience of such men who are striving to regain a lost manhood, is touching in the extreme. The consciousness of the past in its weakness, and the desire to overcome the same, is often painful. The testimony of several young men who are now making this effort in our State proves the severity of the struggle. Young men, once members of this school, who are obtaining a commendable degree of the confidence of society, frequently speak of the contests they undergo to maintain their integrity. Seductions are presented to them by persons who have not publicly fallen as have the boys themselves, and these oft prove the most difficult to overcome.

It may be affirmed that in almost every case of commitment, the inmate fails to have a proper standard of self-respect. He lacks an educational training of the most rudimentary character. He has a proneness for debased indulgences and no regard for future consequences. This makes the necessity of seeking to inspire the subject with a proper self-respect of primary importance—a first aim of a reformatory. To create the consciousness of his own power to stand upon his own merits, and to feel his ability to work out his own destiny.

Self-respect must of necessity secure the latter power. Self-

respect inspires self-reliance ; creates fresh courage and hope for future efforts ; earnest and practical endeavors to develop those traits which will fully establish his character as a man in the noblest sense. A realization of his power to meet the demands of life, as a laborer in life. Not merely a consumer, but as one who meets every claim and stands in his place self-appreciated, and appreciated by those of honest repute.

This is in reality the reformation sought. To re-form the impulses of life, to form new determinations, to be inclined to honest efforts, to seek to maintain his own self-respect and self-reliance in integrity and honor.

It is on this ground that the present system of releasing boys has been founded, and the experience of the past ten years sustains the ground taken.

A reference to table nine in each annual report will show a large percentage of boys who have "Leave of Absence," as well as the number who are fully released. These have permission to go to their homes—or homes are found for them,—there to continue as long as they demean themselves properly, but liable to be returned for any infraction of the law which they may make. The boy is thus furnished an opportunity of testing the strength of his own convictions of his ability, amid the temptations of life, to stand,—to meet the requirements of his position. He must be furnished this test to teach him to depend upon his own powers. On this he stands or falls.

Here is where this principle is not always considered or understood. A great change meets the boy at the outset. Here is a large company of hilarious companions of the same age and sympathies with himself; no responsibility, except under the guidance of an overseer, in regard to all the supplies for his own wants, or the implements of his labor. He is not expected to get along without failure, constantly under restraint. When released he finds that restraint gone; his employer busily occupied with his own thoughts; his labors frequently to be performed alone; that he has to meet the full

responsibility of his own actions. And sometimes too a measure of distrust attends him,—a loss also, to some extent, of the social sympathies he here enjoyed, so that he oftentimes breaks his engagements, and seeks more genial companionship and avocations more to his tastes. Sometimes he gives way to long pent up tendencies. Occasionally he returns to the school voluntarily for a season, and sometimes he is sent back for violations of the law; and a certain percentage run recklessly a wild career of vice and crime, and meet the just consequences of their folly. But the school suffers the odium of whatever failures occur. Still the idea of giving these boys an opportunity of testing their powers of manhood is correct, and a great injury would be done to the boys if this principle was given up because of a certain percentage of failure. It is the wish of this Institution that all boys released on Leave of Absence should be returned to the School on the violation of the conditions of their parole.

One of the most promising young men that ever attended this School was here three times, having been released twice on these conditions, failing each time; and it is interesting to hear his experiences; his struggles and determination to stand firm in the paths of integrity and virtue; the temptations offered by others, who were deemed respectable in society, and who should have given a helping hand instead of seeking to allure into the meshes of vice.

The greatest efforts have been made that were possible, with the pressure of care in the daily work of the School, to keep up a correspondence with those going away, to learn the results of their self-directed efforts. The same results stated in a previous report, may be repeated, to wit: That about seven-tenths of all released get along favorably. It is true, that the failure of the other three-tenths will cause more remark and doubtful concern about the work of the School, than the condition and life of more than twice the number of the other class. Considering the early neglect of correct

training, the inherited tendencies, the same development of influences that existed when they were sent to the School waiting to receive them in their return, parents and friends sometimes exercising the worst possible influence, the wonder is that so large a percentage do as well as they do. And there is sufficient success for a hopeful prosecution of the work, believing that the future quiet industry and intelligence of those really reformed will compensate the State for its outlay and care.

The continued success of the "*Family-House*" has been very marked. Its uniform quiet, good discipline, and the progress of the boys have been so eminently satisfactory as to render enlargement in that direction the future policy of the School. To this end a new building on the same general plan as the other, designed for the same interior arrangements, and especially intended for the smaller class of boys who may be sent here from time to time, is now in the course of erection, and has so far advanced as to be ready for the inside work. The work so far is of the same substantial character as the other "*Family-House*," and may be classed as one of the best things that could be done for the permanent improvement of the School. It has long been deemed desirable to separate the quiet smaller boys from the more vicious and turbulent, and with this building completed, this object will be greatly facilitated.

Repairs in the main building, north and south wings, have been largely carried on, and they show a marked improvement, but the work is by no means finished. There should be expended in ceilings, floors, and painting on the inside, at least two thousand five hundred dollars during the coming year, while the outside would be greatly benefited by thoroughly repairing and painting. The painting of the outside surface of the principal buildings and the two *Family-Houses*, properly, would cost one thousand five hundred dollars.

The wooden fence around the boys' yard is greatly decayed,

and liable to fall by the force of the storms. Last October, two sections of one hundred and sixty feet each, fell during a violent gale, and was repaired at a considerable expense. Would it not be prudent to commence the erection of a permanent wall of sufficient strength and stability to resist the action of severe gales, and remain a substantial fixture for the future? A section of such a fence ought to be built during the coming year.

The securing more frontage on Pennsylvania Avenue, together with the improvement of the front yard and cistern, and fixtures around the new Family-House, will require considerable outlay. But this can be provided for from our ordinary income.

The farm-work and products have been very satisfactory this year except in the one item of potatoes. The potato *pest* was contended with a long time, but a considerable portion of the crop was lost. One field of thirty-five acres was fenced in last spring for pasture, but it is not yet all cleared up and seeded to grass. Several large ditches have been cut, and tile put in to drain swamps and low lands, and will prove of great value.

There has been no want of work for the boys this year in the shops, and as many as could be spared from other labors have been employed in weaving cane and flag seats for chairs. It has not been possible to meet one-half the orders for this work during the year.

The band instruments are beyond repairing, and being without funds to purchase new ones, our band is not now in working order. The amount in hand as reported last year, one hundred and fifteen dollars and ninety-seven cents, has only received the addition of three dollars and ninety cents, and has been expended in pictures and books for the school.

Additions to the Library are desirable, as new and interesting books are published from time to time. Four years ago the Legislature generously voted five hundred dollars for a Library fund. About six hundred dollars have been added to

this from our concerts. But books are not very durable, and frequent reading, and not always careful handling by a large number of boys, require a replenishing for the interest and good of the boys.

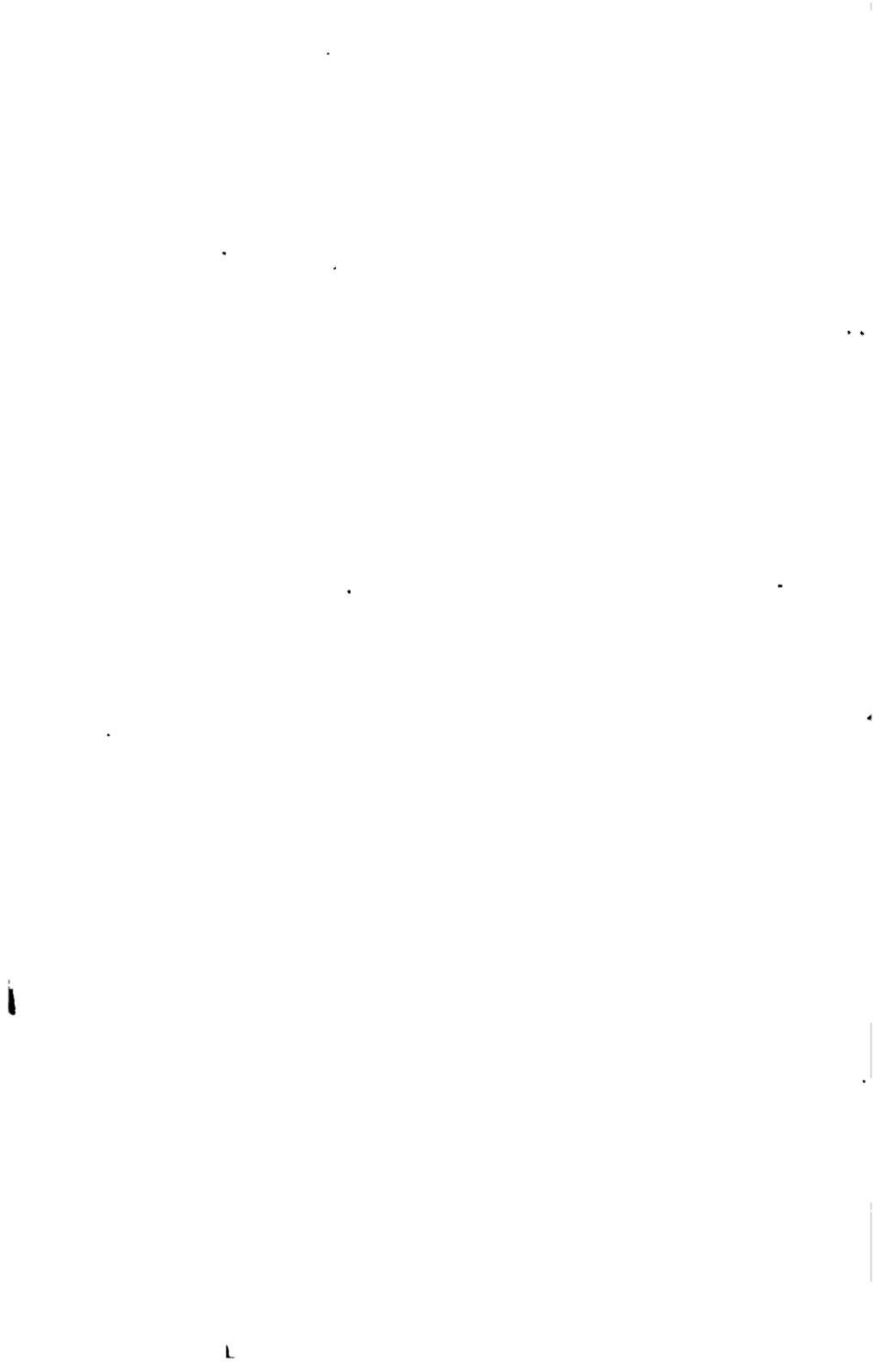
It would not be asking too much if a special provision of at least five hundred dollars could be made for this purpose during the next two years. It would be an investment well made.

The principal teacher and Physician have herewith presented their reports. No change in Sabbath exercises.

The publishers of the following papers have kindly supplied their papers for the School: Lansing State Republican, Battle Creek Journal, Wolverine Citizen, Grand Haven Union, Grand Haven Herald, Saginaw Weekly Enterprise, Peninsular Courier, and Morning Star.

In the conscious appreciation of your vigilant interest in all that relates to the welfare of these boys, and your fidelity in your responsible trust to the State, and with special gratitude for the support and assistance you have given in the peculiar exigencies of the year, and trusting in the divine sanction in this work, this report is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES JOHNSON, *Sup't.*



TEACHER'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Control of the Michigan State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—Allow me to present the Annual Report of the School Department of this Institution, for the year ending September 30, 1872:

The number of boys in the School at the beginning of the year was.....	238
Number received during the year.....	92
Whole number under instruction during the year.....	330
Number dismissed during the year.....	112
Number now in the School.....	218
	=====

The scholarship of the boys received into the institution during the year is shown by the following tables:

Number who did not know the alphabet.....	7
“ “ knew only the alphabet.....	5
Could spell easy words and read in Primer.....	3
“ read in First Reader.....	13
“ “ Second “	22
“ “ Third “	25
“ “ Fourth “	13
“ “ Fifth “	4
Total	92
	=====

ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of Arithmetic.....	45
" had learned to count, and knew a little of Intellectual Arithmetic.....	23
" knew the Multiplication Table and a little of Written Arithmetic	17
" knew somthing of Practical Arithmetic, through Fractions.....	7
Total	92

WRITING.

Who could not write.....	51
" could form letters.....	21
" could write legibly.....	20
Total	92

GEOGRAPHY.

Who knew nothing of Geography.....	57
" had studied Primary Geography.....	28
" " " Common School Geography.....	7
Total	92

The standing in the School of the boys dismissed is shown in the following tables:

READING.

Who could not read.....	1
" were in Primer.....	0
" " First Reader.....	1
" " Second "	14
" " Third "	21
" " Fourth "	27
" " Fifth "	48
Total	112

WRITING.

Who could not write.....	1
" form letters.....	7
" write words.....	11
" write legibly.....	49
" write well.....	44
 Total	 112

ARITHMETIC.

Number who had not studied Arithmetic.....	1
" who had studied Primary Arithmetic.....	4
" who had studied Intellectual Arithmetic.....	46
" who had studied Davies' Elements.....	33
" who had studied Practical Arithmetic.....	28
 Total	 112

Of those studying Practical Arithmetic, there were in Decimal Fractions.....	11
In Compound Numbers.....	4
In Percentage.....	6
In Cube Root.....	2
Completed the book.....	5
 Total	 28

Of those studying Davies' Elements— In Division.....	7
In Common Fractions.....	11
In Decimal Fractions.....	5
In Compound Numbers.....	7
In Percentage.....	3
 Total	 33

Of those studying Davies' Intellectual*—	
In Multiplication.....	12
In Division.....	19
In Fractions.....	12
In Percentage.....	16
Completed the book.....	17

Total.....	76

In Primary Arithmetic.....	4

GEOGRAPHY.

Guyot's Common School.....	23
Oral Instruction.....	89

Total.....	112

The School as now organized, is divided into four grades, but having five departments,—boys being sent to the School at the *Family-House* for good conduct without reference to scholarship. They are now distributed in the several departments, as follows:

In the first or most advanced division.....	52
“ second division.....	49
“ third division.....	48
“ fourth division.....	40
“ fifth division.....	29

Total	218

* Of the 76 reported as studying Davies' Intellectual, 30 were studying both Intellectual and a more advanced Arithmetic.

The following tables will show the standing of all the boys now in the School, and their scholarship when admitted:

READING.

WHEN ADMITTED.	PRESENT STANDING.
Who did not know the Alphabet..... 27	Who read in Primer..... 4
Who could read in Primer..... 26	Who read in First Reader..... 27
Who could read in First Reader..... 39	Who read in Second Reader..... 34
Who could read in Second Reader... 59	Who read in Third Reader..... 44
Who could read in Third Reader.... 40	Who read in Fourth Reader..... 48
Who could read in Fourth Reader... 15	Who read in Fifth Reader..... 61
Who could read in Fifth Reader.... 12	
* Total..... 218	Total 218

* Many boys now reported as in the advanced department did not know their letters when admitted.

WRITING.

WHEN ADMITTED.	PRESENT STANDING.
Could write their own letters..... 46	Can write their own letters..... 138
Could not write letters..... 173	Can not write their letters..... 85
Total 218	Total 218

ARITHMETIC.

WHEN ADMITTED.	PRESENT STANDING.
Who knew nothing of Arithmetic.... 99	Who study Primary Arithmetic..... 79
Who could count..... 72	Who study Intermediate Arithmetic. 76
Who studied Intellectual Arithmetic. 81	Who study Practical Arithmetic..... 68
Who studied Practical Arithmetic... 16	
Total 218	Total 218

GEOGRAPHY.

WHEN ADMITTED.	PRESENT STANDING.
Who knew nothing of Geography....	184
Who had studied Primary Geography	18
Who had studied Common School...	18
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	218
Who study Common School.....	25
Who receive oral instruction and use Outline Maps.....	108
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	218

In addition to the facts presented in the tables, it may be well to say that outside of the studies named in those tables, it is a rare thing that a boy has any knowledge of books, even Elementary Grammer or United States History. Eighty-five boys are reported as not now being able to write their own letters; but every boy in the School is engaged in writing, and many of these form words quite well. All pupils receive instruction in Geography, and classes are now organized in United States History. While no text-book is used in Grammer, care is taken in the correction of their improper language, and they are helped to a practical knowledge and use of this important science.

One boy is reported as having been discharged who could not read or write, and knew nothing of Arithmetic. This was an imbecile who was immediately returned as an unfit subject.

But few additions have been made to the library during the past year; it now contains eighteen hundred volumes, most of which are well suited to the wants of the boys.

Arrangements have been made by the Superintendent for having many books, whose bindings were worn nearly out, repaired at a trifling cost, which will render them as good as new. An appropriation for the purchase of new books would seem to be a very judicious and desirable use of money.

To the friends who have kindly given each week their papers and magazines, we desire to return our sincere thanks. Their

kindness has been highly appreciated by the boys for whose benefit they were given.

That there are difficulties in the way of success here not found in other schools, must be clear to the most ordinary observer. Just what, under all circumstances, is best to do, is certainly not easy to determine.

To educate these boys to close mental discipline, is a work not easily accomplished. In view of the facts surrounding their lives before coming here, in many instances never having attended any school more than a term or two, and not accustomed to manual labor, they are really entirely undisciplined; constantly wandering from place to place, as inclination or necessity should dictate, or if remaining at home, a stranger to those parental restraints, so essential to enable the boy to become a self-controlling man, it is not surprising that as soon as they feel restraints of any kind, and are obliged to conform to some steady habits of study and labor, the change being so inconsistent with the former practices, and any ideals of life heretofore formed, that some time must necessarily be expended in overcoming the feeling of opposition on the part of the boy, and before satisfactory progress can be hoped for. That success does not attend every effort in behalf of educating and reforming these boys, is not at all surprising. That it does in many instances, is the encouragement the laborer here has.

That time will develop many faults or errors in our work, is expected. If the experience which it brings shall suggest their remedies, we shall be encouraged by the cordial support received from you at all times, to suggest such as seem practicable, knowing that anything needed for the highest success of the School-work, will be cheerfully granted and encouraged.

Coming into the work here an entire stranger to all of its peculiarities, and special trials, I am sure that long ere this, I should have become utterly discouraged, but for the more

than earnest support, I have at all times and under all circumstances, received of the Superintendent, and I desire to express my obligations to him for the many courtesies and kind encouragements received.

To my Assistant Teachers who have labored so earnestly in their work, and have so kindly aided in every thing suggested that would seem to add to the success of the School, I desire to extend my kindest thanks; knowing that whatever of good has been accomplished, is largely due to their efforts.

Trusting in that Providence who has so kindly watched over us in the past, we will earnestly labor for greater good to attend our future efforts.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN N. FOSTER,

Principal Teacher.

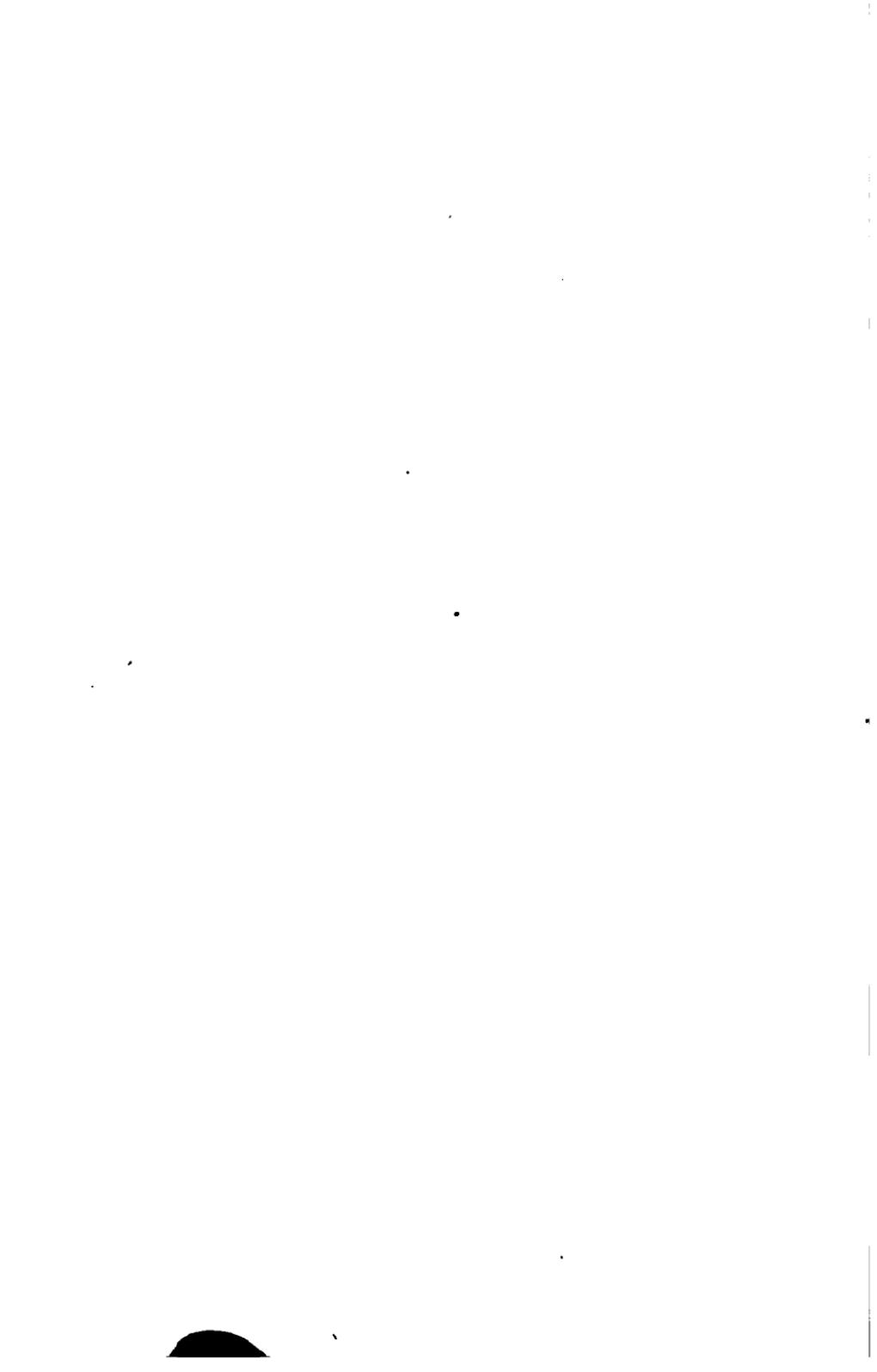
PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Control of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—The exceedingly favorable hygienic condition of the School last year has been continued through the year just closed. One death only has occurred since my last report. Andrew Bell died of Consumption, on the 3d day of May last. Besides this case, two or three rather severe cases of Lung Disease, and two fractures of the fore-arm, complete the list of cases which have required any considerable attention from me.

The Board, of course, understand that beyond a few suggestions from the Physician, this most extraordinary healthy condition of the School is due to the unceasing attention, good judgment, and care of both the Superintendent and Matron. I have no hesitation in asserting, that in their care for the health of the boys, they have been successful beyond all competition.

L. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
Physician.



LETTERS FROM BOYS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

WAVERLY, N. Y. November 6, 1871.

MR. J., SUP'T REFORM SCHOOL.—According to your request I write you a few lines to let you know how H. W. gets along. He is living with me and is attending school. He does very well; in fact I think he really means to be a good boy, but I think you expressed his real character to me in those few words, "He is a little boy." He seems to be easily influenced, and it is very hard for him to say no, consequently he needs much care. * * * I find it quite a help to me his having leave of absence instead of a discharge, for it is a great restraint over him.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. E. H. H.

BENTON HARBOR, November 3, 1871.

MR. J., DEAR SIR:—I heard with pleasure that you succeeded the Honorable Mr. R. as Superintendent. I therefore drop these few lines to inform you that I am well, and doing well. I was discharged in 1865. I intend the next summer to visit you, but I do not suppose any of the old boys are there. Have not seen any of the boys, but I trust they are doing well. I am going to school this winter. Give my respects to all.

B. E.

DECEMBER 30, 1871.

MR. C. J., DEAR FRIEND:—I received your report yesterday, and was much pleased to hear from you. I hope you will excuse me for not writing for so long a time. I am attending the Commercial College, and am doing well. I pay my own way and depend on myself. I wanted to come up to the School last fall, but could not spare the money. * * * A. L. did not do well after he got out. I do not know where he is now. Remember me to all the officers and boys.

I remain respectfully,

L. H. F.

—
NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL, }
DAYTON, OHIO, Jan. 25. }

DEAR SIR:—I received your letter in due season, but owing to the disabled condition of both hands I cannot write but a short note. The Doctor has forbidden me to use my hands at all, but I can not rest contented till I express my heart-felt thanks for your kind, sympathizing letter. It is a happy consolation to know I am remembered by my old teacher. As I look back to-day, as I often do, with a thankful heart for your kind care and fatherly advice. I am in too much pain to write more. I send my kind regards to all, and remain as usual, one of your old boys.

F. H. S.

—
FEBRUARY 25, 1872.

DEAR TEACHER:—It is with pleasure that I write a few lines to you, for I know you have not heard from me in some time, and I hope you have not heard anything wrong since I passed from your control. I have tried to live an honest life, and have succeeded so far. I will come out there next fall to

visit what was my home for two years, and the pleasantest part of my life. I look back to the time when I thought it was tough to be locked up; but it was the only thing that saved me from a worse fate. * * * * I have sailed ever since I came home and have arisen to be Mate, and hope soon to have the title of Captain. I have endeavored not to forget your kind instruction. Give my kind regards to Mrs. J. and all of my kind teachers, and the boys, and tell them that have no home not be in a hurry to go out; but to study hard, and when they do come out, to come with the intention of being men.

This is all from one who gave you much trouble.

W. L. M.

—

JACKSON, Feb. 25, 1872.

DEAR FRIEND, MR. J.:—You have, no doubt, long ago, heard of my misfortunes, consequently I shall say nothing about it, except that since I have been here my record is clear. You especially will be surprised at the information, that the boy who, while under your charge, and even after being dismissed from the School, could scarcely refrain one week from being a participant in a *row*, if I may be allowed the expression, has now a clear record. I do not find it as hard here as I expected; it is what a prisoner makes it himself. * *

* * * * Mr. Johnson, the "*Convicts*" are not altogether different from the rest of mankind. * * *

* * Please write soon, and whenever you happen up this way please give me a call.

Yours truly,

CHARLIE.

—

MARCH 17, 1872.

DEAR SIR:—I don't want to miss writing to you, if I can help it, for I know it is of great importance to you, and I will

try always to do it. I have just got home from our Church. I heard a nice sermon preached. I go to Church every Sunday. I have not missed a meeting on Sunday yet. I will try to go as long as possible. We have a good Sunday school, and a good common school. I go to school every day except Sunday.

Give my best respects to Mr. K.

From

W. F.

HILLSDALE, March 21, 1872.

MR. JOHNSON, DEAR SIR:—I now take the privilege of writing to you to let you know how I am situated. When I stepped off the cars, I went into a shop, and a man jumped up from his bench and shook my hand. I recognized him as the man who took D. R. to the School. He has known me ever since I was an infant. I remained with him and he has treated me like a father. * * * * I am writing this letter in his shop. I have not forgotten the boys. I promised to write to them and I shall do it. * * * * Write and tell me how the singing goes off. No more at present.

From your obedient servant, C. M.

WEST GENEVA, April 15, 1872.

MR. J., DEAR SIR:—I write to let you know that I am getting along well and in good health. * * *

I have now got a good home of forty acres of land. I have been trying for some time to get this piece of land, and now have it half paid for. And beside this I have got a wife. With love to all.

Yours truly,

C. P.

MOTTVILLE, April 15, 1872.

FRIEND W.:—I received your letter a few days ago, and was glad to hear from you. I am well, and enjoying myself quite well now. * * *

I have been very sorry, Mr. W., that I was so unkind to you as I was many times. I am glad that I was sent to the Reform School, for God only knows where I should have been now, or how my life would have ended. I am going to Leonier, Ind., to learn the mason trade. Shall work with my uncle. I think it will be better for me to have a trade than to know nothing of laboring. Please give my respects to all.

Yours truly,

J. W. H.

WENONA, June 17, 1872.

MR. J., DEAR SIR:—I had intended to write to you before, but have neglected doing so. The boys are well at present, and have good situations and are doing well, and have been behaving themselves like gentlemen. They all wish to be remembered to you and the teachers at the School.

Hoping to hear from you when convenient, I am yours truly.

W. A. H.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 7, 1872.

DEAR FRIEND:—Your letter of the 23d is received, but I could not write until now. We have a "Young Men's Christian Association" here. I have made a profession of religion, and my four months of probation having passed, I have been admitted to full membership.

I have long been striving to keep out all evil thought or desires, but find I cannot do it myself. I have been having too much care of myself, and have come to the conclusion not to have any more, but to leave it all with Jesus. * * * *

I have been thinking about getting work in Mr. C.'s Chair Factory, and if you will please to help me I will be much obliged.

Yours,

J. McB.

• —

JULY 13, 1872.

MR. J., DEAR SIR:—Your ever kind and welcome letter was duly received. This is the first opportunity that has been presented for me to answer. My health is good, and I am getting along first rate. I am trying to do as near right as I can. I am not perfect. A young man has a good many things to contend with in this world, and temptations hard to resist. After I was there, I prayed to God to forgive my sins, and I gave my heart to him. I asked him to protect me and keep me from evil, and then each day I tried to do the best I could. I have been here three years. I am not afraid to look any man in the face. But I find I must be careful about my associates. To go with some young men, soon incline to wrong doing.

My opportunity for Sunday School and such things, are not good. I hope to get out to see you in the month of August. J. is at work here, and is doing well. Please let me hear from you when it is convenient for you to write.

Mc.

—
ADRIAN, MICH., July 19, 1872.

MR. J., DEAR FRIEND:—I am still attending school at Mr. Evans' Business College; am studying Book-keeping, Writing, and Arithmetic. I have been attending school ever since I came home.

I am to take a journey to South Carolina, where I am going to clerk in my Uncle's Drug Store.

Give my love to all the boys and officers at the School.

Very respectfully,

D. H.

FAYETTE July 28, 1872.

MR. J., DEAR SIR:—I seat myself to inform you that my son has returned safely home. His return has filled my heart with unutterable gladness, for it was very much with me as with the Father and Prodigal Son.

I am a thousand times obliged to you for your kindness to him, and the instruction given him while away from home. He is now much more steady and does not care to run about the streets any more. * * * * *

We trust he will heed the advice received, and grow up to be a man among men.

Yours with respect,

D. L.

—
ORTONVILLE, Aug. 4, 1872.

REV. C. J., DEAR SIR:—I am pleased again to let you know that I am well and getting along real well.

I am working at home this summer. We are running a thrashing machine, and I shall work until school begins, when I will go to school. * * *

I attend Sunday School every Sunday, and shall whenever I can. Remember me to all.

Yours truly,

E. D.

—
September 22, 1872.

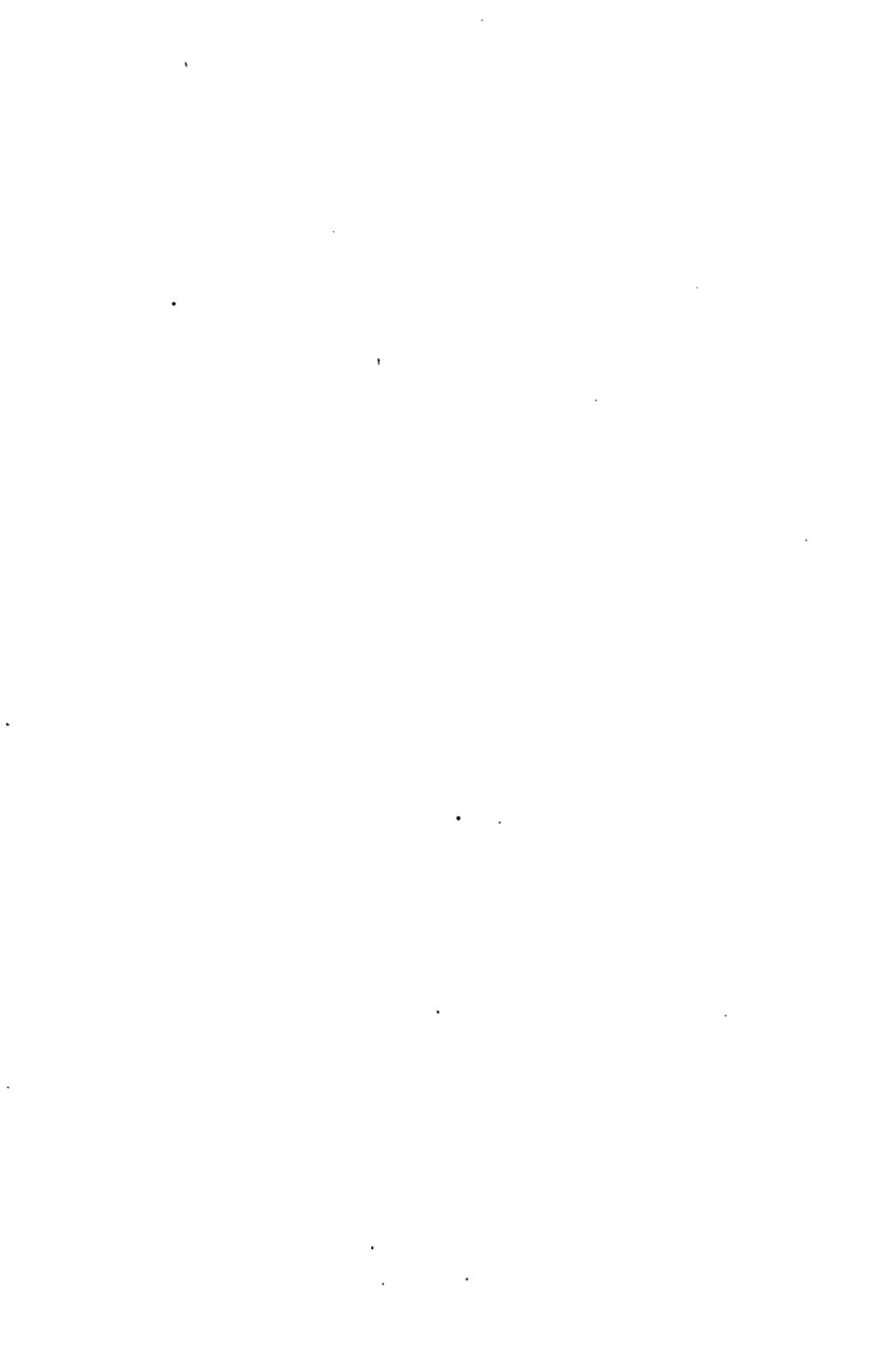
* MY DEAR FRIENDS:—It is impossible for me to forget the Old Homestead. There is no such thing as the Reform School ever vanishing from the remembrance of any one who has gone from there, and has conducted himself and led the life he was instructed to lead by the teachers in charge of the School. And there are but few who leave the Institution and don't write back, that have led the life which they can look

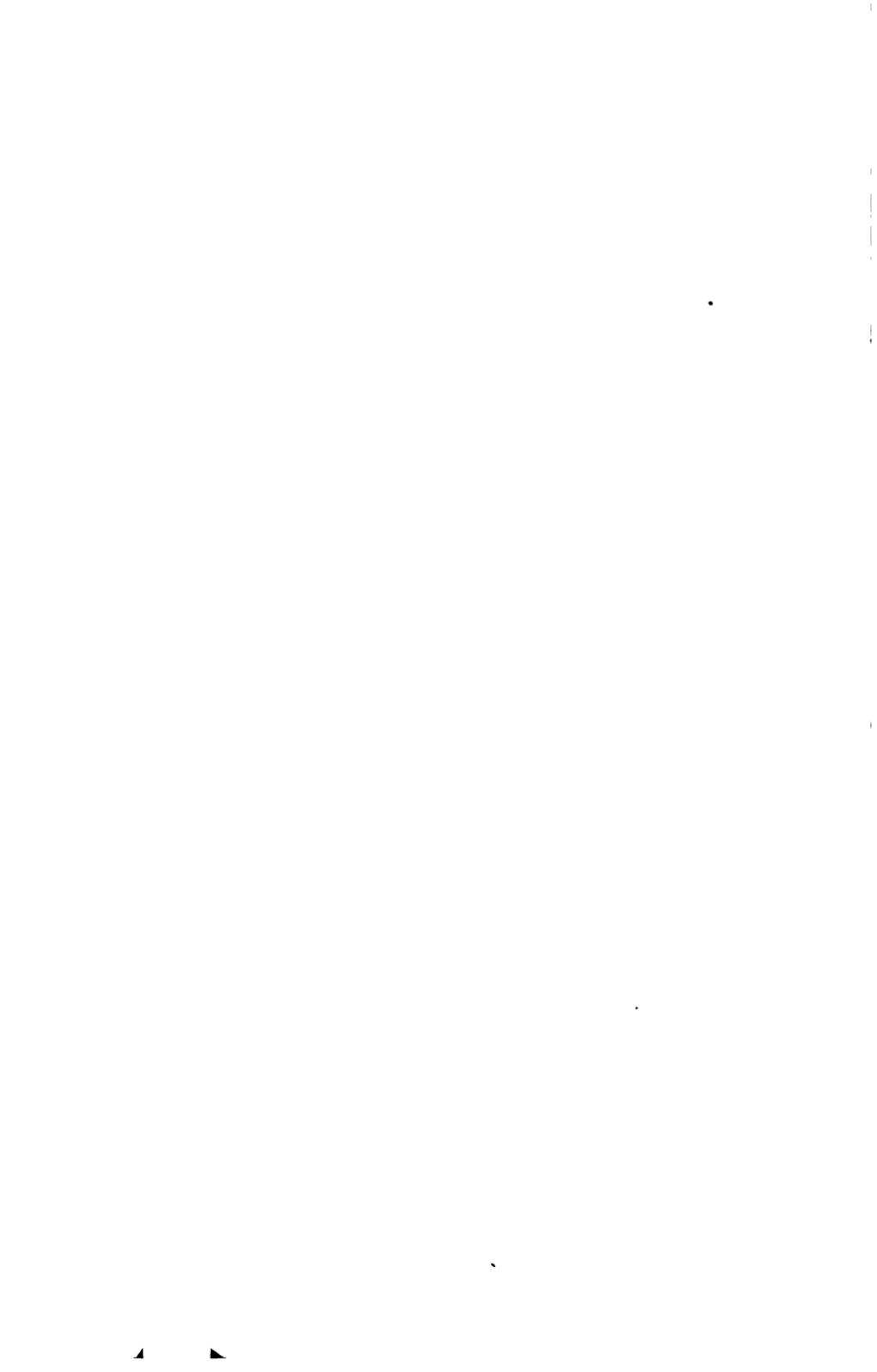
* This is only a portion of a long and excellent letter from a boy who left nearly ten years ago.
Sept'.

back upon with satisfaction. Those who do not conduct themselves properly, do not communicate their whereabouts and their doinga. I know the School was of great advantage to me. It has made me a heavy debtor to the officers who labored for my good. I hope in part to repay the debt by living according to my instructions. I often wish I had been kept three or four years longer, so that I could have got a better education. * * * * I hope the boys will improve their privileges, for if they don't do this, they will regret it in after years.

Yours as usual,

J. H.





ABSTRACT

OF THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

SEPTEMBER 30th, 1872.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:

W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1873.



STATE DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Lansing, February 10th, 1873.

Hon. JOHN J. BAGLEY,

Governor of the State of Michigan:

SIR—In compliance with law, I have the honor to submit herewith my Annual Abstract of the reports of the several Boards of County Superintendents of the Poor for the year ending September 30th, A. D. 1872.

The reports are very noticeably improved over those of last year as to execution, accuracy, and completeness, and the superintendents have uniformly manifested a willingness to make them as full and complete as possible. Their written statements in a majority of cases give evidence that the business of caring for the poor has been committed to men of ability.

The law now requires the reports to be made before the annual meeting of the board of supervisors; and as it is customary, and seems to be advisable, for the superintendents to wait until said meeting to get from the supervisors certain statistics required to be reported, I recommend that the law be so amended that they shall be required to make their report annually on or before the fifteenth day of October, for the year ending on the 30th day of September. What now seems to be a necessary violation of the law with regard to the time of making the report, will thereby be avoided, and the only valid excuse for want of promptness removed. With the like promptness on the part of all the superintendents which now characterizes a part of them, the abstract could be submitted at least a month earlier than is now possible.

A lack of uniformity in the reports detracts considerably

from the value of the abstract. I respectfully suggest that a law providing for uniform records by county superintendents of the poor is desirable.

Through the courtesy of the county clerks in those counties where there were no superintendents of the poor, I am enabled to present information of some kind from all the organized counties.

For the sake of convenience, I have arranged the abstract in seven tables, with one exhibit marked "A," following Table III, and two schedules marked "A" and "B," respectively.

Very respectfully,

DANIEL STRIKER,

Secretary of State.

ABSTRACT.

TABLES I TO VII, INCLUSIVE,

WITH EXHIBIT FOLLOWING TABLE III,

AND

SCHEDULES A AND B,

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COUNTIES.	PAUPERS.			Cost of maintaining the Poorhouses exclusive of interest on Capital invested and value of Paupers' labor, as stated by Superintendents.	Cost per week of maintaining each Pauper in the Poorhouses, exclusive of interest on Capital invested.*	Amount expended for temporary relief outside the Poorhouses.	Whole amount paid from the Poor Fund.	
	1	2	3					
Alcona ¹				9			\$ 364 13	\$ 500 13
Allegan	78	40.	12	479	\$2,815 94	\$1 11	9,924 74	8,806 18
Alpena ¹				88			2,100 00	2,640 00
Antrim ²				18				688 00
Barry	25	14.	4	180	680 95	95	669 54	8,048 65
Bay	64	5.88	11	820	1,201 98	8 96	2,812 58	4,401 33
Benzie ¹				47				1,007 55
Berrien	123	41.	81	708	4,412 72	2 07	4,802 66	12,270 76
Branch	22	15.	8	188	1,423 57	1 88	725 02	3,074 34
Calhoun	90	58.	15	518	8,441 07	2 80	5,686 55	15,256 17
Cass	49	20.	16	75	1,800 00	1 73	774 00	8,000 00
Charlevoix ¹				5			179 97	194 97
Cheboygan ¹				21			376 87	454 87

* Computed from columns two and five.

¹ No poorhouse or farm.

² Poorhouse just erected, but has not been occupied.

* Includes \$100 00 funeral expenses.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	PAUPERS.			Number of persons temporarily relieved outside the Poorhouses.	Cost of maintaining the Poorhouses exclusive of interest on Capital Invested and value of Paupers' labor, as stated by Superintendents.	Cost per week of maintaining each Pauper in the Poorhouses, exclusive of interest on Capital Invested.	Amount expended for temporary relief outside the Poorhouses.	Whole amount paid from the Poor Fund.					
	1	2	3										
Chippewa ¹	9	9.	.....	10	^b \$ 956 18	9 04	.....	\$1,841 08			
Clare ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	\$ 876 95	923 60
Clinton.....	86	80.	10	94	2,096 90	1 34	841 25	8,839 86					
Delta ¹	19	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	300 00	.....				
Eaton.....	86	22.	.....	78	8,479 00	2 04	520 81	4,873 11				
Genesee.....	69	35.	15	512	4,572 48	2 51	5,214 54	11,808 46					
Grand Traverse.....	18	8.	4	49	987 21	6 88	788 89	1,891 80					
Gratiot.....	10	7.	.....	53	1,241 96	8 41	220 60	1,607 02				
Hillsdale.....	76	41.	11	^d	.....	.....	1,060 00	3,524 00			
Houghton.....	59	41.25	28	.....	4,684 41	2 18	6,716 75	11,609 68				
Huron ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224 15	227 15
Ingham.....	42	35.	7	897	8,875 24	9 18	868 66	6,185 74					
Ionia.....	40	28.75	11	100	2,900 00	1 78	800 00	8,806 78					
Iosco.....	15	.....	8	88	^f 1,844 14	.....	345 60	1,844 14			
Isabella.....	9	^e 4.66	2	68	.....	.....	544 25	2,926 00			
Jackson.....	109	42.50	17	440	4,420 00	2 00	908 75	7,401 16					
Kalamazoo.....	59	82.	14	605	2,564 07	1 54	2,122 95	7,099 00					
Kalkaska ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	40 00	45 00
Kent.....	115	46.	14	185	1,861 27	78	1,640 56	6,759 04					

* Computed from columns two and five.

¹ No poorhouse or farm.

a These were regular paupers, but there being no poorhouse, they were boarded out.

b Expense of maintaining nine regular paupers by boarding (there being no poorhouse), and for temporary relief.

c No poor fund. Superintendents report that the "county board is paying and auditing the bills; therefore we have no knowledge what the expenses are per year."

d Not reported by supervisors.

e Estimated.

f Probably erroneous, as the whole amount paid from the poor fund is stated to be the same.

g Probable average,—report not clear.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	PAUPERS.					Cost of maintaining the Poorhouses exclusive of interest on Capital in- vested and value of Paupers' labor, as stated by Superintendents.	Cost per week of maintaining each Pauper in the Poorhouses, exclu- sive of interest on Capital invested.*	Amount expended for temporary re- lief outside the Poorhouses.	Whole amount paid from the Poor Fund.
	1	2	3	4	5				
Keweenaw ¹	19	10.50	9	68	\$1,788 58	\$3 18	-----	-----	-----
Lake ¹	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$ 500 91	\$ 614 91	-----
Lapeer.....	48	42.17	17	148	2,883 71	1 09	2,289 47	5,448 55	-----
Leelanau ¹	-----	-----	-----	56	-----	-----	882 52	888 20	-----
Lenawee.....	84	52.	8	678	8,679 06	1 36	9,855 58	14,902 73	-----
Livingston.....	86	19.	-----	185	1,054 84	1 07	875 87	4,059 53	-----
Mackinac ¹	a 4	a 4.	-----	b 28	-----	-----	784 00	824 00	-----
Macomb.....	82	42.	8	c	2,244 06	1 08	2,482 19	7,507 74	-----
Manistee.....	48	18.	5	80	1,498 10	1 60	1,010 21	4,556 22	-----
Marquette.....	56	7.50	11	862	8,068 12	1 79	6,056 45	9,168 59	-----
Mason ²	-----	-----	-----	67	-----	-----	888 11	888 11	-----
Mecosta.....	18	2.67	-----	98	4 718 29	5 14	916 87	8,442 45	-----
Menominee ³	-----	-----	-----	55	-----	-----	619 14	1,906 14	-----
Midland.....	21	8.17	11	160	1,698 55	4 00	2,875 63	7,221 83	-----
Monroe.....	59	84.	4	808	2,688 85	1 49	2,166 21	12,884 87	-----
Montcalm.....	21	9.	9	921	600 00	1 28	-----	8,000 00	-----
Muskegon.....	86	1.50	10	208	1,867 68	3 51	2,771 97	6,046 10	-----
Newawgo ⁴	2	9.	-----	26	275 00	2 64	913 81	1,522 81	-----
Oakland.....	120	42.	19	•	4,755 50	2 18	3,874 68	9,821 49	-----
Oceana.....	20	6.	-----	54	2,099 80	6 78	729 28	3,125 70	-----

* Computed from columns two and five.

¹ No poorhouse or farm.² County has a farm, but no poorhouse.³ County has poorhouse, but no farm.⁴ These were regular paupers, but there being no poorhouse, they were boarded out.

b "All of these supposed to have families."

c Not reported by supervisors.

d Report says: "We give keeper use of farm, and \$8 50 per week for each pauper."

e No statement in report.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	PAUPERS.				Cost of maintaining the Poorhouses exclusive of interest on Capital invested and value of Paupers' labor, as stated by Superintendents.	Cost per week of maintaining each Pauper in the Poorhouses, exclusive of interest on Capital invested.	Amount expended for temporary relief outside the Poorhouses.	Whole amount paid from the Poor Fund.
	1	2	3	4				
	Whole number received.	Average number maintained.	Number under 16 years of age.	Number of persons temporarily relieved outside the Poorhouses.				
Ontonagon ¹ .....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,868 21
Osceola ² .....	.....	.....	b 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,499 22
Ottawa.....	50	29.	7	180	\$8,819 94	\$2 62	2,197 98	6,784 66
Presque Isle ³ .....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	128 00	296 80
Saginaw.....	106	28.	6	251	4,888 81	8 01	1,502 45	7,587 58
Sanilac.....	17	11.88	.....	111	1,698 67	2 87	2,161 49	8,925 06
Schoolcraft ⁴ .....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	243 02	466 12
Shiawassee.....	40	22.	12	124	2,457 86	2 15	1,149 81	4,992 12
St. Clair.....	87	18.	4	401	2,748 41	2 98	8,701 12	11,029 87
St. Joseph.....	45	82.50	5	c 6	2,807 05	1 66	1,945 20	5,408 40
Tuscola.....	19	18.	9	250	4 547 90	58	2,469 51	5,879 08
Van Buren.....	82	17.	4	200	8,816 59	4 82	2,567 57	8,852 59
Washtenaw.....	287	89.50	29	•	7,886 43	1 59	4,989 45	17,000 00
Wayne.....	833	178.	168	1,700	28,087 59	8 08	f 21,500 00	49,087 59
Wexford ⁵ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102 54	463 54
Totals.....	8,800	1,814.88	588	11,876	\$142,556 74	82 14	\$130,422 48	\$357,555 61

* Computed from columns two and five.

¹ County has a farm, but no poorhouse.² No poorhouse or farm.³ "Matters pertaining to the poor not properly organized." See statement of Superintendents, Schedule A.⁴ Thirty-one have families.⁵ No statement in report.⁶ Probably erroneous. Report states the amount to be for "merchandise."⁷ Report says: "Not informed."⁸ Detroit expends \$25,000 to \$30,000 additional, which is not reported to superintendents.⁹ Computed from the totals of columns two and five.

Three counties are omitted from the foregoing table. Emmet and Manitou, because they had no superintendents of the poor, and Missaukee, because the report shows that it had no poor who were a county charge.

Of the fifty-seven counties represented, forty-five had poorhouses and farms, four had farms but no buildings, one a shanty used as a poorhouse, but no farm, and seventeen neither farms or poorhouses.

The three unrepresented counties, with the seventeen before mentioned, make twenty counties in the State without a county poorhouse or farm.

One of the forty-five having poorhouses and farms (Antrim) put up the buildings within the year, and two of the four having farms but no buildings purchased the farms within the year. These were Menominee and Wexford, and Menominee merely bought one hundred and twenty acres on time.

It will be noticed that the table shows for Keweenaw county nineteen paupers in the poorhouse with an average of ten and a half, nine under sixteen years of age, sixty-three persons temporarily relieved, seventeen hundred and thirty-eight dollars and fifty-eight cents as the cost of maintaining the poorhouse, and nothing for temporary relief. This is as reported by the superintendents, although they also report that they had no poorhouse or farm. It is probable that the nineteen reported in poorhouse were regular paupers who were boarded, and that the amount stated as the cost of maintenance of poorhouse was the cost of such boarding. It is to be hoped that no such occasion for guessing at the meaning of a report will hereafter occur.

In Gratiot and Mecosta counties the farms are rented and the lessees are paid a stipulated amount for maintaining and taking care of the paupers, in addition to the use of the farm. (See statements of superintendents in Schedule A.) Comparing the cost per week of the maintenance of paupers in these counties with that in other counties with which they may

fairly be compared, the plan does not seem to be any more economical than that of hiring a keeper at a yearly salary to take charge of the farm and paupers, and is objectionable on the ground that the lessee of the farm is pecuniarily interested in keeping the expenses down as low as possible.

Among the counties which maintained poorhouses, the counties of Hillsdale and Isabella failed to state the cost of such maintenance, and in consequence of this no computation of the cost per week in these counties could be made.

The report of the superintendents for Bay county shows the whole number of paupers received at the poorhouse to be sixty-four, and the average number maintained five and five-sixths. If this is correct, it shows a very remarkable fluctuation, the nearest approach to which is found in Marquette county. These counties contain a large floating population, resulting from the employment of large numbers of men in lumbering and mining operations, and from their being lake ports; and this may account for the unusual difference between the average and the whole number, although in other counties with like conditions, the difference is not so great.

The number temporarily relieved in the counties of Hillsdale, Houghton, Macomb, Oakland, St. Joseph, and Washtenaw was not reported, although temporary relief was granted; neither the amount expended for temporary relief in the counties of Antrim, Benzie, Chippewa, Keweenaw, Montcalm, and Ontonagon, although the reports show persons temporarily relieved in each.

The superintendents for Delta county report that they have no poor fund, and as a consequence the table shows nothing paid therefrom for that county, and for Keweenaw county the amount was not stated.

The amounts appearing in column eight do not, in all cases, include the whole expense connected with the maintenance and care of the poor in the several counties, as in some, certain items shown by foot notes, such as salaries of superintendents and keepers, etc., were paid from other funds.

The average cost per week, for the State, of maintaining each pauper in the poorhouses, appears to be \$2 14. Of the forty-four counties represented in the column showing cost per week, the expense in one-half was above, and in the other half below this amount.

The greatest cost per week appears to have been in Marquette county (\$7 79), and the least in Tuscola (58c). The latter is undoubtedly erroneous, for the report indicates that the amount entered in the space of the blank designed for entering the "whole cost of maintaining the poorhouse, exclusive of interest on capital invested and value of paupers labor" and from which, with the average number of paupers, is computed the cost per week, was paid for "merchandise" alone. The large cost per week in Marquette county is no doubt largely due to the small average number of paupers in proportion to the *whole* number, as seen in Table I, and the small value of the farm products, as seen in Table VII. (See remarks on this subject, following Table IV.)

The report from Wayne county states that Detroit expends \$25,000 to \$30,000 in the maintenance, care, and relief of the poor, which is not reported to the county superintendents.

TABLE II.

Showing by counties the whole number, average number, and number under sixteen years of age, of the Insane, Idiotic, Blind, and Mutes, received and maintained in the County Poorhouses and Wayne and Washtenaw County Asylums for the Insane, with totals for the State, during the year ending September 30th, 1872.

COUNTIES.	INSANE.			IDIOTIC.			BLIND.			MUTES.		
	Whole No. Received.	Average No. Maintained.	No. under 16 years of age.	Whole No. Received.	Average No. Maintained.	No. under 16 years of age.	Whole No. Received.	Average No. Maintained.	No. under 16 years of age.	Whole No. Received.	Average No. Maintained.	No. under 16 years of age.
Allegan	2	2.	—	9	7.	1	1	1.	—	1	1.	—
Barry	2	2.	—	1	1.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berrien	8	8.67	—	7	5.50	2	3	3.	—	2	2.	—
Branch	2	2.	—	2	2.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calhoun	20	18.	—	3	3.	2	3	3.	—	1	1.	1
Cass	8	8.	—	3	3.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinton	2	1.25	—	9	9.	—	3	3.	—	—	—	—
Delta ¹	—	—	—	2	2.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eaton	9	7.	—	6	4.	—	1	1.	—	b 1	—	—
Genesee	6	2.50	—	6	5.50	—	1	1.	—	—	—	—
Gratiot	—	—	—	4	4.	—	—	—	—	1	1.	—
Hillsdale	8	8.	—	5	5.	—	1	1.	—	—	—	—
Houghton	3	3.	—	1	1.	—	3	3.	—	1	1.	—
Ingham	1	1.	—	2	2.	—	2	2.	—	—	—	—
Ionia	1	.17	—	6	6.	1	1	.25	—	2	2.	1
Isabella	1 ^c	1.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson	18	8.66	—	1	.75	—	3	3.	—	—	—	—
Kalamazoo	10	8.	—	9	9.	5	1	1.	—	5	5.	5
Kent	81	21.	2	7	7.	—	d 1	1.	—	—	—	—
Keweenaw ¹	1	1.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ No poorhouse or farm.

a Confined in jail.

b No statement as to how long in charge.

c Probable average; report not clear.

d Under sixteen years of age.

TABLE II.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	INSANE.			IDIOTIC.			BLIND.			MUTES.		
	Whole No. Received.	Average No. Maintained.	No. under 16 years of age.	Whole No. Received.	Average No. Maintained.	No. under 16 years of age.	Whole No. Received.	Average No. Maintained.	No. under 16 years of age.	Whole No. Received.	Average No. Maintained.	No. under 16 years of age.
Lapeer.....	6	6.	...	7	7.	2	4	3.	...	1	1.	1
Lenawee.....	10	10.	8	9	9.	...	2	2.	...	1	1.	...
Livingston.....	6	5.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.	...
Macomb.....	8	8.	...	5	5.	5	1	1.	...	...	...	...
Manistee.....	4	2.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.75	...
Marquette.....	4	1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midland.....	2	1.	...	1	1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monroe.....	4	4.	...	5	5.	2	2	2.	...	...	...	...
Montcalm.....	...	...	...	4	4.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muskegon.....	1	...	...	1	1.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newaygo ¹.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.	...	...	...	...
Oakland.....	11	8.	...	8	7.	1	1	1.	...	...	...	...
Oceana.....	2	2.	...	...	...	...	1	1.	...	...	...	...
Ottawa.....	6	5.	...	4	4.	...	1	1.	...	...	...	...
Saginaw.....	2	2.	...	8	8.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanilac.....	7	6.88	...	1	1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shiawassee.....	6	4.	...	4	3.	2	1	1.	...	1	1.	...
St. Clair.....	3	2.	...	1	1.	...	...	...	...	1	1.	1
St. Joseph.....	6	5.17	...	1	1.	1	3	3.	...	1	1.	...
Tuscola.....	8	8.	...	1	1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Van Buren.....	8	8.	...	8	8.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washtenaw.....	88	29.25	...	7	5.88	1	2	2.	...	1	.82	...
Wayne.....	157	60.	6	18	1.50	4	7	2.08	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	403	270.00	11	161	189.58	30	50	48.88	...	22	20.07	9

¹ County has poorhouse but no farm.^a "For a short time."

Forty-three counties are represented in this table. Of the twenty-seven unrepresented, four, Bay, Grand Traverse, Iosco.

and Mecosta, had poorhouses, but no inmates of either of the four classes comprised in the table, and twenty-three had no poorhouses.

The counties of Delta and Keweenaw are represented, although neither has a poorhouse, for the purpose of including in the total two idiotic persons, confined in jail in Delta county during the whole year, and one insane person in charge in Keweenaw county, reported to have been in the poorhouse all the year, but who was probably taken care of in a private family. (See remarks on Keweenaw county report, following Table I.)

It will be seen that the whole number of insane received in the Wayne and Washtenaw county asylums during the year was only eleven less than the number in charge in all the other counties combined. The *average number maintained* in the county asylums before mentioned does not bear so large a proportion to the average in the rest of the State as does the *whole number*, owing, without doubt, chiefly to the fluctuation in Wayne county, shown by the small average.

The report from Chippewa county shows twelve mutes in the poorhouse. This is thought to be an error, and is not shown in the table for the reason that the *whole number of paupers* was only nine.

TABLE III.

Showing, by Counties, the Nationalities of the Paupers Maintained in the County Poorhouses, with totals for the State for the year ending September 30th, 1872.

COUNTIES	Americans. *	Americans.—Parents, one or both Foreign-born.	Nationalities.												Totals.		
			English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	French.	Italians.	Swedes.	Canadians.	Negroes. †	Mulattoes. ‡	Indians.	Polanders.	Hollanders.	Bohemians.	Unknown.
Allegan.....	51	.....	.....	6	..	17	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	73
Barry.....	19	8	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	25
Bay.....	9	..	8	23	6	7	8	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Berrien.....	80	..	..	14	..	15	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116
Branch.....	19	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Calhoun.....	60	..	5	18	2	6	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	90
Cass.....	85	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	49
Clinton.....	24	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	36
Eaton.....	12	8	1	6	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Genesee.....	46	..	..	14	2	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
G. Traverse.....	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Gratiot.....	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Hillsdale.....	62	..	..	5	..	8	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	75
Houghton.....	6	21	6	11	1	2	..	..	9	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	59
Ingham.....	21	..	4	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Ionia.....	81	..	1	8	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Iosco.....	10	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Isabella.....	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Jackson.....	53	..	4	81	1	11	..	8	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Kalamazoo.....	83	..	5	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	59
Kent.....	47	..	8	28	8	b 18	1	14	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	115

* Includes all whites born in the United States.

† Includes only those in whom there appears no mixture of white blood.

‡ Includes all those in whom there appears a mixture of white and negro blood.

§ Half-breed.

b Includes one Belgian.

c Includes four Finlanders.

TABLE III.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES	* Americans.		American, or both Foreign-born.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	French.	Italians.	Swedes.	Canadians.	Negroes, †	Mulattoes, ‡	Indians.	Danes.	Poles.	Hollanders.	Bohemians.	Unknown.	Totals.
	Parents, one	Parents, one	or both Foreign-born.	or both Foreign-born.																	
Lapeer.....	81	—	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	
Lenawee...	62	—	4	11	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	
Livingston...	28	—	2	2	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	
Macomb...	27	15	7	12	4	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	
Manistee...	—	—	18	8	—	15	8	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	46	
Marquette...	5	5	8	15	1	6	—	—	7	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	
Mecosta...	4	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	
Midland...	16	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	
Monroe....	80	5	8	11	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	
Montcalm...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	21	
Muskegon...	9	8	2	8	1	2	—	—	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	36	
Newaygo ¹ ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Oakland....	56	—	18	24	1	8	2	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	18	120	—	
Oceana....	8	—	—	4	—	4	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	
Ottawa....	81	4	1	6	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	
Saginaw....	25	—	7	20	5	25	8	—	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	106	
Sanilac....	4	—	1	1	1	8	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	
Shiawassee...	80	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	
St. Clair....	16	—	2	7	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	
St. Joseph...	85	—	1	8	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	
Tuscola....	16	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	
Van Buren...	10	—	4	5	—	4	2	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	
Washtenaw...	128	—	29	72	4	29	5	—	—	—	—	12	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	287	
Wayne.....	282	—	60	305	90	145	41	2	7	68	45	—	1	—	4	2	2	—	—	969	
Totals....	1,504	68	209	697	71	386	76	2	87	156	72	22	8	6	4	9	4	24	8,400		

* Includes all whites born in the United States.

† Includes only those in whom there appears no mixture of white blood.

‡ Includes all those in whom there appears a mixture of white and negro blood.

† County has a poorhouse but no farm.

* Includes two Norwegians.

In this table, only the forty-five counties having poorhouses are represented. In the reports from Berrien, Branch, Eaton, Hillsdale, Livingston, Mecosta, Tuscola, and Wayne discrepancies appear between the totals of the nationalities as shown in the foregoing table and the statements of the whole number of paupers received during the year, as shown in Table I. In Branch and Tuscola this may be accounted for on the ground that one person in each county was reported under the head "American," also "American-born, whose parents, one or both, were foreign-born." It is a little strange that more of the same nature did not occur. In all the other cases excepting that of Wayne, the difference probably arises from the superintendents not being able to ascertain with regard to all, and failing to report such, as "unknown." In Wayne the total of the nationalities is one hundred and fifty-seven greater than the whole number of paupers reported, and is thought to be an error. The following Exhibit shows the per cent of some of the more numerously represented nationalities included in the foregoing table to the total population of the same nationalities, and the per cent of the whole number of paupers to the total population of the State.

A.

EXHIBIT of the Per cent of Paupers of Certain Selected Nationalities to the total Population in the State of the same Nationalities, respectively, and of the whole Number of Paupers in the State to the total Population of the State for the year ending September 30th, 1872.

NATIONALITIES.	Total Population. ^a	No. of Paupers. ^b	Per Cent. ^c
Americans ¹	916,049	1,504	.16
English	35,047	209	.59
Irish.....	42,018	697	1.66
Germans.....	64,143	885	.00
Scotch	8,552	71	.83
Negroes ²	5,521	72	1.30
Mulattoes ³	6,223	22	.35
French	8,120	76	2.48
Swedes.....	2,406	81	3.36
Canadians	86,185	156	.18
All in the State.....,.....	1,184,069	^d 8,800	.27

^a Taken from the published Census of the United States for 1870.

^b Taken from the foregoing table.

^c Computed in the Secretary of State's office.

^d As stated by the Superintendents. Table I.

¹ All white born in the United States.

² All Negroes in whom there appears no trace of white blood.

³ All in whom there appears a mixture of white and Negro.

TABLE IV.

Showing by Counties, the Amount paid for the Transportation of the exclusively Annual expense of maintaining the Poorhouses, so far as capital invested in Farm and Appurtenances, with Totals for each the State, for the year ending September 30, 1872.

COUNTIES.	TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES.			EXPENSE OF MAINTAINING		
	Of Paupers to and from the poorhouse.	Of Poor Persons to their friends.	Of Insane to and from Asylum at Kalamazoo.	Keeper's Salary.	Medical Attendance.	Food Purchased.
1 Allegan.....	\$182 89	\$164 60	\$81 45	\$700 00	\$128 25	.....
2 Alpena ¹.....	.....	85 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Antrim ².....	.....	.....	82 00	.....	.....	.....
4 Barry.....	19 00	47 00	26 75	350 00	82 00	\$81 08
5 Bay.....	48 00	214 00	.....	400 00	.....	761 54
6 Benzie ¹.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Berrien.....	249 00	824 59	75 00	800 00	155 50	.....
8 Branch.....	5 00	78 64	.....	600 00	56 00	.....
9 Calhoun.....	38 85	281 22	.....	800 00	105 00	557 50
10 Cass.....	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	150 00	.....
11 Chippewa ¹.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 Clare ¹.....	.....	18 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 Clinton.....	30 00	.....	.....	600 00	158 25	.....
14 Delta ¹.....	.....	179 61	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 Eaton.....	.....	.....	7 00	500 00	54 75	615 40
16 Genesee.....	.....	.....	120 00	.....	200 00	4 4
17 Grand Traverse.....	28 80	.....	.....	350 00	65 70	259 80
18 Gratiot.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	•	•
19 Hillsdale.....	30 00	285 00	.....	1,000 00	90 00	550 00

¹ No poorhouse or farm.

² Poorhouse just erected, but has not been occupied.

• Paid from county contingent fund.

Report does not state to what Asylum.

4 "We keep no separate record."

• Included in the amount paid to keeper. See statement of the Superintendents, Schedule A.

TABLE IV.

Indigent Insane, other Paupers and Poor Persons; the several Items of reported by the Superintendents, including interest at seven per cent on County; and the Estimated Value of the Paupers' labor; with Totals for

THE POORHOUSES, ITEMIZED. (Annual Expense Wholly.)

Hay Purchased.	Grain Purchased.	Labor Hired.	Seed Purchased.	Funeral Expenses.	Sundry Supplies not before Enumerated.	Interest on Capital Invested, at seven per cent.*	Totals.†	Estimated Value of Pauper's labor.	
	\$246 90		\$82 88	\$52 00		\$995 15	\$2,155 18		1
									2
									3
	146 00		9 00	82 00		520 60	1,170 88	\$100 00	4
	288 46			b 449 75		520 94	2,572 62		5
									6
				50 00		1,629 25	2,684 75	200 00	7
	221 00			80 00		1,206 27	2,109 27		8
	715 12		76 86	178 60		1,295 10	4,010 48	250 00	9
						2,065 00	2,215 00	200 00	10
									11
									12
						749 56	1,507 81		13
									14
		710 00		94 00		708 50	2,677 65	800 00	15
d	d	d	d	d		788 90	988 90		16
	89 21	99 44	94 18	190 62		479 50	1,466 71		17
e	e		e	e					18
						1,879 85	3,019 85	800 00	19

* Computed on the county totals in Table VII.

† Extensions of the eleven preceding columns.

For the whole county.

TABLE IV.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES.			EXPENSE OF MAINTAINING			
	Of paupers to and from the poorhouse.	Of Poor Persons to their friends.	Of Insane to and from Asylum at Kalamazoo.	Keeper's Salary.	Medical Attendance.	Food Purchased.	Clothing Purchased.
1 Houghton.....	\$29 00	\$298 80	.....	\$840 00	\$600 00	.....	\$2,791 00
2 Huron ¹.....	.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Ingham.....	7 90	25 90	.....	1,000 00	120 00	.....	.....
4 Ionia.....	82 50	55 00	.....	600 00	44 50	\$80 60	b
5 Iosco.....	16 00	12 00	.....	291 66	.....	.....	87 47
6 Isabella.....	10 00	.....	.....	525 00	88 25	755 10	.....
7 Jackson.....	91 60	289 65	.....	787 50	150 00	815 76	118 09
8 Kalamazoo.....	• 220 80	.....	.....	750 00	155 60	.....	.....
9 Kent.....	69 80	81 60	\$34 90	949 99	200 00	1,881 89	• 844 45
10 Lake ¹.....	.....	6 00	45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 Lapeer.....	10 00	52 50	.....	680 00	148 56	700 00	675 00
12 Lenawee.....	.....	423 28	.....	1,000 00	175 00	.....	.....
13 Livingston.....	70 00	.....	.....	250 00	.....	400 00	250 00
14 Macomb.....	81 25	.....	• 85 15	500 00	149 00	1,479 00	494 82
15 Manistee.....	• 172 81	.....	.....	500 00	125 00	648 10	480 00
16 Marquette.....	51 65	148 00	.....	484 05	418 75	635 22	90 50
17 Mecosta.....	24 00	110 00	.....	.....	150 00	674 17	25 00
18 Menominee ².....	.....	117 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 Midland.....	23 00	100 00	.....	850 00	75 00	505 78	125 00
20 Monroe.....	23 28	124 63	.....	500 00	48 25	736 63	501 17
21 Montcalm.....	.....	104 50	.....	650 00	75 00	200 00	50 00
22 Muskegon.....	54 15	241 05	\$2 50	557 98	99 90	882 88	64 50
23 Newaygo ³	8 00	56 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 Oakland.....	17 20	.....	.....	400 00	178 00	682 41	458 90

¹ No poorhouse or farm.² County has a farm, but no poorhouse.³ County has a poorhouse, but no farm.

a Includes expense of food.

b "Cannot tell."

c Includes the amount paid for clothing, hay, grain, etc.

d Includes all expenses of transportation.

e Includes \$4 06 paid for wool-carding, and \$94 81 for boots and shoes.

f To and from asylum at Detroit.

g Keeper is given the use of farm, and \$8 50 per week for each pauper.

TABLE IV.—CONTINUED.

THE POORHOUSES, ITEMIZED. (Annual Expense Wholly.)

Hay Purchased.	Grain Purchased.	Labor Hired.	Seed Purchased.	Funeral Expenses.	Sundry Supplies not before Enumerated.	Interest on Capital Invested, at seven percent.*	Total:†	Estimated Value of Pauper's labor.	
.....	\$39 97	\$409 41	.....	.....	.....	\$501 55	\$5,182 02	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	528 60	1,648 60	\$100 00	3
\$6 80	210 00	88 20	\$99 00	.....	.....	1,284 09	2,888 79	120 00	4
.....	89 50	.....	18 00	.....	.....	252 70	688 88	.....	5
.....	4 176 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	442 47	1,987 07	.....	6
.....	45 00	846 00	50 00	72 50	.....	1,157 18	8,506 94	200 00	7
.....	4 616 60	.....	210 40	.....	.....	1,476 02	8,208 62	800 00	8
.....	140 40	25 50	86 00	.....	.....	1,148 00	4,225 78	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	85 00	86 00	86 25	75 00	.....	722 75	8,088 56	240 00	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,625 00	8,800 00	100 00	12
.....	50 00	446 84	107 00	68 67	.....	1,254 40	2,826 41	200 00	13
19 00	42 19	100 00	100 55	16 00	.....	1,640 99	4,584 05	780 00	14
115 00	140 00	110 00	55 00	50 00	.....	686 00	2,859 10	160 00	15
75 00	47 54	76 75	17 50	119 50	\$195 62	925 40	8,250 88	50 00	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	288 50	1,187 67	100 00	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
480 75	100 00	462 07	75 00	.....	.....	848 00	2,466 55	.....	19
890 00	.....	594 80	120 00	50 00	.....	1,848 98	4,689 85	800 00	20
150 00	280 00	204 00	109 50	14 00	.....	686 70	2,419 29	.....	21
47 99	88 45	112 67	18 61	17 00	k 102 65	899 91	1,887 49	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	920 09	88 80	.....	.....	.....	2,299 57	4,516 70	200 00	24

* Computed on the county totals in Table VII.

† Extensions of the eleven preceding columns.

‡ For the whole county.

§ Includes cost of seed.

¶ For fuel.

** Includes \$45 paid for three year's insurance on buildings.

TABLE IV.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES.			EXPENSE OF MAINTAINING		
	Of Paupers to and from the poorhouse.	Of Poor Persons to their friends.	Of Incurse to and from Asylum at Kalamazoo.	Keeper's Salary.	Medical Attendance.	Food Purchased.
1 Oceana.....	\$44 65	.....	.....	\$500 00	\$98 65	\$602 34
2 Osceola ¹	10 00	\$44 18	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Ottawa.....	\$108 75	.....	.....	825 00	149 04	650 75
4 Saginaw.....	150 00	800 50	.....	500 00	715 69	2,200 00
5 Sanilac.....	7 00	19 00	44 75	565 00	89 18	298 69
6 Schoolcraft ¹	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Shiawassee.....	7 50	29 85	80 00	750 00	51 00	200 00
8 St. Clair.....	19 00	150 00	.....	c 250 00	58 00	.....
9 St. Joseph.....	58 00	81 50	.....	700 00	80 00	.....
10 Tuscola.....	188 20	.....	.....	485 00	104 50	800 00
11 Van Buren.....	15 00	74 75	10 00	800 00	216 88	290 80
12 Washtenaw.....	• 45 45	.....	.....	500 00	25 00	.....
13 Wayne.....	1,160 00	849 75	65 00	5,212 00	750 00	10,818 50
Totals.....	\$8,850 88	\$4,880 44	\$688 48	\$25,888 18	\$6,455 61	\$27,996 41
						\$12,986 87

¹ No poorhouse or farm.^a Of this amount \$165 was on last year's salary.^b Includes \$15 for transportation to and from "State Retreat," Detroit.^c For five months.^d Includes \$3 for transportation to and from county asylum.^e Includes transportation to and from county asylum.^f Includes \$800 paid to keeper at Asylum, and \$1,012 to baker and assistants.

TABLE IV.—CONTINUED.

THE POORHOUSES, ITEMIZED. (*Annual Expense Wholly*).

Hay Purchased.	Grain Purchased.	Labor Hired.	Seed Purchased.	Funeral Expenses.	Sundry Supplies not before Enumerated.	Interest on Capital Invested, at seven per cent.*	Total.†	Estimated Value of Pauper's labor.
76 98	20 40	196 25	20 00	115 00	.....	467 25	2,586 89	50 00 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	\$29 00	\$290 24	\$37 00	\$5 00	\$664 66	\$1,250 07	\$4,411 01	\$150 00 3
.....	.....	72 53	82 60	215 00	.....	700 00	5,088 81	..... 4
.....	.....	289 76	89 78	39 42	185 41	.647 22	2,191 17	..... 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	80 00	.....	.....	585 19	2,077 49	50 00 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	4 188 50	.....	804 50	746 08	..... 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	689 88	1,419 88	200 00 9
\$120 00	156 00	850 00	27 75	25 00	.....	888 75	2,746 00	..... 10
.....	.....	758 21	71 17	118 25	.....	1,207 05	8,987 11	150 00 11
.....	.....	1,475 12	.....	.....	.....	2,210 16	4,210 28	200 00 12
.....	.....	595 11	140 29	825 00	999 17	4,826 00	22,092 07	750 87 13
\$1,384 67	\$1,044 76	\$10,694 94	\$1,348 11	\$2,878 11	\$1,901 89	\$46,092 80	\$187,981 77	\$5,700 87

* Computed on the county totals in Table VII.

† Extensions of the eleven preceding columns.

‡ For the whole county.

The counties of Alcona, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Emmet, Kalkaska, Keweenaw, Leelanaw, Mackinac, Manitou, Mason, Missaukee, Ontonagon, Presque Isle, and Wexford, fourteen in number, are omitted from the foregoing table for the reason that they either had no poorhouse or no transportation expenses during the year.

Fifty-six counties are represented, of which thirteen merely show transportation expenses; nine of the thirteen, as will be seen by the foot-notes, were without poorhouse or farm. One had a farm and new buildings which had not been occupied. In one, Gratiot, the farm was let and the lessee was paid a stipulated amount in addition to the use of the farm, he furnishing everything (see Schedule A); one had a farm without buildings, and one, Newaygo, a small shanty, without farm, in which two persons kept house; these appear to have been the only regular paupers in Newaygo county. None of the items of the annual expense of maintaining them was reported, but the gross amount can be found in Table I. In some other cases *most* of the items of the *annual expense* of maintaining the poorhouses were omitted without explanation.

In eighteen counties having poorhouses and farms, no value was placed on the paupers' labor; some of them, as Allegan and Genesee, being old and populous counties with an average number of paupers equal to other counties which estimate the value of their paupers' labor at from one to seven hundred dollars, and in Isabella county, with a farm comparatively well stocked, as shown by the estimated value of live stock and farming implements in Table VII., no value is placed on the products of the farm.

The report from Keweenaw county shows \$39 50 expended in transporting paupers to and from the poorhouse, \$240 for medical attendance at poorhouse, and \$288 for clothing at poorhouse, but as the county had no poor-farm or buildings, the items are omitted from the table. It may be that these expenses were for regular paupers who were boarded, (see remarks following Table I), but the report is so contradictory that it is impossible to tell with any certainty what *is* meant.

TABLE V.

Showing, by Counties, the Amounts paid to Superintendents of the Poor, Supervisors, Justices of the Peace, Directors of the Poor; for Funeral Expenses and Medical Attendance outside the Poorhouses, and for the Support and Care of Indigent Insane Persons at the State Asylum at Kalamazoo; with totals for the State, for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1872.

COUNTIES.	To Superintendents of the Poor.	To Supervisors.	To Justices of the Peace.	To Directors of the Poor.	Funeral Expenses outside the Poor- houses.	Medical Attendance outside the Poor- houses.	Support of Insane at Asylum at Kai- lamazoo.
Alcona ¹	\$ 102 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$ 108 00	-----
Allegan	450 00	\$184 92	-----	-----	-----	819 05	-----
Alpena ¹	360 00	-----	-----	-----	\$100 00	515 00	-----
Antrim ²	85 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	105 00	-----
Barry	305 00	8 00	-----	-----	-----	925 75	-----
Bay	4 500 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	725 00	-----
Benzie ¹	294 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	263 00	-----
Berrien	173 82	-----	-----	\$187 85	114 46	2,189 92	-----
Branch	250 00	142 18	-----	-----	-----	66 00	-----
Calhoun	784 00	49 18	-----	-----	-----	688 95	\$1,639 15
Cass	200 00	820 00	-----	-----	-----	100 00	-----
Charlevoix ¹	15 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cheboygan ¹	78 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chippewa ¹	-----	-----	-----	50 00	46 50	279 00	-----
Clare ¹	20 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	9 15	-----
Clinton	106 50	19 10	-----	-----	-----	271 15	-----
Delta ¹	50 00	-----	-----	25 00	51 00	200 00	-----
Eaton	450 00	48 75	-----	-----	-----	99 50	-----
Genesee	c 450 00	286 85	-----	-----	-----	506 80	4,1,812 05
G. Traverse	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	92 40	-----

¹ No poorhouse or farm.

² Poorhouse just erected, but has not been occupied.

^a From contingent fund.

^b Includes amount paid for services at poorhouse. Paid from contingent fund.

^c Not from poor fund.

^d \$528 79 additional paid for support of insane outside of poorhouse, and not at Asylum.

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES	To Superintendents of the Poor.	To Supervisors.	To Justices of the Peace.	To Directors of the Poor.	Funeral Expenses outside the Poor- houses.	Medical Attendance outside the Poor- houses.	Support of Insane at Asylum at Kal- amazoo.
Gratiot.....		\$ 11 00				\$ 184 04	
Hillsdale.....	a \$210 00	20 00				209 00	
Houghton.....	700 00					89 45	
Huron ¹	75 00						
Ingham.....	246 95	79 25				801 66	
Ionia.....	203 70	16 10		\$16 00		250 00	
Iosco.....	29 00					b 120 00	
Isabella.....	108 00	57 50				101 75	
Jackson.....	446 50	6 00				874 00	
Kalamazoo.....	600 00	16 50				425 88	
Kalkaska ¹	5 00						
Kent.....	490 00	19 80			\$158 00	268 80	
Lake ¹	183 50					68 00	
Lapeer.....	530 00	40 00	\$ 7 00			346 00	
Leelanau ¹	150 00					47 10	\$ 208 68.
Lenawee.....	600 00	524 07				1,588 80	
Livingston.....	18 00	27 00				504 50	
Mackinac ¹	40 00						
Macomb.....	185 00	151 80				1,077 40	
Manistee.....	830 00						
Marquette.....	1,200 00					473 30	
Mason ²	269 63					198 05	
Mecosta.....	298 00	257 65	15 00			266 00	
Menominee ³	170 00					300 00	
Midland.....	400 00	112 67				198 84	
Missaukee ³	6 00						
Monroe.....	280 00	96 00				468 74	
Montcalm.....	300 00					694 00	

¹ No poorhouse or farm.² County has a farm, but no poorhouse.³ No poor, no poorhouse, no farm.

a Net from poor fund.

b Includes amount paid for services at poorhouse. Paid from contingent fund.

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	To Superintendents of the Poor.	To Supervisors.	To Justices of the Peace.	To Directors of the Poor.	Funeral Expenses outside the Poor-houses.	Medical Attendance outside the Poor-houses.	Support of Insane at Azey'um at Kalamazoo.
Muskegon ..	\$1,150 00	\$28 00	-----	-----	-----	\$1,211 57	-----
Newaygo ¹ ..	175 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	100 00	-----
Oakland ..	256 00	484 04	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oceana ..	157 50	-----	-----	-----	-----	296 62	-----
Ontonagon ² ..	c	-----	-----	-----	-----	c	-----
Osceola ³ ..	140 00	-----	-----	-----	\$112 88	360 58	-----
Ottawa ..	884 95	27 75	-----	-----	-----	585 28	-----
Saginaw ..	-----	7 05	-----	-----	-----	240 65	-----
Sanilac ..	^d 890 00	1 75	-----	-----	-----	51 22	-----
Schoolcraft ⁴ ..	120 00	-----	-----	-----	00	85 50	-----
Shiawassee ..	89 81	60 82	-----	-----	-----	256 46	-----
St. Clair ..	-----	110 80	\$817 00	-----	-----	479 88	-----
St. Joseph ..	526 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	588 65	-----
Tuscola ..	823 35	29 00	-----	-----	-----	1,066 75	-----
Van Buren ..	856 75	51 00	-----	-----	-----	1,249 17	-----
Washtenaw ..	120 00	250 05	-----	-----	-----	1,902 28	-----
Wayne ..	1,428 01	-----	185 00	\$1,925 46	-----	86 94	-----
Wexford ⁵ ..	40 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals ..	\$18,258 96	\$8,424 68	\$1,024 00	\$1,504 81	\$591 79	\$24,008 66	\$3,709 88

¹ County has a poorhouse, but no farm.² County has a farm, but no poorhouse.³ No poor-house or farm.^a Includes expense of medical attendance at poorhouse. County pays salary of \$100.^b No statement in report.^c "Matters pertaining to the poor not properly organized." See statement of superintendents, Schedule A.^d Not from poor fund.^e Includes amount paid to supervisors.

Only four counties are unrepresented in this table, viz: Emmet, Keweenaw, Manitou, and Presque Isle. Emmet and Manitou had no Superintendents of the Poor, and no poor expenses of any kind were reported, and the reports from Keweenaw and Presque Isle show no expenses of the kinds comprised in this table.

TABLE VI.

Showing by Counties the amounts expended in the purchase of County Poor Farms; in the erection of New Buildings, for Repairs of Buildings, for Stock, Tools, Furniture, and Improvements on such farms, with Totals for the State, for the year ending September 30th, 1872.

COUNTIES.	In the Purchase of Farms.	In the Erection of New Buildings.	For Repairs of Buildings.	For Stock.	For Tools.	For Furniture.	In Improvements on Farms.
Allegan		\$129 98					
Antrim ¹	• 3400 00						
Barry				\$107 00	\$25 00	• 333 00	
Bay		11 52	\$85 00	• 68 00	60 85		
Berrien			25 00	20 00	120 00		
Branch			100 00				
Calhoun	• 960 00	689 90		111 90	158 22		
Cass	• 2,685 00	d	d	d	d		
Clinton	• 200 00				1		
Eaton	998 92		840 00	119 50	49 00		
Genesee	2,814 11	g	g	g	g		
Gratiot	74 72				1 00	12 00	
Hillsdale	• 2,000 00				50 00	20 00	
Houghton		119 22	76 00	151 00	159 49		
Ingham						1 804 66	
Ionia	J 6,000 00		150 00	200 00	78 20		
Iosco		88 98			6 75	69 56	
Isabella	600 00						
Jackson		1,000 00	48 00		318 10		
Kalamazoo	k 1,700 00	490 88		108 00	91 70		
Kent	1,000 00	28 84					
Lapeer	800 00	25 00		25 00	30 00		
Lenawee		100 00	50 00	60 00	160 00		

¹ Poorhouse just erected, but has not been occupied.

• For a poorhouse.

• For a well.

• From building fund.

• For repair, stock, tools, and furniture, \$161.

• For "completing" buildings.

• "But little."

• No separate record kept.

• Not from poor fund.

• For ditching and tiling.

• Estimated.

• For a new barn.

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	In the Purchase of Farms.	In the Erection of New Buildings.	For Repairs of Buildings.	For Stock.	For Tools.	For Furniture.	In Improve-ments on Farms.
Livingston	-----	-----	\$25 00	\$125 00	\$25 00	\$55 55	-----
Macomb	\$1,890 00	-----	288 61	287 00	19 00	-----	-----
Manistee	-----	\$568 94	73 00	-----	80 00	150 00	-----
Marquette	-----	-----	852 42	-----	5 60	854 67	-----
Mecosta	685 60	-----	-----	-----	-----	4 25	-----
Midland	1,205 07	685 57	-----	-----	50 00	-----	-----
Monroe	8,068 57	-----	750 00	40 00	-----	76 70	-----
Montcalm	-----	1,600 00	400 00	200 00	85 00	5 00	-----
Muskegon	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	* \$75 00
Oakland	-----	1,566 88	160 50	928 86	848 48	-----	-----
Oceana	-----	20 00	2 00	125 00	17 50	-----	b 254 00
Ottawa	-----	180 00	200 00	268 00	25 00	-----	-----
Saginaw	875 00	182 20	82 00	150 00	159 57	-----	-----
Sanilac	-----	55 27	10 00	18 40	11 00	-----	c 65 00
Shiawassee	d 92 82	180 00	-----	67 65	20 00	-----	-----
St. Clair	1,050 00	856 88	271 19	398 00	150 00	50 00	-----
St. Joseph	-----	163 78	-----	40 00	8 75	-----	-----
Tuscola	-----	e 2,500 00	-----	-----	78 00	70 00	-----
Van Buren	-----	-----	500 00	111 15	45 58	-----	-----
Washten'w	-----	69 78	-----	83 00	208 50	-----	-----
Wayne	-----	8,809 56	1,400 00	108 89	919 91	-----	-----
Wexford ¹	820 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	\$11,318 57	\$27,541 85	\$11,045 89	\$4,223 50	\$2,628 20	\$8,782 08	\$1,230 68

¹ County has a farm but no poorhouse.

a For clearing land.

b For a well and fence.

c For a new fence.

d For a "stone smoke and ash house."

e "\$2,500 expended for county house is not a poor fund, properly speaking, but was money that the county had on hand from the accumulations at Lansing."

Twenty-five counties are not represented in this table. Of these, twenty-one had no farms; one, Grand Traverse, had a farm and poorhouse, and three, Mason, Menominee, and Ontonagon, had farms, but neither of the four reported expenditures of the kind comprised in this table.

TABLE VII.

Showing, by Counties, the Estimated Value of the County Poor Farms, exclusive of buildings, of all Buildings, Live Stock, Farming Implements, and all other Property on such Farms, with Trials for each County; the Estimated Value of all the Products of such Farms and the Per Cent of Value of Products to the Capital Invested in Farms and Appurtenances; with Totals for the State, for the Year ending September 30, 1872.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

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Grand Traverse.....	5,000 00	1,000 00	475 00	150 00	6,550 00	1,174 00	17.18
Gratiot.....	8,000 00	2,000 00	70 00	50 00	5,120 00	350 00	6.88
Hillsdale.....	10,000 00	7,000 00	1,525 00	450 00	19,705 00	1,800 00	9.18
Houghton.....	2,100 00	4,000 00	725 00	250 00	c	60 00	7,165 00
Ingham.....	b 6,000 00	.....	1,080 00	150 00	800 00	7,480 00	1,190 00
Ironia.....	5,400 00	12,000 00	787 73	1115 00	50 00	18,332 73	2,000 00
Iosco.....	8,500 00	100 00	.....	10 00	.....	8,610 00	26.78
Isabella.....	b 5,600 00	.....	671 00	100 00	50 00	6,321 00	1,075 00
Jackson.....	9,000 00	8,000 00	1,015 00	250 00	8,694 70	16,959 70	8,684 50
Kalamazoo	12,000 00	4,000 00	1,485 00	658 00	2,768 00	21,086 00	21.73
Kent.....	10,000 00	5,000 00	200 00	200 00	1,000 00	16,400 00	1,900 00
Lapeer.....	6,400 00	2,400 00	1,135 00	800 00	100 00	10,325 00	1,285 00
Lenawee.....	10,000 00	25,000 00	1,000 00	500 00	1,000 00	37,500 00	2,000 00
Livingston.....	10,000 00	5,500 00	1,020 00	400 00	1,000 00	17,920 00	1,550 00
Macomb.....	6,000 00	14,000 00	883 00	834 73	2,200 00	28,442 73	8.64
Manistee.....	8,300 00	5,600 00	400 00	600 00	.....	9,800 00	1,457 00
Marquette.....	* 10,000 00	2,500 00	85 00	85 00	600 00	18,220 00	6.21
Mason ²		610 00				600 00	4.42
							1.61
							1.61
							640 00

* Computed in the Secretary of State's office from the two foregoing columns.

¹ Poorhouse just erected, but has not been occupied.

² County has a farm, but no poorhouse.

^b Includes value of buildings.

^c Furniture and stoves not included.

^d For short time, keeper takes products for care.

^e Increased estimate over last year, is due to the discovery of a brown sandstone quarry.

TABLE VII.—CONTINUED.
ESTIMATED VALUE OF FARMS AND APPURTENANCES, ILLINOIS.

COUNTIES.	Estimated Value of Farms and Appurtenances, Illinois.			Per Cent of Value of Farms and Appurtenances, Illinois, Received in Taxes.	
	Farms, Exclu- sive of Build- ings.	Buildings.	Livestock.		
Acosta	\$3,300 00	\$1,300 00	\$200 00	\$100 00	\$1,050 00
Midland	2,000 00	2,000 00	400 00	800 00	4,900 00
Monroe	30,300 00	2,500 00	1,368 00	673 20	36,348 60
Monteagle	5,000 00	4,000 00	610 00	200 00	9,810 00
Macoupin	6,000 00	1,000 00	404 00	149 00	7,718 00
Oakland	18,700 00	17,900 00	1,560 00	821 00	39,861 00
Oceana	8,000 00	8,000 00	425 00	50 00	900 00
Onondaga I.	8,000 00	.....	.....	8,000 00	6,000 00
Otsego	9,500 00	5,500 00	1,030 00	650 00	1,396 73
Oneida	4,500 00	5,500 00	.....	.....	10,000 00
Oneida	4,000 00	4,800 00	400 00	920 00	816 00
Oneida	5,000 00	5,000 00	200 00	151 80	.....
Oneida	2,800 00	850 00	500 00	300 00	4,250 00
Oneida	5,000 00	5,000 00	734 00	300 00	400 00
Oneida .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,184 00
Oneida .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	719 00
Oneida .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.87

Tuscola.....	8,000 00	8,500 00	900 00	325 00	12,625 00	1,100 00	8.71
Van Buren.....	11,050 00	8,500 00	1,948 00	728 00	793 50	17,928 50	9.64
Washtenaw.....	9,000 00	19,000 00	889 00	848 00	2,141 71	81,578 71	14.59
Wayne.....	14,000 00	38,000 00	1,500 00	1,800 00	12,000 00	61,800 00	5.46
Totals.....	\$920,270 00	\$264,150 00	\$24,007 25	\$18,496 60	89,507 63	671,891 47	8.53

* Computed in the Secretary of State's office from the two foregoing columns.

¹ County has a farm, but no poorhouse.

* Stock and implements not owned by county.

Twenty-three counties are omitted from the foregoing table; of these, twenty had no farms or poorhouses; two, Menominee and Wexford, had farms, but did not report their value, and one, Newaygo, had a shanty which was used for a poorhouse, the value of which was not reported.

SCHEDULE A.

Showing the statements of the superintendents in relation to the condition of the poorhouses and other buildings, the facilities for bathing, warming, and ventilation, the treatment, food, and clothing of the paupers, the care of the sick, the accommodations for and treatment of the insane and idiotic, and the education of the children.

Alcona—[No poorhouse or farm.]

Allegan—Building of wood, nearly new, rooms high, painted, situated on a slight elevation with grove of trees in front yard, which is clean and covered with grass; a well of good water; two cisterns; out-houses, cleaned often; barns and sheds ordinary. Large wooden tubs for bathing. Furnace for warming main building; in the wing, cook and parlor stoves. For ventilation, windows raise and drop; transom sash doors into hall, and ventilators. In the treatment, no corporal punishment; when disobedient, placed in a cell and kept on bread and water until a disposition is manifested to obey their keeper; required to wash their persons often; their face and hands before going to breakfast and other meals when necessary. For food, pork, beef, mutton, wheat bread (graham and white), vegetables and fruit; usual way of cooking. Flannel and cotton underclothing, mostly made at the poorhouse; coats, pants, and vests usually bought ready made; all wool for winter; for summer, jeans and colored twilled cotton. The sick are under the care of experienced nurses who give their medicines under the direction of the medical attendant, and cheerfully prepare such food as they may relish; medical attendants called when deemed necessary, by either superintendents or keeper of the poorhouse. Accommodations for and treatment of the insane and idiotic are: outdoor exercise in good weather, a clean cell well ventilated for nights and bad weather. The badly idiotic have a comfortable room in an old outside building, with a yard for

Note.—The statements are given in the language of the superintendents, as a general rule.

outdoor exercise. The children are sent to a district school near by.

The nationality of the paupers may not be entirely correct ; also the amount paid to superintendents of the poor ; the keeper of the poorhouse furnishes two female assistants at his own expense ; the pauper labor is all guess-work ; the amount of food and clothing is included in the bills for poor-house.

Alpena—No poorhouse. The treatment of the poor is good ; they are maintained mostly at private boarding-houses, and are well attended to ; we pay for their maintenance by the week. It is the opinion of the present board of superintendents that the county would profit by the erection of a poorhouse. The sick have their choice of medical attendants and usually of their boarding-house, and are every way well treated.

Antrim—There has been a house erected on the poor-farm of this county this last year, but have not put in a keeper for said house yet.

Barry—Condition of buildings same as last year—tolerably good. The facilities for bathing are tubs, pails, etc. ; the warming of buildings is by stoves. Ventilated same as ordinary dwellings. Treatment kind ; meals twice to three times a day. Their food is meats, and such other food as is usually used in families of moderate circumstances ; tea twice a day. Clothing substantial and warm. The care of the sick is by overseer's family, and such paupers as are fitted for it, and other help if necessary. No special arrangements for the insane and idiotic and no extra treatment. Children educated at district school.

Bay.—Condition of buildings good. The facilities for bathing are : water, tubs, and pails are furnished, and inmates can bathe as often as they desire. Buildings are warmed with stoves and kept comfortable. Ventilation by doors and windows as in ordinary dwellings. The paupers are treated well in every respect and made as comfortable as paupers can be. Food, good ordinary farm fare ; meals three times a day during

summer and twice a day during winter. Clothing, comfortable. A good county physician is employed who attends all the sick at the poorhouse, as well as those outside who have to employ medical attendance at county expense. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic and their treatment, none. For the education of the children, a good district school near the poorhouse.

The superintendents of the poor, county physician, and keeper of the poor farm, are paid out of the county contingent fund.

Benzie.—[No poorhouse or farm.]

Berrien.—Condition of buildings, good. Facilities for bathing, fair. Warming of buildings, by steam. Ventilation of buildings, good. Treatment of paupers, good. Food, wholesome. Clothing, good. Care of the sick, as good as circumstances will permit. The insane and idiotic are made as comfortable as can be, but not as well as desired. Education of children, district school.

Branch.—The general condition of the poorhouse is good; also the barns and out-buildings. No especial facilities for bathing. Buildings warmed by stoves. Ventilation, by raising and letting down the windows from the top. Paupers all kindly treated; no whipping allowed. Food, white and brown bread, beef, fresh and corned, pork, mutton, fowls, butter, potatoes, turnips, cabbage, beans, corn pudding, and other varieties, and in short, everything that you would find on a comfortable farmer's table; tea, coffee, etc. Clothing, woolen of a good quality in the winter, and in warm weather such as is deemed to be comfortable; males have boots and females good shoes. Have no special hospital for the sick, but they are well cared for. We have cells for the insane; idiotic are in common with the inmates. Children sent to a good district school near the poorhouse.

We cannot give the value of hay, grain, food, and clothing, in consequence of having recently employed another keeper of

the poorhouse, the former keeper having left town. We have paid to the county treasurer from products sold from the county farm the last year, the sum of \$660 00.

Calhoun—The poorhouse is of wood ; the main building is two stories high, 100 by 36 feet; has been built several years; is in good repair and condition, having two wings nearly new,—one 21 by 35 feet, two stories high, built the last year, the other one story high, 21 by 23 feet, finished and used expressly for the insane, having high airy cells with iron doors and bedsteads ; the other buildings, are, a large commodious barn, frame building for hog-pens, with storage in upper part, and shed for tools and utensils. No special provision for bathing ; a vacant cell in the insane quarter is used as a bathing room, with tubs for the inmates of that department, in which they are required to bathe once a week, and as much oftener as circumstances require ; measures are in progress to fit up a room with suitable furniture for bathing purposes. Buildings well warmed by furnaces heated with wood. The portions of the house occupied by the paupers, are well ventilated by means of flues in connection with the furnaces, built for the purpose, which keep the air pure and wholesome. The paupers are treated kindly ; no punishment is inflicted, more than to confine them in their rooms, in case of insubordination, for a short time ; harsh treatment is not allowed, nor is it necessary ; the worst cases soon yield to firm but mild treatment ; those who are able are required to labor according to their strength and condition, which they generally do willingly. Food consists of wheat and corn bread, pork, mutton, fresh and corned beef, salt fish, pudding, milk ; butter and tea when necessary, especially to the sick and old ; vegetables of all kinds usually raised in the field and garden. Clothing is plain and substantial, being warm and comfortable in winter and suitable to the season in summer. The sick have good medical care and attention by a competent physician employed by the year, and good nursing by the matron and help in the house ; par-

ticular attention is paid to their comfort in the way of suitable diet. The accommodations for the insane are as good as can be made in a house of the kind and size; they are so comfortable, and the treatment of the inmates so kind and judicious, that several have been restored, and some of them bad cases of long standing; those who can safely go out of their cells are permitted to do so, and to take such exercise in light work or otherwise as they choose, having some one to look after them. Such of the children as could be taught to advantage, have been sent to the school, during the summer, kept in the district in which the poorhouse is situated. The board of supervisors for the last two years have been quite liberal in their appropriations for the support of the poor, and in providing means for the improvement of buildings and comfort of the inmates, still we could use more to advantage.

Cass—Condition of buildings good, except out-buildings. Facilities for bathing not completed. Warming of buildings by stoves. Ventilation, by raising and lowering window sash. Treatment of paupers mild; mostly moral suasion. Food substantial—bread, meats, vegetables, tea once a day, butter; the sick are provided for according to their wants. Good warm clothing. Care of the sick: A physician employed by the year; all suitable attendance provided. For the insane and idiotic a separate building from the poorhouse, warmed by furnace; no system of treatment established. Education of the children heretofore in the district school, but rooms have been provided and school will be taught in the building.

Our poorhouse being just completed, a regular system has not yet been adopted, so that many of the answers are made only from estimates; we have been unable to get at the exact different items of expense.

Charlevoix—We have no poorhouse and only one superintendent.

Cheboygan—No poorhouse [or farm] in this county.

Chippewa—We have no poorhouse; our whole business is

done by jobbing out our poor. Seventy per cent of our expenditure is upon paupers brought here by the contractors of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal improvement. Regular paupers for the year, nine.

Clare—[No poorhouse or farm].

Clinton—General condition of the poorhouse and other buildings good. [No statement as to facilities for bathing.] Made comfortable by stoves. Ventilation by windows and doors. Treatment of paupers kind and humane. Good wholesome food and plenty of it. Comfortably clothed in good strong clothing. Sick, well cared for. Accommodations for insane, not good. The children who have intelligence enough to learn attend the district school.

Delta—Have no poorhouse; paupers are put into different boarding places; sometimes have to put them into county jail for accommodation. Facilities for bathing, none at all. Treatment of paupers good; good substantial food. Clothing what is necessary. The sick have the best of care. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic, county jail; treatment, good.

No poor fund in this county; paupers, when they apply, are put in different houses to be taken care of, where we have to pay from four to eight dollars per week. The county board is paying and auditing the bills for expenses of county paupers; therefore we have no knowledge of what the expenses are per year. We need some reform in relation to paupers.

Eaton—Building very deficient; hope for an appropriation therefor. Facilities for bathing, none except tubs in rooms. Sleeping rooms heated by furnace, balance by stoves. Ventilation of buildings might be improved. Paupers treated according to condition, but all with humanity; no punishments allowed except in extreme cases. Food, good nice bread baked on the farm; meat twice a day; generally beans and plenty of vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbage and turnips, using all the fruit raised on the farm; milk once a day, if desired. Clothing, comfortable. Care of the sick, by overseer's

family. Accommodations for the insane and their treatment very poor; consequently we are obliged to keep some at Kalamazoo, because there is no sufficient and safe place for their care at the county house. We keep no children at the poor-house; if we cannot find places for them in families, we take them to the Orphan Asylum at Adrian; we have two there now.

Emmet—[The Deputy County Clerk wrote December 30th, 1872, that they "had no Superintendent for the last year, and no report to make."]

Genesee—By an addition to our poorhouse the past year at an expense of about thirty-five hundred dollars, we have rendered the "general condition" very good indeed, we think; the other buildings are in very fair condition; the addition is of brick (as is the whole building), 34x60 feet; kitchen, wash-room, woodhouse and bathing-room below; bed and sitting-rooms above; all rooms are large, comfortable and airy; the male portion, are separated from the female; the males being now accommodated in the new part. We have a large brick oven for baking. We have a bathing-room, but it is not yet completed, and have in consequence no more than the ordinary facilities for bathing. Warming of buildings, by stoves; wood is used wholly. We have in use eight stoves for warming the buildings, besides one large kitchen stove and one, in wash-room. Ventilation by windows and registers in the chimneys, as near the floor as they could be put in; by opening windows at the top and having registers at bottom we get a very good ventilation. We think very little ventilation can be had except by means of heated air to carry off the poisonous gases which always settle down. Very much depends on good ventilation. We think the treatment of the paupers is kind and humane, at least as much so as can be; no corporal punishment allowed, and scarcely any punishment is needed when kind treatment is invariably practiced. Food, wheat and corn bread, pork, beef,

mutton, all kinds of vegetables, beef or bean soup three or four times a week; three meals a day in summer for all; milk with wheat or corn bread and Indian meal pudding for supper for those who wish; plenty of butter and molasses, tea or coffee twice a day. Clothing, good strong cotton in summer and woolen in winter, with undershirts and drawers for the aged and infirm, and warm clothing for all in winter, and comfortable, in summer. Care of the sick as good as can be under the circumstances; attended by the overseer and wife and by our county physician; we have plenty of well arranged rooms for the accommodation of the sick and infirm, but not rooms specially for that purpose; they have the best of care and attention. We have no special accommodations for the insane and idiotic, but plenty of room; one room in the new addition was designed for the insane, but being on the upper floor its use is deemed impracticable, and we have now only the ordinary accommodations; we have no cases requiring special treatment or accommodations at present. Children attend a district school, kept in a school-house on the farm, about forty rods from the poorhouse, winter and summer, generally taught by a good competent teacher; they also attend a Sabbath school at the same place. This report should have been made sooner, but we have waited for the annual meeting of the board of supervisors to obtain information necessary to make it as complete as we could.

The amount stated here as paid for erection of new building, in the first place, only includes what has been paid this year; and lastly, what the whole, cost.

Grand Traverse—General condition of the poorhouse and other buildings: A small country farm-house in comfortable condition. Facilities for bathing, such as are usually found in farm-houses. Warming of buildings, by wood-stoves. Ventilation, by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers: A kind keeper and humane treatment. Plenty of good healthy food three times each day. Clothing, neat, comfortable and enough.

The sick have kind care and a physician when necessary. No insane or idiotic to be treated. Education of the children: No children in the poorhouse long enough for this.

Gratiot—The poorhouse is a frame or wooden building, in good repair, with ten rooms; barn and other buildings in good condition. Facilities for bathing somewhat limited; paupers are required to bathe in their rooms, in tubs provided by keeper. Warming of buildings by common stoves, of which there are three; wood used for fuel. Ventilation by doors and windows. Paupers are well and kindly treated. Food consists of bread, butter, meat, potatoes and vegetables of various kinds, also tea, coffee, cakes and pies; meals three times per day. Clothing good and warm; mostly woolen, kept clean and whole. The sick are cared for better than the average of the public; medical attendance provided by the keeper, as per contract; See miscellaneous remarks. No special accommodations for the insane and idiotic, except a large enclosed yard for air and exercise. No children to educate this year; we send to district school when we have any.

We let the poor farm and the keeping of the paupers to D. F. Muscott for eleven hundred dollars per year and the products of the farm, when the number of paupers does not exceed ten; for each one over ten \$1.50 per week extra, deducting \$1.50 per week for each one less than ten, he furnishing food, clothing and medical attendance.

Hillsdale.—We have a good and convenient house for the keeper, the children and female paupers; the men occupy a small house; we are just completing a very good one six rods from the keeper's; we find it best to keep the men and women separate, except that they all eat together. For bathing, there is a general wash-room in the women's house; in the new men's house there are two regular bathing-rooms. Warming of buildings, by stoves and dummies; almost every room is warmed. For ventilation we raise or lower the windows. The paupers are all treated kindly; no corporal punishment

allowed; for bad conduct they are confined in good comfortable cells, sometimes on bread and water, which is seldom necessary. We raise all kinds of grain, vegetables, meat, fruit, etc., raised by the best farmers; the people have as good as grows and all they want. They are kept warmly and comfortably clothed. The sick have regular medical attendance; some one or more of the best are detailed as nurses, and if very sick, the keeper attends to them; they have such food as the physician prescribes. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic and their treatment: Good airy cells, well warmed in cold weather, if necessary to be confined; most, go about as they please and work a good deal. The children are sent to a district school if old enough and bright enough. We have a good farm of two hundred acres, one hundred and fifty improved, large orchard of all fruits, and live pretty well on our own account.

Houghton—General condition of the poorhouse and other buildings, good; poorhouse kept clean and warm. Facilities for bathing, wash tubs; inmates are required to wash each morning, and bathe at least once each week. Warming of buildings by stoves burning wood, and drums, connected with pipe, in second story. Ventilation by tin ventilators in the windows. Treatment of paupers, kind but firm, with printed notices of the rules of the house, and punishment, when deemed at all necessary, by the keeper or superintendent. Food, bread, meat and vegetables; tea twice each day; three meals per day. Clothing plain and in sufficient quantities to keep from cold or inclement weather. For the care of the sick we have a hospital under the charge of a county physician. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic and their treatment, none, but are much needed. School for the children during four months of winter.

Huron—We have no poorhouse.

Ingham—General condition of the poorhouse and other buildings: Clean, relatively; the first impression of intelli-

gent observers would be, so far as the "males' house" is concerned, that the parties who designed and built it had just emerged from caves, holes in the ground or bark huts, upon which it is a slight improvement. Facilities for bathing, none except basins, pails or tubs. Warming of buildings by stoves. Ventilation, by doors and windows, if any. Treatment of paupers, humane, good except so far as decent buildings and facilities for cleanliness are concerned. Food, good and wholesome; we put down about 6,500 pounds of pork and 3,500 pounds of beef, and use fish, etc., annually. We also raise plenty of wheat and corn. Clothing, woolen, in winter, and cotton and woolen, in summer. The sick have a good physician and fair care. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic, poor; treatment good. Education of the children: Six months schooling; school-house sixty rods distant from buildings. Miscellaneous remarks: "Least said soonest mended," but if the State or the Lord would swell the heads of some of our Supervisors and Superintendents large enough to hold a good-sized idea, we might hope in the future to have *respectable* buildings and accommodations.

Ionia—Our poorhouse is a new brick building, not yet finished; was built last year, and as far as finished cost about \$11,000; our barn is in good condition. Facilities for bathing, none; house not finished. Warming of buildings by furnace and stoves. The Ruttan system of ventilation. Paupers are humanely treated; food, plain but wholesome, such as wheat bread, butter, milk, pork, beef and mutton; sometimes cakes and pies; tea morning and evening; some corn meal is used in the family. Plain but comfortable clothing. When it is necessary the sick are under the care of a good and humane physician; we have a male nurse to take care of the male sick; the matron, with the assistance of female paupers, takes care of the female sick; they are usually kept in a room by themselves. For the insane idiotic we have three cells, warmed and lighted by a stove and window in a hall adjoining the

cells; the idiotic are not so foolish but that they have their liberty, and can take care of themselves with some looking after. The children are sent to the district school.

Some of the answers are only approximately correct, as we kept but one set of accounts,—such as was chargeable to the poor fund. Circumstances beyond our control prevented making our report on the day required by law.

Iosco—In October last our poorhouse was destroyed by fire from the woods, and we have since had to occupy a small log building on the farm, with temporary additions; a new and very commodious frame building, 24x36 feet, two stories high, with addition 12x20 feet, is now under contract and being built. Ordinary farm facilities for bathing. Building well warmed with two stoves. Log buildings generally have the only perfect system of ventilation. Treatment of paupers fair. Food, bread, salt meat, potatoes, vegetables, tea, sugar and butter. They are well clothed. The care of the sick is fair. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic, and their treatment, none whatever. No provision made for education of children; no school within reasonable distance of poorhouse.

Isabella—New house 18x28 and an old log house; a good barn 36x46 feet. Facilities for bathing, none. Warming of buildings by stoves. The paupers are well treated. Food, good wholesome farmers fare,—beef, pork, potatoes, beans, tea and sugar. Good comfortable clothing. The sick are taken proper care of and furnished the best medical attendance that the county affords. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic, and their treatment, a small log building with bed and stove. The children are sent to the district school, which is only across the road from the farm.

Jackson—The county house is an old low brick building, with a new wood addition for the use of the insane, and a small detached stone building for the special use of male paupers; as a whole they are very inconvenient, but now in good

repair. The facilities for bathing are two bath-rooms, quite convenient. The buildings are warmed by stoves in different rooms. No means of ventilation except by the windows and doors; the cells for the insane have ventilators over each door into the hall. The paupers are well treated, and have plenty of wholesome food. They are provided with good bread and butter, salt fish and meat; tea and coffee twice a day: milk and vegetables. They are kept comfortably clad. The sick receive proper treatment and a physician is employed by the year. Accommodations for insane not very good; most of them are sent to Kalamazoo. The children attend the district school of the neighborhood from three to six months during the year.

Kalamazoo—The poorhouse was built for another purpose, and is now old and not as well adapted to its present use as we could wish; have however sufficient room for keeper's family and pauper inmates. By the addition of a furnace in the pauper department within the past year, we are able to make the inmates much more comfortable in cold weather; have a new, first class bank barn 35x50; the other barns and out-buildings are in good condition; have no facilities for bathing of modern introduction; paupers are required to wash themselves, or, if demented or otherwise incompetent, are washed as often as may be necessary to keep them decent and in a healthy condition. There is no ventilation other than that afforded by doors and windows; the rooms where unsafe insane paupers are kept have grated doors and windows for ventilation and security. Paupers receive no punishment other than confinement in cell or room for violation of rules or, disorderly conduct; the women have a separate room from the men for general use or occupancy, aside from the cooking department; we aim to have our paupers treated kindly, and make them feel that we take an interest in their welfare; the idiotic and insane are restrained of their liberty only so far as is required for safety. We furnish bread, meat and vegetables of best

quality three times a day without stint; tea or coffee once a day to adults, and to the old and infirm three times a day, if they desire it; we generally have some women competent to do the cooking for the paupers under the supervision of the keeper's wife. Clothing for the women and children is made in the house; men are supplied with warm, comfortable, woolen ready-made clothing for winter wear, and cotton goods for summer. The sick have medical treatment by a regular physician who is paid a salary of \$125 per annum; lives within a mile and a half of the poorhouse; we are satisfied the sick have good nursing and are made as comfortable as their condition will allow. We indenture children in good families as opportunities present, and for girls always have applications on file in advance of the supply; send children of suitable age to a district school a mile and a quarter from the poorhouse.

Kalkaska.—No poorhouse or farm.

Kent—The general condition of the poorhouse and other buildings is first-rate; our buildings are all well painted in and outside, and are in good repair. Facilities for bathing, none, other than wash-tubs, and they are well used. Warming of buildings by common stoves. Ventilation is good by letting down window sash, and transoms over all the doors. Treatment of paupers is good, no harsh punishment being required. Their food consists of wheat and corn bread, salt and fresh pork, salt and fresh beef, salt fish, potatoes, onions, beans and all other vegetables in their season; also a free use of pickles is allowed. Clothing of the most substantial kind. The care of the sick is very good. We have erected a building entirely clear, by at least two hundred feet, from the main buildings, for the use of our idiots, and it is in every way a success,—warm, dry, and well ventilated; our insane are kept in the main buildings, where we have ample place and means of taking care of them. We have six children at the orphan asylum in Adrian, for whom our county has paid \$252 60 dur-

ing the past year ; have no children at the poorhouse who can be educated.

Keweenaw—No poorhouse or farm.

Lake—No poorhouse [or farm] ; one insane, at Asylum.

Lapeer—The greater portion of our poorhouse has been torn away and replaced by a new building this past summer ; the remaining part is being repaired, and will soon be completed ; it will then, with all the other buildings, average good. Facilities for bathing, limited. The building is warmed by stoves and drums. Ventilation is had by doors and windows, assisted by air flues in chimneys constructed for that purpose. Treatment of paupers kind and indulgent as can be, consistent with good order. The kinds of food used have been wheat bread, beef, pork, fish, fowls, butter, milk, tea, coffee, sugar and vegetables of all kinds usually raised upon a farm ; meals taken three times a day. Clothing good and comfortable ; both woolen and cotton used according to the condition and wants of the person. The care of the sick is good ; have a physician when necessary. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic are not good at present, but our means in this respect will soon be improved, as we have a separate building in process of construction and nearly completed, for the benefit of this class. The children have been taught by a female teacher in an apartment in the poorhouse, for about three months.

The questions as to amounts expended for maintenance of the poorhouse, and for temporary relief of persons outside of poorhouse, cannot be answered with exact accuracy, as these accounts have not been kept separate during the year just closed.

Leelanaw—We have no poorhouse [or farm] in this county.

Lenawee—The condition of the building is good. The water used for bathing in cold weather is heated by steam. The buildings are heated by steam, by pipes passing through all the rooms. Ventilation by flues in the wall and by windows.

Treatment of paupers, kind and humane. Food, plain and substantial farmers' fare. Clothing, comfortable in all seasons, but plain. Care of the sick, good and careful. Insane and idiotic, confined in cells, when compelled so to do. Education of children at the Orphan Asylum.

We believe no county in the State has more generously provided for the poor than Lenawee county.

Livingston—The dwelling which was on the farm when purchased by the county is wood; getting to be somewhat dilapidated and needs some repair, but in very good condition; out-buildings in very good condition; our new building very neat and in excellent condition. Facilities for bathing, ordinary tubs and wash-bowls. Warming of buildings, by stoves. Ventilation, by windows and doors. Treatment of paupers, gentle; no corporal punishment allowed; required to labor when condition admits. Food, wheat bread, corn meal, when thought proper, pork, beef, mutton, vegetables of all kinds; coffee once a day, tea the same, butter, etc. Clothing, warm, comfortable woolen and cotton goods of substantial quality. The sick have medical treatment with good nursing; good beds and bedding. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic, wood; cells with open blinds inside, open partition; an outside yard 40x60. Children attend a district school three-fourths of a mile distant.

We have to regret that our insane who have not been pronounced incurable, cannot be properly cared for with us, but we are in hopes soon to hear of the completion of the new building at Kalamazoo.

Mackinac.—As there is no poorhouse [or farm] in this county, the poor have to be supported in private houses, at the rate of from six to eight dollars per month; four in number at these rates; the remaining twenty-three get temporary relief through the winter; all of the twenty-three are supposed to have families; some get wood, some clothing, and all get some

support through the winter, as the case may be. There is only one superintendent of the poor in the county.

Macomb.—The general condition of the poorhouse and other buildings, good. Facilities for bathing, none. Warming of buildings, by stoves. Ventilation by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers good. Food, wheat bread, pork, beef, fish and all kinds of vegetables, fruit, etc.; warm meals three times a day for eight months in the year, the balance of the time twice a day; milk when preferred, coffee, tea and tobacco. Clothing good; heavy plain cotton, generally, in winter, and in summer, of the lighter kinds; some of the older ones are provided with woolen under-clothing when required; boots, shoes, socks and mittens. Care of the sick: Good physician hired by the year and paid by the visit; cared for in separate building when ill. The insane and idiotic are kept in separate buildings; a competent person detailed to attend to their wants; food same as other inmates; they are also provided with suitable yard in pleasant weather. Education of children in district schools.

Cause of delay of report: We cannot report until the October session of the board of supervisors which is now in session.

Manistee.—General condition of the poorhouse and other buildings, new, good, neat, tidy, and wholesome. Facilities for bathing, bath-tub. Warming of buildings by stoves. Ventilation by registers. Treatment of paupers: When the pauper is received in the house, he is bathed, properly clothed, and furnished wholesome food, with exercise at work on the farm. Food: Omnivorous diet. Miscellaneous clothing. Care of the sick: County physicians hired by the year, and the keeper of the county-house is under their charge. The insane and idiotic have a separate building from the county-house; no specific treatment. Education of the children,—district school.

Manitou—[No superintendents of the poor.]

Marquette—The poorhouse is a two-story frame, with dining-room, kitchen, store-room, living and sleeping room for keeper on first floor, with seven sleeping rooms on second floor for the inmates; there is an "L" with two rooms; woodshed and outhouses; the buildings are old and sadly out of repair; there is also a good stable on the grounds 20 x 30 feet; the outhouses were new this year, and are in good order. A bath-tub has been added to the furniture of the house this year, and all inmates are required to wash or be washed when first admitted, and are afterwards kept clean. Wood stoves are used, of which there are four, besides the cook-stove, with drums in the chambers. The buildings are most thoroughly ventilated through the aid of the doors and windows. As to treatment, the inmates are not classified, but are allowed to mingle together freely through the day, the dining-room having to be used also as the public sitting-room of the house. Plain, but substantial, food is prepared for the table, of fresh and salt meats, vegetables, fish, mush, bread, milk, with tea and coffee; three meals are furnished daily. "Ready-made" clothing is purchased for such as need it, which they are allowed to take with them when dismissed; there is no house uniform. The most of the inmates were invalids, who were well cared for; forty-two out of the fifty-six inmates, admitted from disease, seven of whom died; there was one birth in the house this year, the mother having been deserted by her husband. We have two large cells or rooms 8 x 10 feet, with windows and stoves in the "L," where the violent insane are confined, of whom we have had four this year; but as soon as they can be trusted, they are allowed to go about the house and grounds with an attendant; they have all recovered.

There is a public school near the county-house, and the only child we now have attends that.

The \$1,200 paid to superintendents of the poor, and

\$600 paid for medical attendance, was drawn from the general fund, and does not appear in the total paid from poor-fund.

Mason—[Has a farm, but no poorhouse.]

Mecosta—The general condition of the poorhouse and other buildings is good. Facilities for bathing, none. Warming of buildings, by stoves. Ventilation, nothing but windows. Treatment of paupers, good; no complaints. Food is adapted to the condition of the pauper; it is usually such as is used by farmers. We clothe them as their needs demand, and according to the season of the year; but we use principally flannel. Care of the sick: We find this one of the most difficult matters; some are sick from the excessive use of ardent spirits, others from venereal diseases; these are approached by the attendant with great reluctance; it is necessary to use carbolic acid at times; we treat them as well as we can, but whisky and licentiousness are filling our prisons and poorhouses to overflowing. We have no children; could find good homes for some; have had several applications. We give the keeper the use of the farm, and he keeps the paupers for \$3.00 per week.

Menominee—No poorhouse; have bought one hundred and twenty acres for poorfarm, on time, but have put no improvements on it. The number temporarily relieved is fifty-five, which includes families of two or more.

Midland—Poorhouse and other buildings in good condition; nearly new. Facilities for bathing, limited to tubs and basins. Warming of buildings, by stoves. Ventilation, good. Paupers well treated. Have plenty of plain food. Good woolen clothing for winter. The sick are well cared for; not much sickness at poorhouse. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic, and their treatment, very limited or poor; insane are cared for by overseer of farm. The children are sent to district school within one mile distance. Barns, fences, and crops all burned last fall during the great fires; barns and fences have been rebuilt.

Missaukee—We have had no poor yet, and no farm or poor-house.

Monroe—The county poorhouse is a wooden building with two wings; the main building, two stories; used by the keeper; the wings are a story and a half; one is used for cooking, and dining-room, also for sitting and sleeping rooms for the females; the other for sitting and sleeping rooms for the males; one barn 40x65, 19 feet posts; one used for stabling cattle, one carriage and stable barn, one 24 x 30 used for storing wheat, corn, oats and tools; wood-house and smoke-house; all the aforesaid barns are in good repair; two old barns used for storing hay. No facilities for bathing except tubs; we have plenty of water; all are required to bathe once a week and oftener if necessary. Stoves are used for warming, with pipes running through the hall above, which makes the rooms warm and comfortable. Ventilation, by windows and doors. Treatment of paupers: When a person is received he is washed, when very filthy his clothes are burned; their rooms are washed twice a week and oftener when necessary; kind and humane treatment; no corporal punishment allowed; all who are able, do light work. Food, wheat and corn bread, mush and milk, salt pork and beef, salt fish; fresh meat most of the time in cold weather; soup, beans, vegetables of the season, tea and coffee, apples; cakes and pies once a week; the food is well prepared and served three times a day in summer, and twice a day with lunch in winter. Clothing, for men, Kentucky jeans in warm weather, strong woolen goods for winter, with woolen underclothing; woolen socks, and boots for those who work; females are furnished with denims and prints, with warm underclothing made in the house. We have a good physician, who is paid by the visit; the sick are put under his charge, and are nursed as well as circumstances will permit; they are treated in their rooms, and furnished such food as the physician directs. We have no separate apartments for the insane; those we have at present are able to do light

work; we have rooms with grated doors, where we can lock them in when necessary; the idiotic are able, with a little attention, to wait upon themselves and do light work. There is a good common school within one-half mile of the poorhouse, where the children are sent; two children have been indentured to good families. We have received from produce sold from the farm \$951.67, deducted from \$2,638.35, leaves \$1,686.68 expense of maintaining the poor at the county house; the grain and food for the house are raised on the farm, and we have no means of ascertaining the amount consumed of each.

Montcalm—Poorhouse and other buildings, new and in splendid condition. Facilities for bathing, good,—a nice stream of soft water running across the farm. Buildings arranged so as to warm nicely by stoves and drums. Ventilation, good,—by windows arranged to let down from the top and raise from the bottom. Treatment of paupers is good; good beds and rooms; well fed, and all kept clean; good wholesome food; bread and butter, pork, beef and potatoes, and plenty of vegetables, tea or coffee twice per day, and tea or coffee, bread and butter; cake and pie once, for supper, except Sundays, and then two meals and a lunch. Well clad, with cotton for summer, and flannel for winter, and well shod. Care of the sick is good, and a good physician employed by the year to attend them, and under bonds to give them all necessary attention. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic and their treatment are good; we have prepared two rooms expressly for them in our new building; education of the children in a good district school half a mile from the poorhouse; they are kept in school summer and winter.

Muskegon.—House in fair repair, but a coarsely built structure; barn commodious, nearly new; no other permanent buildings. No special bathing apparatus other than ordinary household utensils. Warming of buildings, by stoves; fuel, wood. No special ventilating appliances. The superintend-

ents believe that the inmates of the poorhouse have in all instances been humanely treated by the keeper in charge, and his family and assistants. For food, the usual farm supply of staple provisions, as well as frequent supplies of fresh meats, also an assortment of articles of light diet supplied and dispensed, as deemed to be necessary. Cheap durable comfortable clothing supplied as needed. The sick are cared for and nursed by the keeper and his wife, and attendance of physician had, as often as deemed necessary for the well being of the paupers. No special provision for the insane and idiotic; not usual to keep insane persons; had one a few days only; also one imbecile boy, set down in the report as idiotic, who is possessed of sufficient faculty to be treated comfortably as a member of the family at large without other and specific arrangements. Children of suitable age have attended district school in the vicinity; all inmates of this class have been temporary, none remaining more than a few weeks, except the above stated imbecile; efforts made by the matron to teach him without success; his mind of too low an order.

Our beneficiaries, in poorhouse, and out, are nearly all temporary cases; our chief expense is for cases of injury or acute sickness, arising mostly among foreign emigrants lately arrived and not long enough here to have "saved up" provision for sickness, and the improvident class usually found about seaport, and thoroughfare towns.

Newaygo—No poor farm. The poorhouse is a small, comfortable shanty, in good repair. Facilities for bathing, none. Building warmed by a stove. Ventilation, good. Treatment of paupers is kind. We have but two permanent paupers, and they keep house in a small building belonging to the county. Food consists of flour, pork, etc. Clothing, good. The sick are well cared for. Accommodations for insane and idiotic, not any; send to Kalamazoo. Children are educated at union school.

Oakland—Poorhouse and other buildings in good repair,

and the barns and other out-buildings well planned and convenient. Facilities for bathing, none. Warming of buildings: Attempted to be warmed by furnaces, but not successfully yet, and stoves are also used. Ventilation: Plenty for health, and too much for comfort. Paupers are required to work when able. Food, substantial, plain and plenty, alternating various meats and fish, salt and fresh, together with bread, vegetables, fruit in season, and milk, with soup once or twice each week. Clothing, part manufactured in the house, and part purchased ready made. The sick are cared for as directed by the physician in charge. The treatment of the insane and idiotic as good as we can give without any reasonable facilities for taking care of them. Children are seldom in the county house but a few days, and while there, if of suitable age, attend the primary school of the district.

We have an excellent farm, well fenced, drained, and cultivated, with buildings in good order; but the house is much too large for our wants,—very expensive to keep and keep in repair, and apparently designed and built to see how inconvenient and ill adapted for its purpose such an institution could be made.

Oceana—General condition of the poorhouse, and other buildings, good for a new county. Facilities for bathing, none. Buildings warmed by stoves. No ventilation except by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers, good. Food consists of meat and potatoes, mush and milk, bread and butter, tea,—general farmers' fare. Are well supplied with clothing. Care of the sick, good. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic, none. We are about erecting a building for their accommodation. Children can attend the district school.

Ontonagon.—[No poorhouse.] Matters pertaining to county superintendents of poor in this county have not heretofore been properly organized. I presume the present board will regulate these things according to law.

Osceola.—No poorhouse or farm. Treatment of paupers:

The sick and maimed that have not homes are found places by the week, and are well cared for, and the same with orphan children until people can be found to take them. In addition to the above, the Fire Relief Committee sent to the clerk of this county, (John A. Gamage) a large quantity of provisions, bedding and clothing, to be distributed in this and adjoining counties; the destitute of this county got a large share, which saved county expense.

The past year was an uncommonly destitute one; this year looks more favorable, for the most of the pioneer farmers have raised enough to bread them.

Ottawa — The general condition of the poorhouse and buildings is good; we intend to keep everything in good repair, *i. e.*, make all repairs as fast as needed. We have purchased one bath tub during the year; shall purchase one or two more the coming year. Buildings are warmed by one wood furnace situated in the basement of the upright part; this warms the keeper's and women's part of the house; the men's and insane apartments are warmed by two large stoves with drums; one cook stove for the keepers, one cook stove for the paupers, and one stove in wash room. Fifteen sleeping rooms have ventilation in or above the doors, besides outside windows; the balance of the rooms have outside windows. The general treatment of the paupers is good; we believe that a pauper is a human being and should be treated as such; we believe in making them comfortable in every respect so far as we can. We furnish every variety of food usually raised on a farm; also sugar, molasses, tea, coffee, etc.; we furnish three meals each day except Sundays, then two; we furnish pork, beef and mutton for meats; we use first quality winter wheat flour for bread; milk and butter plenty. The men are furnished with woolen underclothing, and with overalls and jackets outside, and with boots and shoes, socks, etc; the women with cotton or woolen flannel underwear, denims and calico dresses, stockings and shoes. The children,

when we have any to attend school, are clothed as respectably as any that attend the school. We hire a physician whenever necessary ; the keeper and wife do all the nursing ; the sick have separate rooms and usually recover in a short time ; we have had only one death in the past year. We have made some improvements in the building for the insane the past year ; we have only two insane that we keep confined, and they only a part of the time ; we would not recommend those contemplating building insane asylums to pattern after our accommodations. We have no idiots, and therefore cannot treat them, even to a glass of *beer*. We have no children at present of sufficient age to send to school ; we have always sent to the district school.

We have one Superintendent of the Poor who has had the care of the poor for the past eleven years.

Presque Isle.—No poorhouse [or farm].

Saginaw.—The general condition of the poorhouse is good ; the building is so constructed as to be well adapted for ventilation ; the windows are large and the rooms are large and kept very neat and clean ; the bedrooms are all up stairs ; the men sleep at one end, the women at the other end of the building ; we have built the past season a brick bake house, ashery, etc., 24x16. During the past summer we have constructed a bath room, with a large tub ; when a person arrives he is well scrubbed and his clothes changed ; we require the keeper to see that all the inmates are kept clean. The buildings are warmed by large stoves below and above, and proper care taken for the prevention of fires. Buildings are ventilated by means of the windows, doors, and chimneys, which is sufficient. Treatment of paupers is good. Their food is bread, meat, potatoes and other vegetables, and such other food as is generally used among farmers ; they get their meals three times a day, well prepared. Clothing is comfortable ; woolen shirts and drawers for winter and light clothing for summer ; the outward apparel,—pants, coats, vests, etc., we

buy ready made, of good material; the women are also well clothed. The care of the sick is excellent; we have a county physician employed by us, who visits the house as often as he thinks necessary, and is paid so much for each visit; we had the small-pox last winter; out of twelve cases only one death. We are sorry to say that the accommodation for the insane is not as good as it ought to be; we do the very best we can, but the State ought to take care of ALL those afflicted persons; the idiotic are kindly treated. When we have children that are able to attend school, we send them to the district school about a mile distant from the farm.

Sanilac—The buildings consist of one two-story brick building 32x40 feet with stone basement; one frame house 18x26 feet, one-half story high, for keeper and family; one frame building 16x24 feet, one story high, with four small rooms, with hall, for the worst cases of insane; two frame barns and some sheds. Facilities for bathing, such as farmers generally have—tubs, dishes, and water. Buildings are warmed by means of stoves, with pipes running through the rooms; we burn wood. Ventilation is by doors and windows—windows in every room. Paupers are kindly treated, and we are seldom obliged to use any means of correction, and then, generally, by locking them up. The food is prepared in the ordinary way, as farmers generally do, over a cook stove; three meals a day, consisting of wheat and corn bread, potatoes, pork, beef, mutton, butter, milk, tea, coffee, sugar, apples, vegetables, etc., and occasionally cakes and pies; we intend they shall live equal with the common farmer. Clothing is coarse, strong, durable and comfortable, made of cotton and wool, and according to the patient and time of year, so that all are clad comfortably all times a year. The sick are kindly cared for, and doctors called when deemed necessary; and any little notion the patients crave they are indulged in. Accommodations and treatment of insane and idiotic: we have small rooms to lock them in when unsafe to let them have

their liberty; govern with kindness, sometimes have to lock them up, and seldom have to resort to any other means to control them. We have no children in poorhouse. Out of the number in the poorhouse seven are subject to fits and insane, and some of them never in their right mind. There have been four deaths in poorhouse within the last year.

Schoolcraft—There is no county poorhouse or farm. This report is made out and signed November 9th, but it covers expenses only to September 30th.

Shiawassee—General condition of poorhouse and other buildings is very good. Facilities for bathing, none, except water and buckets. Buildings warmed by stoves; fuel, wood. Ventilation by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers as good as can be under the circumstances. Good substantial food,—wheat bread, meat, butter and vegetables, well prepared and regularly served. Meals three times a day. Good comfortable clothing is furnished. Care of the sick is excellent. No special arrangements for the accommodation and treatment of the insane and idiotic, except to assign comfortable rooms, and confinement therein when troublesome. The children have the benefit of a good district school a half mile distant; all are furnished with books and sent to school that are of proper age and capable of receiving instruction.

St. Clair—The buildings are in tolerably good repair, and considered comfortable for present purposes. The county has had no poorhouse for a number of years, but have hired the paupers kept and boarded until the 3d of June last, when they were removed to a farm purchased by the county last November, on which are buildings used for a poorhouse, with the expectation that new buildings will be erected by the county, perhaps next season; therefore, it is impossible for the superintendents to make a report to comply fully with the requirements of the blank. Facilities for bathing, none, more than ordinarily found in common residences; Pine river runs past the house, near by. Build-

ings warmed by stoves. No ventilation, more than in ordinary residences. Treatment of paupers is good and kind. Such food is provided as is ordinarily used in families, with tea, coffee, milk, butter, etc. Clothing is such as is appropriate to the season of the year. Care of the sick, such as may be necessary for their comfort and recovery. There are no insane or idiotic who need special accommodations or peculiar treatment. There are no children in the poorhouse capable of being taught at present.

St. Joseph—General condition of the buildings is good. None but ordinary facilities for bathing; plenty of good water, and tubs, basins, etc. Buildings warmed by stoves. Ventilation, good. Treatment of paupers—we refer to the State inspector of poorhouses. Food, ordinary farmers' fare. Clothing, comfortable. Sick are well cared for. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic and their treatment, none, more than the ordinary facilities afforded at farm houses. The children are educated at a district school.

Tuscola—The poorhouse at present is very poor, but we have a good substantial brick building enclosed, and hope to get it completed soon. No facilities for bathing. Buildings warmed by common stoves. Ordinary way of ventilation,—by windows and doors. Treatment of paupers, good; never better in any county. The food is wheat and corn bread, potatoes, and vegetables generally, pork, beef, butter and milk; better than most farmers generally have. The clothing is woolen in winter, and cotton and woolen in summer. The sick have as good care as can be expected under the circumstances; the rooms are small and low. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic, fair; treatment, good. The children are sent to a common school about three-quarters of a mile distant. We have one of the best keepers on the farm, we ever had; everything is done up in fine order and in season; the paupers are well cared for by him, generally; a better man for the position could not be obtained.

Van Buren—Buildings all wood; fair. No facilities for bathing. Buildings warmed by stoves. No ventilator. Treatment of paupers, good. Food, good. Clothing, comfortable. Care of the sick, good. Accommodations for insane and idiotic, nothing different from the others; treated kindly. The children are sent to a district school.

Washtenaw—The general condition of the buildings is good, being principally new and in good repair. We have a bath house on the premises, and all inmates are required to bathe as often as is thought necessary to keep them clean and healthy. The house is warmed by stoves, the fuel being wood; the insane asylum is heated by the Ruttan heater and ventilator, the fuel used being coal. The portion of the poor house heated by stoves, is ventilated in the usual manner; but the insane department is ventilated by the Ruttan ventilator. Mild treatment of the paupers is required at all times; no harshness tolerated. Pork, potatoes, bread, fish, beans, with soup and vegetables alternating, with tea and coffee, compose the general diet. Good comfortable clothing to suit the season of the year is supplied. We have a hospital in which all sick persons receive proper nursing and care. We have a good commodious building in which the insane and idiotic are kept, with large yards attached, for out-door exercise when the weather will permit. We have no school, for the reason that we have no children of suitable age to educate.

We are unable to give the amounts for the several items of food, clothing, hay and grain for stock, on the first page, they being all included in our item of "supplies."

Wayne—The poorhouse is a large and commodious brick structure, not well adapted inside for the purposes intended; we are obliged to be making improvements constantly. Facilities for bathing, as stated in last year's report; inferior in almshouse, although good as the asylum. Warming of buildings, very inferior,—by the common box stoves. Ventilation greatly needed; none except by doors and windows, although improv-

ing by every alteration. Paupers are kindly treated,—those who are able to do any work at all are required to work on the farm in summer, and sawing wood, etc., in winter. We have made no alteration in the kinds of food, nor the time for meals since last year's report; our little increase in number at the almshouse has made it necessary to use 379 barrels of best family flour during the past year. Clothing is comfortable and good; a pauper comes naked and filthy, we clean and clothe him; shirts are made of good unbleached cotton cloth; flannel underclothes for men and women if required. We have a resident physician who sees that his sick patients are well cared for, and provided with necessary diet, etc. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic: The males and females are provided with large wards separated by the Keeper and Matron's department,—they being in the center of the building; they are kindly cared for, and are well fed and clothed; the very violent cases are confined occasionally in cells provided for that purpose; no other punishment whatever is tolerated, and the kindness of our Keeper and Matron toward them is becoming quite proverbial. School is kept in the almshouse; and children sent to us being so varied, they cannot obtain much information; however, those that remain with us any length of time are benefited.

In regard to the children at the almshouse, we hope ere long the State will soon be enabled to provide a home for the children of paupers, and not permit one to remain in an almshouse in any county in the State, to be contaminated by adult pauper influences.

Wexford—[A farm, but no poorhouse.]

In the foregoing schedule all the counties are represented. While, as a rule, the statements in the reports are well worded and expressive, there appears in some a too frequent use of the

NOTE.—The statements are given in the language of the superintendents, as a general rule.

word "good." It is used to describe and explain everything, and when one gets through reading such statements, very little more is known of the condition of the poorhouse, the facilities for bathing, warming and ventilation, the treatment, food and clothing of the paupers, the care of the sick, the accommodations for and treatment of the insane and idiotic, and the education of the children, than before. They need not be elaborate, but should show clearly and definitely just what arrangements the county has made *for*, and the kind of treatment and care which are bestowed *upon* the unfortunate poor who have become a county charge.

